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P. VALENTINUS HANSCH Conventualis ibid.

TITULUS SCRINII.

SERIES.

NUMERUS.

Von diesem Buche, sagen die Bücher der
britischen Literatur 1. B. 3. Stück, p. 270.
Ein nützliches Handbuch, nicht allein für den
Lernenden, sondern auch für den, der sich in
Bildung, ob, wie er sich in 3. Arithmetik ge-
braucht zu haben.

Es ist zu sagen: wenn die Bucher 3. Buch-
st, wird dieses Buchlein allein, mit
diesem Titel: The Key to the Tutor's Guide,
die Bücher nützlich zu haben, zu nützen
wollen.

L. Valentin. Hänsch.

Math. P. 620

Mathesis pura. Arithmetica.

Systemata & methodi 207.

R

T H E
TUTOR'S GUIDE:
B E I N G
A Complete System of ARITHMETIC;
W I T H
Various Branches in the MATHEMATICS.

In SIX PARTS, *Viz.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. Arithmetic in all its useful Rules, and to each a great Variety of Questions.</p> <p>II. Vulgar Fractions, in all their Parts.</p> <p>III. Decimal Fractions, with the Extraction of Roots of different Powers; to which are added, Rules, &c. for the easy Calculation of Interest and Annuities, &c.</p> <p>IV. Mensuration of both Superficies and Solids, applied to measuring Artificers Work, &c. with a Collection of Questions for Ex-</p> | <p>ercise. To which is added, the Specific Gravity of Metals, &c.</p> <p>V. Chronology, or the Method of finding the several Cycles, Epacts, Moveable Feasts, Time of High Water, &c. with a Collection of Questions relating to History; likewise all the most useful Examples on both the Globes.</p> <p>VI. Algebra, wherein the Method of raising and resolving Equations is rendered easy, and illustrated with Variety of Examples and Numerical Questions.</p> |
|--|---|

To which is added,

A N A P P E N D I X,

Containing different Forms of Acquittances, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.

The Whole being designed for the Use of Schools, as a QUESTION BOOK or a REMEMBRANCER and INSTRUCTOR, to such who have some Knowledge of Figures, and is adapted for the Use of the Gentleman and Scholar, as well as for the Man of Business: And is recommended by several eminent Mathematicians and School-Masters.

The SECOND EDITION, corrected and improved, with Additions.

By CHARLES VYSE, Teacher of the Mathematics,
Author of the Young Ladies' Accomptant, and Master of the Academy
in Old Round Court, Strand.

L O N D O N,
Printed for ROBINSON and ROBERTS, No. 25, in Pater-Noster-Row.
MDCCLXXII.

The MONTHLY REVIEW, for January, 1771, gives the following Account of the first Edition.

“ The best Method of conveying Instruction is derived from Experience; and tho’ the Author of the Tutor’s Guide does not pretend to boast of new Discoveries, yet it must be allowed, that he has selected a great Variety of necessary and useful Rules for the obtaining a thorough Knowledge in those Sciences which depend upon Arithmetic: And his Book will be found particularly useful in this Respect, that it contains a very considerable Number of Questions to exemplify the Rules he has laid down, and to exercise the Attention of the Learner.—Many of them may be thought to surpass the Capacity of young Scholars; but this Circumstance is no just Objection against the Book itself; it rather recommends the Work to an after Review, when the Understanding is enlarged and ripened. The Plan and Execution of Mr. Vyse’s Performance do Honour to his Judgment and Application, and entitle it to the general Notice of those who are entrusted with the Education of Youth.”

The CRITICAL REVIEW gives the following Account.

“ Notwithstanding there are many Books already extant, upon the same Subject, yet we apprehend that the Work before us will not be deemed either unnecessary or impertinent, after having assured our Readers, it is recommended to the Favour of the Public by one of the most considerable Mathematical Writers of the present Age.”

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

T O

The Rev. Mr. *VYSE*,

Archdeacon of SALOP,

Canon Residentiary of the Church of Litchfield,

And Rector of St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham,

This SYSTEM of ARITHMETIC is,

With the utmost Deference, inscribed,

By

His most obliged

Humble Servant,

CHARLES VYSE.

THE NEW YORK

ALPHABET OF 26 LETTERS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ALPHABET

AN ALPHABET OF 26 LETTERS

THE ALPHABET OF 26 LETTERS

Y 111 V

NEW YORK: ALPHABET, 1811

ALPHABET OF 26 LETTERS

ALPHABET OF 26 LETTERS

CHARACTERISTICS OF 26 LETTERS

THE
P R E F A C E.

WHEN we consider the utility of ARITHMETIC, on which Science almost all the others do absolutely depend, we need not be surpris'd that so many Efforts have been made to bring this useful Branch of Learning to the utmost Degree of Perfection: and although the vast Extent of the Subject does in some Measure defeat these Attempts; yet, upon Account of its real Value and Use, it certainly merits all the Study and Pains that can be bestowed upon it.

In the following Pages I have delivered the Definitions and Rules in as brief and concise a Manner as I possibly could, so as to make them general; and, in order to render those Rules more familiar to the Pupil, have, where necessary,

A 3. fary,

fary, given the Work at large to the first Example in each Rule.

The several Rules follow in the same Order as specified in the Table of Contents : Thus, Book the First contains the four primary Rules, i. e. Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division in Integers, and Reduction, ascending and descending, with the Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. with which the Pupil should be well acquainted, before he proceeds to the Use of those Rules in Compound Numbers.

In Book the Second, the Rules follow in the same Order in which they are generally taught in Schools ; but I apprehend the most expeditious Method for the Pupil would be to learn as far as the Rule of Three, then Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots ; after which a larger Field may be opened to him, as he will be more capable to judge for himself, and (with a little Assistance from the Master) go through any Rule, to his own Satisfaction and his Teacher's Honour. But in Schools the Master very seldom either knows the Business for which his Scholars are designed, or the Length of Time they are to continue at School, and is therefore obliged to pursue the old beaten Path, and teach them first, what is not perhaps the most essential.

In this Work, amongst several hundred Questions, are all those most excellent ones of the late MARTIN CLARE, ranged according to the several Rules to which they appertain, a Thing wished

wished for by School-Masters and Teachers in general.

I pretend not to boast of new Discoveries, but flatter myself to have selected every necessary and useful Rule or Proposition for obtaining a thorough Knowledge in those Sciences which depend upon Arithmetic; and have given a great Variety of such Questions as will enable the Tutor to supply his Pupils with those that may be most conducive to the Station of Life for which they may be designed.

In this Edition I have selected the most difficult Questions of each Rule, as Exercises for leisure Hours.

And, in order to make this Book as useful as possible, I have added several Examples of the different Forms of Acquittances, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Parcels, &c. the frequent copying of which I would recommend to the Pupil.

I have not adjoined to this Edition the Answers to the Questions, as I intend speedily to publish (by Desire of several Mathematicians and Schoolmasters) a KEY to the TUTOR'S GUIDE, wherein all the Answers will be worked at Length, with proper References to the Questions as they stand in this Edition.

I need not point out the great Utility of such a Performance, it is sufficiently evident to all who are employed in this Branch of Education, especially such as have the Care of a numerous School, and experience the Difficulties that Teachers in general labour under with Respect
to

to Time; a Grievance that must still continue, while the Prices they receive are so very inadequate to their Labours.

I hope the Gentlemen of the Profession will do me the Justice to believe, that my Design in this Performance was not to dictate to, but ease the Master; and the skilful Teacher will, no doubt, vary the Work of the Questions according to the Nature of the several Rules.

The TUTOR'S GUIDE and its Key will furnish a Complete System of ARITHMETIC, and enable those, who are acquainted with the first Principles, to attain (without the Assistance of a Master) a competent Knowledge of the several Rules with Ease and Precision.

The favourable Reception the first Edition met with gives me room to hope, that the Alterations and Additions I have made in this, will merit the Approbation of those Gentlemen who have kindly interested themselves in Behalf of my former Endeavours, to whom I return my most sincere Thanks, and am,

With the utmost Esteem and Respect,

Their's and the Public's much obliged,

obedient humble Servant,

Old Round Court, Strand,

Dec. 30, 1771.

CHARLES VYSE.

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Explanation of the Characters made Use of in this Book:

Signs.	Names.	Significations.
+	Plus or more.	The Sign of Addition, as $6+2$ is 8.
—	Minus, or less.	The Sign of Subtraction, as $6-2$ is 4.
×	{ Multiplied into, or by }	The Sign of Multiplication, as 6×2 is 12.
÷	Divide by	The Sign of Division, as $6 \div 2$ is 3.
=	Equal to	The Sign of Equality, as $6+2=8$.
:	{ Is to }	The Signs of Proportionals, as $2:4::6:12$.
::	{ So is }	
√	{ Extraction of the Roots. }	The Square Root of 8 is $^2\sqrt{8}=4$, and the Cube Root of 9 is $^3\sqrt{9}=3$
$6-4 \times 9=18$:		Signifies, that 6 less 4 multiplied by 9=18.

The Twelve SIGNS of the ZODIAC.

♈ Aries, the Ram.	♎ Libra, the Balance.
♉ Taurus, the Bull.	♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.
♊ Gemini, the Twins.	♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.
♋ Cancer, the Crab.	♑ Capricornus, the Goat.
♌ Leo, the Lion.	♒ Aquarius, the Water-Beater.
♍ Virgo, the Virgin.	♓ Pisces the Fishes.

T H E
T U T O R ' s G U I D E ,
B E I N G
A Complete System of Arithmetic.

P A R T I. B O O K I.

Arithmetic in whole and compound Numbers.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

✱✱✱✱ R I T H M E T I C is the Science, or Knowledge of Numbers, which is either Unit, or
✱ A ✱ Multitude of Units.

✱✱✱✱ Unit is any thing considered as one, or 1.

Digits or Figures are the Marks by which Numbers are denoted or expressed, and are the nine following, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; with these there is used the Mark 0, called a Cypher, which of itself stands for nothing, but being annexed to the right-hand of a Digit, alters its value, thus 40 signifies forty, and 400 stands for four hundred, &c. (see the following Table.)

Integers or whole Numbers are such as express a Number or Multitude of Things, whereof each is considered as an Unit. Thus, 6 Pounds, 12 Yards, 140 Miles, &c. each of which is called an Integer, or whole Number.

Compound Numbers are such as consist of different Denominations, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; or Hundreds, Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, &c.

Thus, 47l. 12s. 6^d. or 4C. 2qrs. 14lb. &c.

A Fraction, or broken Number, is always less than Unit, as $\frac{3}{4}$ represent three Quarters of any Thing or Unit, and $\frac{6}{8}$, is six-eighths of Unit or 1, &c.

Arithmetic, with regard to Art and Science, consists both in Theory and Practice.

Theory considers the Nature and Quality of Numbers, and demonstrates the Reason of Practical Operations.

The Practice is that which shews the Method of working by Numbers, so as to be the most useful and expeditious for Business, and has five principal or fundamental Rules for the Operation, viz.

1. NUMERATION or NOTATION, 2. ADDITION, 3. SUBTRACTION, 4. MULTIPLICATION, and 5. DIVISION.

SECT. I. NUMERATION

TEACHETH to read, or express the true Value of any Number when writ down; and consequently to write down any proposed Number according to its true Value; and this consisteth of two Parts.

1. The due Order of placing down Figures.
2. The true valuing of each Figure in its Place, both of which are plainly exhibited in the following Table.

T A B L E.

Hundred of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.		Hundred of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.		Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
9	8	7	.	6	5	4	.	3	2	1
4	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0
	4	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0
		4	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0
			.	4	0	0	.	0	0	0
					4	0	.	0	0	0
						4	.	0	0	0
								4	0	0
									4	0
										4

E X A M P L E S.

Write down the Value of the following Numbers, in Words at length, viz. 94, 762, 3024, 37460, 142613, 6040390, 47639121, 790401950, and 79041955.

In Figures express

Seventy-seven. Four hundred and ninety. Six thousand and fifty-five. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and nine. Eight hundred thousand and two. Seven Millions Forty-four Thousand and seventy-four. Six Hundred. Ninety-four Million. Four hundred thousand and sixty.

N O T A T I O N

By ROMAN Numerical Letters.

One, five, ten, fifty, hundred, five-hundred, thousand.

I, V, X, L, C, D, M,

When a less numerical Letter stands before a greater, it must be taken from it, as I before V or X, and X before L or C, &c. Thus

four, nine, forty, ninety, &c.

IV, IX, XL, XC.

When a lesser numerical Letter stands after a greater, it is to be added to it, Thus,

six, eleven, sixty, one hundred and ten,

VI, XI, LX, CX.

A line drawn over any Number less than a Thousand, signifies so many Thousands, as $\overline{\text{LX}}$ is sixty Thousand, $\overline{\text{C}}$ is one hundred Thousand, $\overline{\text{M}}$ is one Million, &c.

Write down in common Figures the following Numbers expressed in Numerical Letters, viz.

XIX, CC, DC, DLX, MI, MDCCL, $\overline{\text{LXX}}$, $\overline{\text{CX}}$, $\overline{\text{MD}}$,
 $\overline{\text{MDC}}$.

Write down in numerical Letters the following Numbers expressed in common Figures, viz.

23, 104, 419, 1741, 2007, 17678, 10004, 674084

Addition.

2. INTEGERS.

ADDITION

TEACHETH to add fundry Numbers together into one Sum, called the Total.

RULE.

1. Place all the Numbers of a like Name under one another, that is, units under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, &c.

2. Begin with the Units, and singly collect the Sum of each Row, and if their Sum be less than ten, set it down underneath its own Place; but if it exceeds ten, the excess is only to be set down, carrying one for every ten to the next Row, and so on, continuing to the last Row, at which set down the Total Amount.

P R O O F.

Vary the adding, by beginning at the Top of the Sum, and reckon the Figures downwards, in the same Manner you added them upwards, and if the Sum comes the same as before, it is supposed to be right.

TABLE of ADDITION,

Which is to be got by heart, by those who are Beginners in this Science.

C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4				8	9	10	11	12	13
5					10	11	12	13	14
6						12	13	14	15
7							14	15	16
8								16	17
9									18

The manner of using the Table is thus: Take the greater of the two Digits, whose Sum is sought, in the upper Line, and the lesser on the left Hand Column, in the same Line with this, and underneath the other stands the Sum.

As suppose I wanted the Sum of 9 and 7, then I look for 9 on the Head of the Table, and in the same Line with 7 on the Side stands 16, the Sum.

EXAMPLES

E X A M P L E S.

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad 147279 \\ \quad 274042 \\ \quad 716914 \\ \quad 472196 \\ \quad 417417 \\ \quad 194746 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (2) \quad 176042 \\ \quad 47976 \\ \quad 274 \\ \quad 4 \\ \quad 471472 \\ \quad 469 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (3) \quad 127492 \\ \quad 274614 \\ \quad 27406 \\ \quad 274 \\ \quad 24 \\ \quad 4158 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (4) \quad 147747 \\ \quad 74724 \\ \quad 2467 \\ \quad 915 \\ \quad 20 \\ \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (5) \quad 2147426 \\ \quad 27494 \\ \quad 275 \\ \quad 3746 \\ \quad 74 \\ \quad 2147 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (6) \quad 174684 \\ \quad 147129 \\ \quad 2984 \\ \quad 100 \\ \quad 63 \\ \quad 1074 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (7) \quad 174264 \\ \quad 7416 \\ \quad 271 \\ \quad 147419 \\ \quad 4176 \\ \quad 47 \\ \quad 7913 \\ \quad 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (8) \quad 14768412 \\ \quad 2131596 \\ \quad 29418 \\ \quad 274 \\ \quad 71471041 \\ \quad 219816 \\ \quad 1427 \\ \quad 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9) \quad 174684 \\ \quad 26276 \\ \quad 174168 \\ \quad 276 \\ \quad 7 \\ \quad 741705 \\ \quad 27417 \\ \quad 3570 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. S U B T R A C T I O N

TEACHETH to take a lesser Number from a greater, and thereby shews the Difference or Remainder.

R U L E.

1. Place your Numbers according to the Direction given in Addition.

2. Begin at the right Hand, and subtract each under Figure, from that which stands over it, writing each Remainder.

mainder under which it proceeds from, so shall all the Remainder together express the Difference required.

3. But when the under Figure exceeds that which stands over it, you must borrow ten (the same which you stopp'd at in Addition) from which take the lower Figure, and to that Difference add the upper Figure and the Sum set down, (always remembering to carry one to the next Figure on the Left-hand, before you Subtract.

P R O O F.

To the lesser Number add the Remainder, if the Sum be like the greater the Work is right.

TABLE of SUBTRACTION.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3			0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4				0	1	2	3	4	5
5					0	1	2	3	4
6						0	1	2	3
7							0	1	2
8								0	1
9									0

The manner of using this Table is the same with that of Addition, only, instead of adding the Digits together, subtract them.

E X A M P L E S.

(1) From 1472742
Take 1251610

Rem.

Proof

(3) 1704941
807467

(5) 17406542
16716746

(2) Bought 10768475
Sold 7607485

Rem. unfold

(4) 2074176
1760184

(6) 7417065
4708095

From

Multiplication.

7

(7) From 10746142
Take 1786076

(8) 12468409
9147608

(9) 2170684
1100787

Rem.

(10) From 106742740
Take 74760946

(11) 214200040
107400760

4. M U L T I P L I C A T I O N

TEACHETH how to increase any one Number by another, so often as there are Units in that Number by which the one is increased; and serves instead of many Additions.

To this Rule belong three principal Members, viz.

1 The Multiplicand, or Number to be increased, or multiplied.

2. The Multiplier, or Number by which the Multiplicand is increased, or multiplied.

3 The Product, or Number produced in multiplying.

Note, before any Operation can be performed in this Rule, it is absolutely necessary that the following Table be got by Heart; as the ready Performance of this and all the following Rules, entirely depends upon having a perfect Knowledge of it.

T A B L E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

USE

U S E of the T A B L E.

Seek the greater of the two Digits in the upper Line, and underneath it against the lesser, taken in the Left-Hand Column, is the Product sought. Thus, to multiply 9 by 6, seek 9 in the upper Line, and under it against 6 on the left, is 54 the Product; and so of any other.

Note, for the Conveniency of dividing by 11, or 12, I have continued the Table to 12 times, or else, in Multiplication it is only required to 9 times.

C A S E I.

To multiply by a single Figure.

R U L E.

1. Place the Multiplier underneath the Units Place of the Multiplicand.

2. Multiply the Units Figure of the Multiplicand by the Multiplier, if their Product be less than ten, set it down under its own Place of Units; but if their Product exceeds ten, (or tens) then set down the excess only (as in Addition) and bear (or carry) the said ten (or tens) in mind, until you have multiplied the next Figure of the Multiplicand by the same Figure of the Multiplier, and to their Product add one for each ten borne in mind, setting down the excess of their Sum above ten (or tens) as before; and so proceed in the same Manner until all the Figures of the Multiplicand are multiplied by the Multiplier.

P R O O F.

The most sure and unerring Way is by Division. But as the Learner is supposed not yet to know that Rule, cannot prove by it; let him therefore make the Multiplicand the Multiplier, and if the Product comes out the same as before, the Work is right.

Some Masters that teach (and several Authors that write of) Arithmetic, do teach to prove Multiplication by the Cross. But this Method of proving Multiplication is not to be depended upon, as it will prove a Sum to be right, when at the same Time the Work is utterly false. But it will never prove a Sum false that is right.

EXAMPLES.

Multiplication.

9

E X A M P L E S.

(1) Multiplicand 417629853
Multiplier 2

(2) 342719586
3

Product

(3) 257683914
4

(4) 174295683
5

(5) 274965381
6

(6) 749185623
7

(7) 262758394
8

(8) 376291845
9

C A S E II.

When the Multiplier consists of several Figures.

R U L E.

1. Place each Figure in the Multiplier respectively under its own Kind in the Multiplicand.

2. Multiply the Multiplicand, by each Figure of the Multiplier, (as before) observing to place the first Figure of each respective Product underneath that Figure of the Multiplier, by which you multiply with.

3. Add the several Products together, and the Sum will be the desired (or whole) Product.

E X A M P L E S.

(9) 142737396
16

(10) 21607472
28

(11) 12076849
97

(12) 247567
475

(13) 317649
689

(14) 2706910
3746

(15) 147678
5682

(16) 47299
73581

(17) 73581
47269

Multiplication.

$$\begin{array}{r} (18) \quad 764258 \\ \quad 417396 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (19) \quad 417396 \\ \quad 764258 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (20) \quad 2719064 \\ \quad 1648736 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

C A S E III.

When Cyphers are intermixed with the Figures in the Multiplier.

R U L E.

Omit them, and place the first Figure of each particular Product under its respective Multiplier.

E X A M P L E S.

$$\begin{array}{r} (21) \quad 480746 \\ \quad 900607 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (22) \quad 10746047 \\ \quad 40100108 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (23) \quad 804700625 \\ \quad 207008009 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

C A S E IV.

When there are Cyphers at the Right Hand of either, or both the Multiplier and Multiplicand.

R U L E.

Proceed as before, neglecting the Cyphers until the particular Products are added together, and to that Sum place the Number of Cyphers that are at the End of both Factors, on the Right Hand.

$$\begin{array}{r} (24) \quad 27460 \\ \quad 2900 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (25) \quad 1460900 \\ \quad 8700 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (26) \quad 2768000 \\ \quad 24600 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

If it be required to multiply any Number by 10, 100, 1000, &c. it is only annexing the Cyphers of the Multiplier to the Right Hand of the Multiplicand, and the Work is done.

C A S E V.

When the Multiplier is such a Number that any two Figures (in the Table) being multiplied together will produce it.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Number by one of those Figures, and that Product by the other, which will give the desired Product.

EX-

E X A M P L E S.

(27) Multiply 24674 by 16. (28) Mul. 340764 by 28.

(29) Mul. 142395 by 56.

(30) Mul. 176848 by 63.

(31) Mul. 420746 by 72.

(32) Mul. 17093 by 81.

(33) Mul. 43074 by 144.

(34) Mul. 14068 by 132.

C A S E VI.

When the Multiplier is any Number between 10 and 20.

R U L E.

Multiply by the Figure in the Units Place, and as you multiply, add to the Product of each single Figure that of the Multiplicand, which stands next on the Right Hand.

(35) 142716
11

(36) 14276
12

(37) 146094
12

(38) 24176
14

(39) 36142
15

(40) 176424
16

(41) 14609
17

(42) 18627
18

(43) 142768
19

5. D I V I S I O N

TEACHETH us to find how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide any Number or Quantity given, into any Parts assigned, and serves instead of many Subtractions. In this Rule there are three Numbers real, and a fourth Accidental, viz.

1. The Dividend, or Number to be divided.
2. The Divisor, or Number by which you divide.
3. The Quotient, or Number that shews how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend.

4. The

4. The Remainder, which is always less than what you divide by.

C A S E I.

When the Divisor is not greater than 12.

R U L E.

First seek how often the Divisor is contained in the first Figure of the Dividend, or if in case the first Figure of the Dividend be less than the Divisor, then in the two first Figures of the Dividend, and set the Quotient Figure down accordingly, and if any thing remains, carry it to the next Figure in the Dividend, where it must be reckoned as so many tens, that is, if one remains you call it 10; if two, 20; if five, 50; and so on, bearing in mind the Remainder of each Figure, and adding it to the next, until you have made use of all the Figures in the Dividend. This is called short Division.

P R O O F.

Multiply the Quotient by the Divisor, and as you multiply add in the Remainder (if any) or add the whole Remainder to the Product at last, and if it comes the same as the Dividend, the Work is right.

$$(1) \quad 2 \overline{) 1742636.} \qquad (2) \quad 3 \overline{) 2764064.} \qquad (3) \quad 4 \overline{) 2160742.}$$

$$(4) \quad 5 \overline{) 1076426.} \qquad (5) \quad 6 \overline{) 71420954.} \qquad (6) \quad 7 \overline{) 4674263.}$$

$$(7) \quad 8 \overline{) 2768096.} \qquad (8) \quad 9 \overline{) 6768094.} \qquad (9) \quad 11 \overline{) 2762764.}$$

$$(10) \quad 12 \overline{) 276484.}$$

C A S E II.

When the Divisor consists of many Places or Figures.

R U L E.

1. If the Divisor be a less Number than so many Figures taken in the Dividend, see how often the first Figure of the Divisor is contained in the first Figure of the Dividend, and the Figure which expresses it, is the first of the Quotient, by which multiply the Divisor, and place the Product under the said Figures of the Dividend, and draw a Line underneath it; Subtract it therefrom, and to the Remainder annex the following Figure of the Dividend, then proceeding as before.

2. But if it happen that the Divisor be a greater Number than so many Figures of the Dividend, then you must take a Number of Places in the Dividend greater by one, and see how often the first Figure in the Divisor is contained in the two first of the Dividend, Allowance being made for what you carry from the Figure on the Right.

3. If in any case the Remainder be so small that when the Figure of the Dividend joined with it, make a Sum less than the Divisor, then a Cypher is to be placed in the Quotient, and another Figure brought down, and then proceed as before; this is called Long Division.

E X A M P L E S.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (11) 25)736473575(| (16) 7489)1204530760(|
| (12) 84)35730972(| (17) 42163)112737328(|
| (13) 648)272357640(| (18) 61745)392618787(|
| (14) 759)30891829676(| (19) 684573)3233238699(|
| (15) 3065)63463902247(| (20) 476085)98839054780(|
| (21) 4728395)27750950255(| |

C A S E III.

When the Divisor has Cyphers on the Right Hand.

R U L E.

Strike off so many of the last Figures in the Dividend, and divide by those Figures of the Divisor that are left when the Cyphers are omitted. But when the Division is ended, those Cyphers so omitted in the Divisor, and the Figures cut off in the Dividend, are both to be restored to their own Places.

E X A M P L E S.

(22) $2800 \overline{) 11928248}$

(23) $172000 \overline{) 247004674}$

When the Dividend has the same Number of o's on the Right Hand, as the Divisor, strike them off from each, and the Remainder will be so many of what you divide by, without annexing the o's that were struck off.

(24) $473000 \overline{) 351858000}$

(25) $6970000 \overline{) 599430000}$

C A S E IV.

When the Divisor is such a Number, that any two Figures (in the Multiplication Table) being multiplied together, will produce the said Divisor.

R U L E.

Divide the given Number by one of those Figures, and that Quotient again by the other, which will give the Quotient required.

Note, Observe that if there be a Remainder in the last Division, it will be so many Times the first Divisor, which added to the first Remainder (if any) will give the true one.

E X A M P L E S.

(26)	Divide {	1206816	} by {	16	}	(30)	Divide {	247684	} by {	28
(27)		42768		48		(31)		14652		64
(28)		74682		72		(32)		417681		81
(29)		14276		144		(33)		307684		132

When the Learner is pretty well versed in Division he may subtract each Figure of the Product, as he produces it, and so only write the Remainder, which will shorten the Work, and be much the best Way, (when the Divisor is small).

E X A M P L E S.

(34) $17 \overline{) 690489}$

(36) $467 \overline{) 2148686}$

(35) $86 \overline{) 5343698}$

(37) $6074 \overline{) 24939844}$

TABLES of ENGLISH COINS.

Marked

q.	4 Farthings	} make one	{ Penny,		
d.				12 Pence	{ Shilling,
s.				20 Shillings	

$\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ } is wrote for { $\frac{1}{4}$
2
3

PENCE

P E N C E T A B L E.

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.
20	1	8	24	2
30	2	6	36	3
40	3	4	48	4
50	4	2	60	5
60	5	0	72	6
70	5	10	84	7
80	6	8	96	8
90	7	6	108	9
100	8	4	120	10
110	9	2	132	11
120	10	0	144	12

The WEIGHTS and VALUE of such GOLD and SILVER COINS, as are most commonly used in England.

	Weight			Value		
	dwt.	gr.	mites.	l.	s.	d.
A Guinea	5	9	9	1	1	0
Half ditto	2	16	14	0	10	6
A Quarter ditto	1	8	7	0	5	3
S I L V E R.						
A Crown	19	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	0
Half ditto	9	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
A Shilling	3	20	18	0	1	0
A Six-pence	1	22	9	0	0	6

Note, 20 Mites make one Grain.

N. B. Besides the above Coins, we have a great deal of Portugal Money in use here, the Value and Weight of which is as follows.

	l.	s.	d.		dwt.	gr.
A piece of	3	12	0	should weigh	18	16
Ditto of	1	16	0	—	9	6
Ditto of	0	18	0	—	4	15
Ditto of	0	9	0	—	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Moidore	1	7	0	—	6	18
Half ditto	0	13	6	—	3	9
Quarter ditto	0	6	9	—	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

A Pound Weight Avoirdupoise of Copper is coined into twenty-three Pence; consequently a Half-Penny is one third of an Ounce nearly; and a Farthing one sixth.

	s.	d.	
Note	6	8	is a Noble.
	10	0	is an Angel.
	13	4	is a Mark.

6. R E D U C T I O N

TEACHETH to reduce all great Names into small, by multiplying the given Number with so many of the next lower Name, as to make one of the higher, still keeping them equivalent in Value, and is called Reduction descending; on the contrary, all small Names are brought into great by dividing the given Number by so many of the lesser Name as make one of the next greater; this is the Converse of the last, and is termed Reduction ascending.

E X A M P L E S in M O N E Y.

1. In 27*l.* how many Shillings and Pence?
2. Reduce 6480*d.* to Shillings and Pounds.
3. How many Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, are there in 40*l.* 10*s*?
4. In 38880 Qrs. how many Pounds?
5. Reduce 104*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* to Farthings.
6. How many Pounds in 100683 Qrs.?
7. In 21 Guineas, how many Shillings, Pence, and Farthings?
8. Reduce 21168 Farthings to Guineas.
9. In 42 Moidores how many Farthings?
10. How many Moidores in 54432 Farthings?

W E I G H T S and M E A S U R E S.

T R O Y W E I G H T.

Marked

gr.	24 Grains	} make one {	Penny Weight.
dwts.	20 Penny Weights		Ounce.
oz.	12 Ounces		Pound.

By

By Troy Weight is weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Bread, Corn, and all Liquors, and from this Weight all Measures for wet and dry Commodities are taken.

N. B. 14 oz. 11 dwts. $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Troy, is equal to 1 Pound Avoirdupoise.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 24 lb. of Silver, how many Ounces, Penny Weights, and Grains?
2. Reduce 138240 grs. to dwts. oz. and lb.
3. In an Ingot of Silver weighing 12 lb. 10 oz. 22 grs. how many Grains?
4. Reduce 73942 grs. to Pounds.

A P O T H E C A R I E S W E I G H T S.

Marked

grs.	20 Grains	} make one	Scruple.
℥	3 Scruples		Dram.
ʒ	8 Drams		Ounce.
℔	12 Ounces		Pound, lb.

Apothecaries, in making up their Medicines, use this Weight, but they buy and sell their Drugs by the Avoirdupoise Weight.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 14 lb. how many Ounces, Drams, Scruples, & Grains?
2. Reduce 80640 grs. to ℥, ʒ, ʒ, and lb.
3. How many Grains, in 4 lb. 11 ʒ, 2 ℥, 17 grs?
4. In 28377 grs. how many Pounds?

A V O I R D U P O I S E W E I G H T.

Marked

dr.	16 Drams	} make one	Ounce.
oz.	16 Ounces.		Pound.
lb.	28 Pounds		Quart. of Cwt.
qr.	4 Quarters or 112 lb.		Hundred.
ewt.	20 Hundred		Ton.

C 3.

By

By Avoirdupoise Weight is weighed all Manner of Things that have Waste, as all Physicall Drugs and Grocery, Rosin, Wax, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Soap, Hemp, Flax, Hay, Wool, &c. All base Metal and Minerals, as Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Copper, Allum, Copperas, &c. Also Bread, Butter, Cheefe, Salt, Butcher's Meat, &c.

The Denominations in some of which are as follows, viz.

8 Pounds	} make one	{	Stone of Butchers Meat.
14 Pounds			Stone of Horseman's Weight.
19½ Hundreds			Fodder of Lead.

W O O L W E I G H T.

7 Pounds	} make one	{	Clove.		6½ Todds	}	make 1	{	Wey.
2 Cloves			Stone.		2 Weys				Sack.
2 Stones			Todd.		12 Sacks				Last.

H A Y.

56 Pounds of old Hay	} are 1 Truss
60 Pounds of new ditto	
36 Trusses	

BREAD.

Weight.
lb. oz. dr.

Peck Loaf	16	6	1
Half ditto	8	11	½
Quartern ditto	4	5	8

Note, There are some Sorts of Silk which are weighed by a great Pound of 24 oz.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 1 Ton, or 20 Cwt. how many Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, and Drams?
2. Reduce 573440 drs. to Hundreds, &c.
3. Reduce 27 lb. 12 oz. 11 drs. to Drams.
4. How many Pounds in 7115 drs.?
5. In 12 Tons, 10 cwt. 14 lb. 11 oz. 15 drs. how many drs.?
6. How many Tons are there in 717161 drs.?

C L O T H M E A S U R E.

4 Nails	} make one	{	Quarter of a Yard		Marked.
3 Quarters			Ell Flemish		na. qrs.
4 Quarters			Yard		Ell Fl.
5 Quarters			Ell English		Yd.
6 Quarters			Ell French		Ell Eng.
					Ell Fr.
					Scotch

Scotch and Irish Linens are bought and sold by the Yard, but Dutch Linen, are bought by the Ell Flemish, and sold by the Ell English.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In a Piece of Cloth containing 24 Yards, how many Quarters and Nails?
2. Reduce 384 Nails to Yards.
3. How many Nails are there in 72 *Ell Eng.* 4 *qrs.* 2 *na.*?
4. Reduce 1458 Nails to Ells English.
5. In 121 Ells Flemish, how many Nails?
6. Reduce 1452 Nails to Ells Flemish.
7. How many Nails in 42 *Ells Fr.* 5 *qrs.*?
8. Reduce 1028 Nails to Ell French.

L O N G M E A S U R E

Marked.

b. c.	3 Barley Corns	} make one	Inch.
in.	12 Inches		Foot.
f.	3 Feet or 36 Inches		Yard.
yd.	2 Yards or 6 Feet		Fathom.
	$5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards or 11 half-yds		Pole, Rod or Perch.
p.	40 Poles or 220 yards		Furlong.
fur.	8 Furlongs or 1760 yd.		Mile.
m.	3 Miles		League.
lea.	$23\frac{1}{6}$ leagues or $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles		Degree, Deg.

360 Degrees are the Circumference of the Globe.

5 Feet is a Geometrical Pace.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet is a Pole.

A L S O

4 Inches	} make one	Hand or Hand's Breath.
3 Hands Breadth		Foot.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Foot		Cubit.
2 Cubits		Yard.

By this Measure Distances of Places, or any Thing else, that has Length only, are measured.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 176 *m.* 30 *p.* how many Poles?
2. Reduce 56350 Poles to Miles.

3. How

3. How many Yards, Feet, and Inches, are there in 200 Miles?
4. In 12672000 Inches, how many Miles?
5. Reduce 12 Lea. 1 M. 6 Fur. 29 P. 4 Yds. to Barley Corns.
6. In 7193178 b. c. how many Leagues, &c?

L A N D M E A S U R E.

Marked.

p.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	} make one	Perch, Rood, or Pole.
r.	40 Poles		Rood.
r.	4 Roods		Acre.
a.	30 Acres		Yard of Land.
	100 Acres		Hide of Land.

The best Way of measuring Land, is by a Chain of 4 Poles, or 66 Feet long, which is divided in 100 equal Parts called Links.

In. b. c.		} make one	Link.
7 276			Pole.
25 Links			Chain.
4 Poles or 100 Links			Furlong.
or 22 Yards			
10 Chains			

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 42 Acres, how many Roods and Poles?
2. Reduce 6720 Poles to Acres
3. In 12A. 3 R. 29 P. how many Poles?
4. How many Acres in 2069 Perches?

W I N E M E A S U R E.

Marked.

pts.	2 Pints	} make one	Quart.
qts.	4 Quarts or 8 Pints		Gallon.
	10 Gallons		Anchor of Br. or R.
	18 Gallons		Runlet.
	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons		Barrel.
	42 Gallons		Tierce.
tier.	2 Tierce, or 84 Gallons		Puncheon, Punch.
	63 Gallons		Hoghead.
h.	2 Hogheads or 126 Gal.		Pipe or Butt.
p.	2 Pipes or 252 Gal.		Tun.

[Note,

Note, A Tun of Wine is 18 Cwt. Avoirdupoise.

A Gallon is 231 solid Inches.

By Wine Measure, all Spirits, Mead, Perry, Cyder, Vinegar, Oil, and Honey, &c. are measured, as also Milk, not by Law, but Custom only.

EXAMPLES.

1. In 4 Anchors of Brandy, how many Gallons & Quarts?
2. In 160 Quarts, how many Anchors?
3. Reduce 4 hhds. of Wine to Gallons and Pints.
4. How many Hogsheads of Wine in 2016 Pints?
5. Reduce 42 Tierces and 24 Gallons to Pints.
6. How many Tierces in 14304 Pints.
7. In 4 tun, 1 p. 1 hhd. 42 gal. 6 pts. how many Pints?
8. Reduce 9918 Pints to Tuns, &c.

WINCHESTER MEASURE,

Called also, Ale and Beer Measure.

Marked.					
pts.	2 Pints	} make one	Gal.	Quart.	
qts.	4 Quarts or 8 Pints			Gallon.	
gal.	8 Gallons, Ale or			} Firkin.	
	9 Gallons, Beer				
fir.	2 Firkins			Kilderkin.	
kil.	2 Kilderkins, or	} or	{ 32 Ale 36 Beer	} make 1 Barrel.	
	4 Firkins				
bar.	1½ Barrel, or	} or	{ 48 Ale 54 Beer	} make 1 Hoghead.	
	3 Kilderkins				
hhds	2 Hogheads or 3 Bar. or 108 Gal.	} make one		{ But Tu.	
	2 Butts or 236 Gallons				

Note, 8½ Gallons is a Firkin of Beer or Ale in all Parts of England except London.

A Hoghead of Ale or Beer is 282 solid Inches.

A Firkin of Soap or Herrings is the same with that of Ale.

EXAMPLES.

1. In 12 Barrels of Ale, how many Gallons and Quarts.
2. Reduce 1536 Quarts of Ale to Barrels.

3. In

3. In 42 Barrels of Beer, how many Pints?
4. Reduce 120096 Pints of Beer, to Barrels.
5. In 6 hhds. 27 gal. 6 pts. of Ale, how many pts.?
6. How many hhds. of Ale in 2526 pts?
7. How many gal. and pts. in 14 hhds. 47 gal. of Beer?
8. Reduce 6424 Pints of Beer to Hogheads.
9. Reduce 6 tuns, 1 butt, 42 gal. of Beer to Quarts.
10. How many Tuns, &c. in 5784 Quarts of Beer.

D R Y M E A S U R E.

Marked.

pts.	2 Pints	} make one {	Quart.
qts.	4 Quarts or 8 Pints		Gallon.
gal.	2 Gallons		Peck.
pks.	4 Pecks or 8 Gallons		Bushel.
bu.	4 Bushels		Comb.
c.	2 Combs or 8 Bushels		Quarter.
qrs.	5 Quarters		Wey.
	2 Weys or 10 Quarters		Last.

A L S O,

4 Quarters or 32 bu. } make one { Chaldron } of Corn.
 2 Bushels } Strike

A Load of Corn is 5 Bushels

A Cart Load of ditto is 40 Bushels.

4 Quarts are one Pottle, both in Liquid and Dry Measure.

A Gallon contains 268½ solid Inches.

In measuring Sea Coal,

5 Pecks is one Bushel, Water Measure.

3 Bushels	} make one {	Sack.
9 Bushels		Vatt.
36 Bushels		Chaldron.
12 Sacks		Score.
21 Chaldrons		

By Dry Measure, Corn, Salt, Coals, and all other Dry Goods are measured.

The standard Bushel is 18½ Inches wide, and 8 Inches deep.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 24 Quarters of Corn, how many Bushels, Pecks, Gallons, and Quarts?

2. How

2. How many Quarters of Corn in 6144 qts.?
3. Reduce 36 cha. 26 bu. of Coals to Pecks.
4. How many Chaldron of Coals in 5288 pks.?
5. In 64 Lasts of Corn, how many weys, bu. and pks.?
6. How many Lasts in 20480 Pecks?

T I M E.

*Time of itself is nothing, but from Thought
 Receives its Rise, by labouring Fancy wrought;
 From Things consider'd whilst we think on some,
 As present, some as past, or yet to come;
 No Thought can think on Time, that's still confest,
 But thinks on Things, in Motion or at Rest.*

Marked.

'''	60 Thirds	} make one	Second.
sec.	60 Seconds		Minute.
m.	60 Minutes		Hour.
h.	24 Hours		Day.
d.	7 Days		Week.
w.	4 Weeks or 28 Days		Month.
mo.	52 Weeks, 1 Day, 6 Hours, or 13 Months, 1 Day, 6 Hours or 365 Days, 6 Hours	} make one	Year Julian.

365 Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, 57 Seconds, 39 Thirds,
 make a Solar Year.

The Year is also divided in 12 unequal Calendar Months,
 called,

January, February, March, April, May, June, July,
 August, September, October, November, December.

And to know how many Days are in each Month, ob-
 serve (to get by Heart) the following Lines.

*Thirty Days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February hath twenty-eight alone,
 And all the rest have thirty-one;
 Except Leap-Year, and then's the Time,
 February's Days are twenty-nine.*

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

1. How many Hours, Minutes, and Seconds, are there in a Week or 7 Days?
2. In 604800 Seconds, how many Days?
3. Reduce 6 mo. 4 d. to sec.
4. In 14860800 sec. how many Months?
5. How many Seconds are there in a Julian Year, or in 365 Days, 6 Hours?
6. In 31557600 sec. how many Days?
7. How many Thirds are there in a Solar Year, (or in 365 Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, 57 Seconds, and 39 Thirds?)
8. Reduce 1893416259 Thirds, to Days.

SQUARE or SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

144	Square Inches	} make one {	Square Foot.
9	Feet		Yard.
$30\frac{1}{4}$	Yards		Pole.
40	Roods		Rood.
4	Roods		Acre.
640	Acres		Mile.

$272\frac{1}{4}$ Feet is one Rod of Brick Work.

100 Square Feet is one Square of Flooring.

By this Measure are measured all Things in which Length and Breadth is only considered.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 42 Square Yards, how many Square Inches?
2. How many Square Yards in 54432 Square Inches?
3. Reduce 3 sq. 42 feet, 64 in. of flooring to Inches.
4. How many Squares are there in 49312 sq. Inches?

CUBICK or SOLID MEASURE.

1728	Solid Inches	} make one {	Solid Foot.
27	Feet		Yard.
40	Feet of round Timber or		Ton or Load
50	Feet of hewn Timber		

A Solid Yard of Earth is called a Load.

108 Solid

108 Solid Feet (i. e.) 12 Feet long, 3 Feet broad, and 3 Feet deep, or commonly 14 Feet long, 3 Feet 1 Inch broad, and 3 Feet 1 Inch deep, is a Stack of Wood; 128 solid Feet, i. e. 8 Feet long, 4 Feet broad, and 4 deep is a Cord of Wood.

By this Measure are measured all Things, in which are considered length, breadth, and depth or thickness.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 27 solid Yards, how many Solid Inches?
2. Reduce 1259712 Solid Inches to Solid Yards.
3. How many Solid Inches are there in 4 Tons 24 feet of hewn Timber?
4. In 387072 Solid Inches, how many Tons of hewn Timber?

Of some Particular WARES or GOODS.

12	}	make one	Dozen.
12 Dozen			Gross.
12 Gross			Great Gross.
20			Score.
5 Score			Hundred.
6 Score or 120	}		Great Hundred.
1200			Thousand.

END OF BOOK I.

THE TUTOR'S GUIDE.

PART I. BOOK II.

EXERCISE in NUMERATION.

1. **I**N Figures express the following Numbers, viz. one Million and a half in South Sea Bonds.
2. Threescore and twelve Thousand thirteen Hundred Weight of Lead.
3. Fifteen Thousand and fourscore Million of Stivers.
4. One Hundred and twenty Thousand two Hundred and sixty Millions seventy Thousand seven Hundred and seven Rials of Plate.
5. Three Million and thirty-three Thousand and thirty Pieces of Eight.
6. Four Thousand and forty Hundred Pounds, thirty-four Shillings, and fourteen Pence, five Farthings.

A D D I T I O N.

EXAMPLES of INTEGERS.

Add the following Numbers, viz. 140724, 296, 42, 6740, 64167, 20, 2687, and 2684 together.

Again, add 27460, 176, 2900, 274, 1004, 64, 596, 41, and 6104 together.

Also, 867, 317, 69, 1720, 276842, 49, 426074, and 60 together.

7. COM.

7. COMPOUND ADDITION.

TEACHETH to add fundry Sums or Numbers together, having divers Denominations, as in Money, Weights, Measures, &c.

R U L E.

1. Place the Numbers of a like Denomination under each other, viz. Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, Farthings under Farthings, &c.

2. Begin to add, at the lowest Denomination first, as in Integers, then divide that Sum by as many of the same Denomination, as make one of the next greater, setting down the Remainder under the Row added, and carry the Quotient to the next superior or greater Denomination, whose Sum you must also find; proceed in this Manner to the last (or greatest Denomination) which add as in Integers.

EXAMPLES of MONEY.

	£.	s.	d.
(1)	4	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	2	6	4
	1	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	3	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	17	9
	1	4	0
	6	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	5	12	6
	2	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
(2)	14	11	6
	27	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	41	17	7
	56	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	17	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	47	6	4
	0	10	6
	4	0	0
	17	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
(3)	127	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	41	17	6
	100	0	0
	52	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	116	12	6
	24	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6	6	0
	0	10	6
	2	2	0

(4) Add 270l. 16s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 60l. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 60l. 10s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 96l. 6s. 10d. 176l. 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2l. 2s. 16l. 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 100l. into one Sum.

(5) Add 260l. 17s. 67l. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. 170l. 10s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 100l. 10s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 4l. 16s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 19s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. 37l. 11s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 600l. 10s. and 220l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. into one Sum.

(6) Add 276l. 17s. 16l. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 269l. 11s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 107l. 19s. 10l. 6d. 14s. 11d. 367l. 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 12s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 20l. 10s. 6d. and 1000l. into one Sum.

OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

oz. dws. grs.				lb. oz. dws. gr.				3. 3. 3. grs.					
(1)	27	11	20	(2)	27	10	17	11	(3)	11	2	1	17
	17	14	21		11	11	19	6		7	4	2	14
	46	17	11		4	6	14	17		4	1	1	19
	27	14	6		27	10	17	23		2	5	2	11
	4	9	17		17	7	11	17		10	1	2	16
	17	19	22		6	4	0	16		14	7	1	13
	27	17	16		17	11	18	15		11	4	2	11

lb. 3. 3. 3. grs.						Tons. C. qr. lb.				
(4)	14	11	4	2	11	(5)	14	17	2	14
	11	2	1	1	17		417	11	1	21
	4	10	2	2	16		24	6	3	27
	17	4	7	1	4		219	14	1	14
	5	11	0	2	11		36	17	2	26
	17	10	1	1	14		11	14	1	14
	14	6	4	2	15		6	11	2	19

lb. oz. drs.			yds. qrs. na.			Eng. Ells qrs. na.					
(6)	14	11	14	(7)	14	2	3	8)	12	4	2
	17	14	11		276	1	0		27	0	0
	5	6	12		37	3	2		42	2	3
	21	4	15		4	1	1		176	3	2
	36	13	11		110	0	0		94	1	3
	14	7	10		17	3	2		62	2	1
	6	11	6		13	2	3		142	1	2
	4	4	12		106	1	2		41	2	3

F. Ells. qrs. na.				lea. m. fur. p.				yds. f. in. b. c.					
(9)	17	2	1	(10)	12	1	7	14	(11)	141	2	11	2
	42	1	2		27	1	4	27		27	1	4	1
	146	2	1		141	2	6	36		214	2	10	2
	64	1	3		84	0	7	39		76	0	11	0
	72	2	1		100	1	4	11		217	2	4	2
	87	1	2		36	2	5	13		96	1	11	1
	100	0	0		4	0	0	24		140	2	0	0
	43	2	3		120	2	6	6		60	0	10	1

Addition.

29

<i>A. r. p.</i>				<i>tuns. p. bds. ga. qts.</i>					<i>punch. gal. qt. pt.</i>					
(12)	210	2	27	(13)	12	1	1	14	2	(14)	14	14	2	1
	74	3	14		4	1	1	27	3		7	32	3	1
	142	1	37		10	1	0	61	1		24	51	2	1
	47	2	14		6	1	1	42	2		14	14	1	1
	149	0	27		2	0	0	26	3		49	36	3	1
	34	3	36		13	1	1	4	2		37	17	1	1
	8	1	11		6	0	0	36	3		8	62	3	1

<i>tier. gal. pts.</i>				<i>anch. gal. pts.</i>				<i>A. bds. gal. qts.</i>			
(15)	12	24	7	(16)	10	7	4	(17)	14	12	2
	41	41	4		14	9	7		6	41	3
	3	27	2		27	4	2		17	27	1
	0	14	5		4	6	0		8	34	2
	27	39	6		11	5	3		47	40	3
	19	14	4		2	3	5		4	27	1
	21	34	3		17	2	6		18	11	0

<i>B bds. gal. pts.</i>				<i>A. bar. kil. fir. ga. pt.</i>					<i>B. fir. gal. qts. pts.</i>					
(18)	24	51	7	(19)	14	1	1	4	7	(20)	14	8	2	1
	14	17	4		27	1	0	7	4		9	7	1	0
	6	8	6		19	1	1	6	5		10	4	3	1
	14	12	0		6	0	1	5	3		6	6	2	1
	9	47	4		31	1	0	3	2		27	5	1	0
	34	36	5		6	0	1	2	6		8	2	3	1
	17	11	2		10	1	1	4	3		41	1	0	1
	4	29	7		6	1	0	6	0		6	3	1	1

<i>qrs. bu. p. gal.</i>					<i>cha. bu. p.</i>			<i>la. w. qrs. bu. p.</i>						
(21)	14	7	2	0	(22)	12	27	2	(23)	11	1	4	7	3
	27	4	3	1		21	0	0		14	1	2	4	1
	142	6	1	1		6	31	3		7	1	3	4	2
	19	4	2	0		41	27	1		10	0	2	6	1
	4	6	3	1		36	19	2		6	1	1	4	2
	127	4	1	0		7	24	3		17	1	2	5	0
	41	1	2	1		12	12	2		8	1	4	0	3

	<i>mo.</i>	<i>w.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>
(24)	11	2	4	21	(25)	14	21	14	42
	24	3	6	14		5	17	27	56
	12	1	0	23		170	10	14	27
	31	2	5	0		64	17	56	19
	14	1	1	11		210	23	0	46
	6	3	6	17		42	4	6	8
	8	2	1	20		4	19	59	42

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. **H**OW many Days are there from June 1, 1772, to Jan. 27, 1773?
2. Suppose a Man to be born in the Year of our Lord 1772, in what Year will he be 60 Years of Age?
3. A Gentleman left his eldest Daughter one Thousand Pounds more than the youngest, whose Fortune was eleven Thousand eleven Hundred and eleven; what was the eldest Daughter's Fortune, and what did the Father leave them?
4. In the Bissextile, or leap Year, how many Days in each Month, and what is their Sum?
5. A owes such a Sum of Money, that if he paid seventeen Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence, the Remainder to pay will be eighty-two Pounds two Shillings and six Pence; required the Sum owed?
6. A Privateer took a Prize, the private Men's Share came to 474*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.* and the Officers received as much, besides 467*l.* unknown to the private Men; how much did the Officers receive?
7. A Nobleman, going out of Town, is informed by his Steward that his Corn-Chandler's Bill comes to 123*l.* 19*s.* His Brewer's to 41*l.* 10*s.* His Butcher's 212*l.* 6*d.* To his Lordship's Baker is owing 24*l.* To his Tallow-chandler 13*l.* 8*s.* To his Taylor 137*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* To his Draper 74*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* His Coach-maker's Demand was 214*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* His Wine Merchant's 68*l.* 12*s.* His Confectioner's 16*l.* 2*s.* His Rent 82 Guineas, and his Servants Wages, for Half a Year, came to 46*l.* 5*s.* What Money must he send to his Banker for, in Case

Case he would carry with him 50*l.* to defray his Expenses on the Road?

8. A Corn-factor buys seventy Quarters of Oats, for 46*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* thirty-eight Quarters of Beans, for 100*l.* twelve Quarters of Pease, which cost 16*l.* 16*s.* eighty eight Quarters of Barley, for 73*l.* 8*d.* sixteen ditto of Wheat, for 56*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* and six Quarters of Rye, for 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The Water-carriage of all comes to 13*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* his riding Charges to 1*l.* 13*s.* and if he clears eighteen Guineas by the Bargain, what do his Bills of Parcels amount to?
9. A Collector of Cash has been out with Bills, and gives an Account that A paid him 13*l.* and Half a Crown; B. 2*l.* 13*s.* C. 14*s.* and a Groat. D. 1*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* E. 11*l.* 6½*d.* F. 17*s.* and a Tester. G. 12*s.* 2*d.* H. a Pound, and Half a Guinea. I. a Moidore, and 13*s.* K. Two broad Pieces of 23*s.* each, a Jacobus of 25*s.* and a Shilling. L. nine Pounds and a Mark. M. 12*l.* 12*s.* N. a Bank Note of 15*l.* and O. three Crown Pieces and an Angel: What Cash had he in charge?
10. A. of Amsterdam is Debtor to B. of Bristol for Mercery Wares, as per Factor, 418*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for forty cwt. of Cheshire Cheese, 52*l.* 18*s.* for English broad Cloth, fifteen Pieces, 317*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* for 19 Fodder of Lead, 320*l.* for 12 Tons of Bar-iron, 173*l.* 3*d.* for eight Tons of Copper, 1110*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for his Acceptance of a Bill drawn, 88*l.* 14*s.* for another paid for honour, 50*l.* ten dozen of Morocco Skins, 28*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* paid Convoys, Insurance, and Port Charges, 43*l.* Ware-house Room, Postage, Sledage, Boatage, and incidental Charges, 5*l.* 5*s.* The Factorage of all came to 112*l.* 6*s.* For what Sum must B draw to clear the Account?
11. In a Gentleman's Service of Plate there are fourteen Dishes, weighing 193 oz. 6 dwts. Plates thirty-six, weighing 421 oz. 11 dwts. four Dozen of Spoons, weighing 104 ounces, 6 dwts. six Salts chased, weighing 32 oz. Knives and Forks, weighing 83 oz. 9 dwts. four Prefenters weighing 113 oz. 4 dwts. in Mugs, Tumblers, Beakers, and other odd Pieces, wt. 264 oz. 13 dwts. A silver Tea-kettle and Lamp, weighing 126 oz. 9 dwts. and the rest of that Equipage 93 oz. 2 dwts. What Quantity of Plate had the Butler under his Care?

12. A Merchant buys four Bags of Canterbury Hops, No. 1. of which weighed 2 cwt. 2 qr. 10 lb. No. 2. 2 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb. No. 3. 2 cwt. 24 lb. No. 4. 1 qr. 16 lb. besides a couple of Pockets, ditto, that weighed $58\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. How many Hundred Weight has he to pay Carriage for, on bringing them to Town?
13. A Gentleman at A. desired to know how far it was to E. and had the following Answer, viz. from hence to B is 39 m. 6 fur. thence to C, is 46 m. 24 p. thence to D. 60 m. 4 fur. 39 p. and thence to E, 37 m. 6 fur. What is the Distance from A to E?
14. A Father was 28 Years old, (reckoning 13 Months to 1 Year, and 28 Days to one Month) when his eldest Child was born, betwixt the eldest and second were 2 Years, 10 Months, and 16 Days; betwixt the second and third were one Year, eleven Months; betwixt the third and fourth, were 3 Years, 7 Months, 25 Days, when the fourth is 16 Years, 9 Months, 27 Days. How old is the Father?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

15. How much is A (born 16 Years ago) older than B, who will come into the World fourteen Years hence?
16. A Person was 17 Years of Age 29 Years since, and he will be drowned 23 Years hence: Pray in what Year of his Age will this happen?
17. A Person said he had 20 Children, and that it happened there was a Year and a half between each of their ages, his eldest was born when he was 24 Years old, and the Age of the youngest is now twenty-one; what was the Father's Age?
18. A Sheep-Fold was robbed three Nights successively, the first Night half the Sheep were stolen and half a Sheep more; the second Night half the Remainder were lost, and half a Sheep more; the last Night they took half what were left, and half a Sheep more; by which time they were reduced to twenty; how many were there at first?
19. Find how many Years it was from the Creation of Adam to the universal Deluge in the Days of Noah, called Noah's Flood; by the 5th Chapter, and 6th Verse of the 7th Chapter of Genesis.

S U B T R A C T I O N

E X A M P L E S of I N T E G E R S.

From 476004 take 120706, likewise from 276000 take 106019, also, from 40106 take 27109.

8. C O M P O U N D S U B T R A C T I O N.

Teacheth to find the Difference between any two Sums of divers Denominations, as Money, Weights and Measures, &c.

R U L E.

Subtract as in Integers, only when the under Number of any Denomination is greater than that which stands over it; borrow so many of that Denomination as make one of the next Superior, from which take the under Number, and to the Remainder add the upper Number, which Sum set down, remembering to carry or add one to the next higher Denomination, before you Subtract.

E X A M P L E S of M O N E Y.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(1) From	142	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Take	121	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Remains

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(2)	210	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	176	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(3) Borrowed	264	0	0
Paid	176	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rem. unpaid

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(4)	153	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	76	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(5) Lent	47	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received	36	16	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

Rem. unpaid

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
(6)	300	10	11
	196	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Bor

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Borrowed		476	0	0	Lent		1476	14	6	
(7)	Paid at Sun-	41	17	6	Rec. at Sun-	147	14	11		
	dry Times.	127	10	11		376	19	6		
		89	18	4		600	17	10		
		94 ^{er}	17	10		276	14	6		
		16	12	6		47	18	0		
Paid in all					Received in all					
Rem. unp.					Rem. unp.					
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Borrowed		214	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid		142	14	6	
(8)	at fundry Times.	176	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	at fundry Times.	176	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		647	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		67	19	6		
		84	12	0		476	0	0		
		317	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		147	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		176	15	4		67	18	8		
		500	0	0		100	0	0		
		147	17	6		427	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		374	13	11		176	6	4		
		7	19	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		42	17	6		
						17	10	0		
Bor. in all					Paid in all					
Paid										
Rem. unp.										

OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

	(1)		(2)		(3)
	lb. oz. dts. grs.		oz. dts. grs.		lb. 3. 3. 3 grs.
Bought	14 10 12 17		16 10 21		17 11 4 0 11
Sold	11 11 14 21		12 17 14		14 10 6 2 17
Rem.unf.					
	(4)		(5)		(6)
	Tons. C. grs. lb.		lb. oz. drs.		yds. grs. na.
From	14 11 2 17		140 10 14		141 2 3
Take	12 11 2 24		137 14 15		74 3 2
Remains					

(7)					(8)					(9)				
<i>Eng.ells. qr. na.</i>					<i>F.ells. qr. na.</i>					<i>Lea. m. fur. p.</i>				
From	120	4	2		128	0	0			120	1	4	24	
Take	117	4	3		69	2	3			80	2	7	37	
Rem.														

(10)					(11)					(12)				
<i>Yds. f. in. b. c.</i>					<i>A. r. p.</i>					<i>Tons p. bhd. gal. p.</i>				
From	148	2	10	2	246	0	0			12	1	1	41	7
Take	97	2	11	2	178	2	24			11	1	0	61	6
Rem.														

(13)					(14)					(15)				
<i>Punch. gal. qts. pts.</i>					<i>Tier. gal. pts.</i>					<i>Anch. gal. pts.</i>				
Bought	14	64	2	1	16	40	4			24	4	4		
Sold	10	72	3	1	12	41	7			17	7	7		
Rem. unf.														

(16)					(17)					(18)				
<i>A. bhd. gal. qts.</i>					<i>B. bhd. gal. pts.</i>					<i>B. fir. gal. pts.</i>				
From	24	41	2		12	46	4			14	4	4		
Take	17	47	3		10	51	7			10	8	6		
Remains														

(19)					(20)					(21)				
<i>A. br. fir. gal. qts. pts.</i>					<i>Qu. bu. p.</i>					<i>Cha. bu. p.</i>				
From	42	2	4	2	1	12	14	2		21	24	0		
Take	14	3	7	2	1	6	7	3		14	34	2		
Remains														

(22)					(23)					(24)				
<i>La. w. q. b. p.</i>					<i>Mo. w. d. b.</i>					<i>D. b. m. sec.</i>				
From	12	1	4	4	2	14	2	4	21	264	14	24	41	
Take	8	0	4	7	3	11	2	6	22	107	21	41	56	

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. Suppose a Person was born in the Year of our Lord seventeen Hundred and thirty-five, how old is he this present Year being 1772?
2. There are two Numbers, the greater is 102, and the lesser 72, what is their Difference and Sum?
3. A. and B. having each a Sum of Money, A.'s Sum, which is the greatest, is 74*l.* 17*s.* and the Difference of their Sums is 49*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I demand B's Sum?
4. Suppose I borrow 100*l.* and pay in Part 41*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* how much remains to pay?
5. Suppose a Gentleman has an Estate of 600*l.* per Annum, and he pays Land Tax 140*l.* also for Repairs 94*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* what is his neat Estate per Annum?
6. A Person dying left 13111*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* between his Son and Daughter; the Daughter was to have eleven Thousand, eleven Hundred and eleven Pounds, what was the Son's Fortune?
7. A Horse in his Furniture is worth 35*l.* 10*s.* out of it 12*l.* 12*s.* how much does the Price of the Furniture exceed that of the Horse?
8. A Trader failing was indebted to A. 71*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* To B. 34*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* To C. 16*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* To D. 44*l.* To E. 66*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* To F. 11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* To G. 19*l.* 19*s.* and to H. a fine of 30 Marks. At the Time of this Disaster he had by him in Cash 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in Commodities he had 23*l.* 10*s.* in Household Furniture 13*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* in Plate 7*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* in a Tenement 56*l.* 15*s.* in recoverable Book Debts, 87*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Supposing these Things faithfully surrendered to his Creditors, what will they then lose by him?
9. A. made a Bond for 114*l.* 10*s.* the Interest came to 19*l.* He then paid off 40 Guineas, and gave a fresh Bond for what was behind. By the Time there was 13*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* due on the second for Interest, he paid off 37*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* more; took up the old Bond, and signed a new one still for the Residue, the Principal again ran on till there was 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* more due, and then he determined to take it up; pray what Money had his Creditor to receive?
10. A Chaise, Horse, and Harness, were all together valued at 50*l.* the Horse in Harness was worth 38*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* the

- the Chaise and Harness were estimated at 13 Guineas ; their several Valuations are required ?
11. A Merchant taking an Inventory of his Capital, finds in his Vaults 28 Puncheons of Brandy, which cost him 874*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Bourdeaux Claret, 40 Tuns, which stood him in 754*l.* 4*s.* 22 Lasts, 4 Bushels of Corn in his Granary, worth 675*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* with 2 Lasts of Canary Seed worth 113*l.* In his Warehouse were 10 Casks of Indigo, worth 632*l.* 12*s.* A Parcel of Saffron worth 253*l.* 5*s.* W.P. of Stafford owed him 384*l.* 10*s.* In the Hands of F. G. at Lynn, he had Wines to the Amount of 1011*l.* 10*s.* Pepper in the keeping of S. Q. of the Custom-house, Value 1552*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* besides which R. O. owes him on Bond 300*l.* and T. M. on Note 260*l.* 14*s.* He has in India Bonds to the Value of 459*l.* and the Interest of those Securities made 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* He had Bank-Stock to the Value of 2134*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* There lay in his Banker's Hands 1892*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* He was at this Time indebted to D. E. 713*l.* 13*s.* To M. F. 352*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to L. P. the Foot of his Account, 172 Guineas. To J. B. on Balance 57*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* To an Insurance 190*l.* The present State of this Person's Fortune is required ?
12. A Merchant at his out-setting in Trade owed 280*l.* He had in Cash, Commodities, the Stocks, and good Debts 11505*l.* 10*s.* He cleared the first Year by Commerce 393*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* What was his neat Balance at the Year's End ?
13. Received from my Factor at Alicant, on Account of Sales of Tin, to the Value of 197*l.* 12*s.* Sterling ; of Bees-Wax to 71*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* of Stockings to 47*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* of Tobacco, the net Proceeds whereof were 943*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* of Cotton 123*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* and of Wheat to the Amount of 116*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* He at the same Time advises, that he has, per Order, shipped for my Account and Risk, Alicant Wines to the Value of 226*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Figs of 157*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Fruit, 90 Chests cost 104*l.* 6*s.* Olives, 136*l.* 10*s.* Oil, 193*l.* 17*s.* Raisins, 143*l.* 4*d.* and Spanish Wool to the Value of 75*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* the Commission of the whole Consignment came to 71*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The Question is, which of us is to draw for the Difference, and how much ?
14. Jacob by Contract was to serve Laban for his two Daughters 14 Years ; and when he had accomplished 11 Years,

11 Months, 11 Weeks, 11 Days, 11 Hours, and 11 Minutes, pray how long had he to serve?

15. A. B. and C. open an Account with a Banker, Jan. 11, 1769, and put into his Hands, viz. A. 17 Guineas, B. 34*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* C. 28*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* On the 21st. A. withdrew 9*l.* 10*s.* and C. advanced 12*l.* and a Crown. The 24th B. called for 6*l.* 10*s.* The 30th C. wanted 19*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* on the 12th of Feb. B. deposited with him eleven Carolus's each 23*s.* and 3 Moidores. On the 19th, A. sent for 5*l.* and a Noble more; but on the 24th returned him 42*l.* On the 2^d of March, C. paid in twenty Guineas, and B. drew for six. The 14th B. sent in 17*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and the 17th A. had back 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* On the 19th they sent for five Guineas a Man, and on the 24th they returned that Sum, and ten Marks a-piece more: how much did their said Banker owe them jointly and separately at Lady-Day?

16. Received in Lieu of two Gold Repeaters, sent to Jamaica in 1767, the five Chests of Indico following; and on a like Adventure in 1769, the subsequent five Chests: The Question is, how much Indigo I had less the second Time than the first?

Anno 1767.	cwt.	qr.	lb.		lb.	A. 1769.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.		lb.
No. 1.	2	1	16	Tare	43		1	3	7	Tare	32.
2.	2	2	11		47		1	3	17		32.
3.	2	0	12		41		1	2	10		30.
4.	2	0	19		42		1	0	13		27.
5.	2	3	17		49		2	0	11		34.

17. W. X. Y. and Z. send their Money to the Bank, and draw upon it in the following Manner, viz. June 4, 1769, Z. sent in 70*l.* 8*s.* Y. had 116*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* remaining on Balance, and the 14th sent in 120*l.* more, W. paid in 47*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* in Cash, and delivered a Bank Note for 200*l.* X. paid in a Bill of Exchange, on a good Man, for 33*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* and in Cash made it up 100*l.* Y. on the 16th drew for 43*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and the 20th Z. for eleven Guineas. W. on the 24th added 14*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* and X. withdrew 47*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Y. on the 28th paid in 18*l.* 5*s.* and two Days after drew for 88*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* W. sent for 63 Guineas on the 30th, and in five Days after for 15*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* more. Z. on the 7th of July demanded 12*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* and X. 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Z. on the 15th remitted

remitted them 3*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* and per Assignment, they received for him at the same Time double that Sum. Y. required 8*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* on the 12th and W. ten Guineas. Y. three Days after that, sent in 4*l.* and W. 5*l.* On the 19th X. sent for 38*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* and the 24th paid in 19 Guineas. The Question is, how stood these Gentlemen's Cash severally, and what Money can they jointly raise?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

18. Having a Piece of Ground 127 Feet in Front, let off to A 57 Feet, to build on at one End; and to B, at first 27½ Feet, which he afterwards, by Consent, extended to 42 Feet, what Ground was left me in the Centre?
19. If I am 42 Years older than you now, what will be the Difference of our Ages 14 Years after my Decease, in case you should then survive?
20. Of the noble Family of Cornaro, the Grandfire's Age was 134 Years, and he was 93 Years older than the Son, at the Time when the Son and Father's Ages together made 112 Years; distinguish their Ages.
21. B was 14 Years old when C was 25, how old shall C be, when B comes to be 25?
22. What is the difference between the Ages of A, born in the Year 1693, and B, that will be born 13 Years hence, the Question being put in the Year 1772?
23. When the Air presses with its full Weight, in very fair Weather, it may be demonstrated, that there presses upon a human Body about 33905 Pounds of that fluid Matter; and in foul Weather, when the Air is most light, but 30624 Pounds. What Difference of Weight lies on such a Body, in the two greatest Alterations of the Weather?
24. Hipparchus and Archimedes of Syracuse, about 200 Years before Christ; Posidonius 50 Years before the said grand Period, and Ptolemy 140 Years after it, all advanced the Science of Astronomy. How long did each of these Persons flourish before the Year of Christ, 1769?
25. In the City of Pekin in China, is a Bell weighing, it is said, 120000*lb.* at Nankin, in the same Country, is another weighing 50000*lb.* The first exceeds the great Bell at Erfurd, in Upper Saxony, by 94600*lb.* How much then is the German Bell inferior in Weight to the Second?

26. Your Grandfather, if living, is 119 Years of Age, your Father actually 65; you are not so old as your Grandfather by 83 Years: What is the Difference in Years between your Father and you?
27. A Snail in getting up a May-Pole, only 20 Feet high, was observed to climb eight Feet every Day; but every Night it came down again four Feet: in what Time by this Method did he reach the Top of the Pole?
28. A. is 13 Years younger than B, and 17 Years older than C, who in the Year 1747 was known to be 24 Years of Age: How old was each of these Persons in 1772?
29. A public Edifice was finished towards the Close of the 10th of King John, who began his Reign 134 Years after the Conquest in 1066: and it stood till within 70 Years of the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713; of what Duration was it?
30. A Grant was made by the Crown, Anno 1239, which was forfeited 137 Years before the Revolution in 1688; How long did the same subsist?
31. Moses was born Anno Mundi 2433: Homer 832 Years after him; Julius Cæsar lived 40 Years before our Saviour, and Alexander 312 Years before Cæsar; now as Christ was incarnate 4000 Years after the Creation, the Sum of the Intervals between Homer and the three great Personages last mentioned is required.
32. The Semi-diameter of the Earth's Orbit, or annual Path round the Sun, in the Centre of the System, is about 81,000,000 of Miles, that of Venus 59,000,000; when they are both on the same Side the Sun, they are in Perigæo; when on different Sides, in Apogæo. What is the Difference of their Distances in both these Circumstances?
33. B was born 14 Years after C, who came into the World 19 Years before A, who was 23 Years of Age eight Years ago: What then is the Age of D, who is within 22 Years of being as old as those three together?
34. Arphaxad was born to Shem two Years after the Deluge, and 500 before his Father's Death; but at 35 Years of Age he had Selah, who at 30 was Father to Eber; who at 34 had Peleg; and he lived 430 Years after that: The Question is, whether Shem or Eber died the first? and at nine-score and fourteen Years after the Death of the

the longest liver, what Interval might be wanting to complete the Term of 1000 Years after the Flood?

35. K. is 19 Years older than L, who was 27 Years of Age in the South Sea Year, 1720: How old is M. in 1740, who, in the Year 1738, was within 24 Years of being as old as both of them together?
36. A, born Anno Christi 318, lived 207 Years before B, who lived 104 Years after C, who was Successor to D 84 Years. E was also 112 Years after D, but Predecessor to F by 47 Years: In what Year of Christ did each of these Gentlemen flourish?
37. Sam was born 28 Years before Toby, who died at 12, and lived 19 Years after him. Rachel came to light when Sam was 16, and died 11 Years before him. Joshua, when Rachel was 7 Years, being himself then 14, went abroad, where he continued 9 Years, and returning, survived Rachel four Years: How old was each of these, and what is the Sum of their Ages?
38. B, born Anno 1108, lived 48 Years before C, who was 113 Years Senior to D, and X was 114 Years before Y, who was 74 Years after Z, born Anno 1527: In what Years of Christ were these Men severally born?
39. You were born 34 Years after me; how old shall I be when you are 17? and how old will you be when I am 70 Years of Age?
40. Five notable Discoveries were made in 215 Years Time, viz: 1. The Invention of the Compass. 2. Gun-powder. 3. Printing. 4. The Discovery of America. 5. Truth, in the Reformation. The last was brought about Anno 1517, the third 77 Years before; the second 42 Years after the first, and the fourth 148 Years after the second. The Question is, in what Year of Christ did each of these happen to be found?
41. Three and thirty Years before the Restoration in 1660, the Crown granted Demesnes to certain Uses for 210 Years then to come. The Proprietor in 1715, procured a reversionary Grant for 99 Years, to commence after the Expiration of the first: In what Year of Christ will the second Term end?
42. A was born when B was 18 Years of Age; how old shall A be when B is 41? and what will be the Age of B, when A is 72?

43. The Building of Solomon's Temple was in the Year of the World 3000: Troy was by Computation built 443 Years before the Temple, and 260 before London: Now Carthage was built 113 Years before Rome, founded 744 Years before Christ, born Anno Mundi 4000, is London or Carthage the ancients City, and how much?
44. If the mean Distance between the Earth and Sun be 81 Million of Miles, and between the Earth and Moon 240 Thousands; how far are those two Luminaries asunder in an Eclipse of the Sun, when the Moon is linearly between the Earth and Sun? and in another of the Moon, when the Earth is in a Line between her and him?
45. From the Creation to the Flood was 1656 Years; thence to the Building of Solomon's Temple 1336 Years; thence to Mahomet, who lived 622 Years after Christ 1630 Years: In what Year of the World was Christ then born?
46. Seth was born when Adam was 130 Years of Age, and 800 Years before our said Grandfire's Death: Seth at the Age of 105 Years had Enos: He, at 90, was Father to Canaan, who at 70 had Mahaleel. This Man at 65 begat Jared, who, having lived 162 Years, was Father to Enoch: this Patriarch at 65 Years of Age had Methuselah; and by the Time he was 187 Years of Age, his Son Lamech came into the World, who at 182 Years old was Father to Noah: and when Noah was 600 Years old, the Flood swept away the Bulk of Mankind. In what Year of the World did this happen, and how long after the Death of Adam?
47. Miss Kitty told her Sister Charlotte, whose Father had before left them twelve Thousand twelve Hundred Pounds a piece, that their Grandmother by Will had raised her Fortune to fifteen Thousand Pounds, and had made her own twenty Thousand: pray what did the old Lady leave between them.
48. The Powder Plot was discovered 88 Years after the Reformation in 1517: The Murder of King Charles the First was committed 43 Years after that Discovery: The Accession of the Brunswick Family to the Crown was in 1714; just 54 Years after the Return of King Charles the Second, who had lived in Exile ever since
the •

the Death of his Father Charles the First: How long was that?

49. B, born 161 Years ago, died when C was 47 Years of Age, who it seems came into the World 180 Years since, and out-lived B 43 Years: The Sum of their Ages is required?
50. If Sampson was born 17 Years after Timothy, and Timothy 26 Years before Jacob, who 28 Years hence will be just 50: In what Year of Christ were they severally born; the Question being proposed Anno 1772?
51. A, born 445 Years before the Year 1733, died Anno 1362; B, born 37 Years ago, will die 18 Years hence; C, born 256 Years ago, died 197 Years since; D, born Anno 1578, lived till within 75 Years of the said 1733: The Length of these People's Lives is severally required?
52. A, born Anno 1441, lived till B was 7 Years of Age, which was 23 Years before the Reformation in 1517. B survived this remarkable Æra just 49 Years; C, born 9 Years after the Death of A, lived but till B was 36 Years of Age: The Sum of the Ages of these three Persons is required?
53. A, born Anno 1438, died at 48 Years of Age; B died Anno 1502, aged threescore and seventeen; C, in the Year 1577, was 22 Years of Age, and survived that Time 54 Years; D, Anno 1616, had lived just half his Time, and died in 1648; E was 13 Years old at the Death of D, and 14 Years after that was Father to F, who was 31 when his Son G. was born, who at his Grandfire's Death was 7 Years of Age: The Years of Christ, wherein these Men were born, and the Years wherein the first five of them died, are severally required?
54. A, born 17 Years after C, and 13 before B, died 42 Years before King George the Second's Inauguration in 1727, aged 47 Years; A died Anno 1712, and B, exactly 8 Years before him; D, born 23 Years before C, died at 64; E, born 11 Years after B's Death, will die 12 Years after the Year 1733; and F, born just in the Midway of the Interval, between the Birth of A and D.'s, is not to reach the Time of Death by 14 Years; what is the Sum of all their Ages, and which of them lived longest?

EXAMPLES of INTEGERS.

(1) Multiply	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14276084 \\ 20749509 \\ 1204674 \\ 4074746 \end{array} \right\}$	by	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{array} \right\}$	(5) Multiply	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 147624 \\ 42768 \\ 10646 \\ 14276 \end{array} \right\}$	by	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 69 \\ 748 \\ 5278 \\ 39674 \end{array} \right\}$
(2)				(6)			
(3)				(7)			
(4)				(8)			
(9) Multiply	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3142708 \\ 27680709 \\ 2142760 \\ 21700 \end{array} \right\}$	by	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 467852 \\ 40700609 \\ 4100 \\ 954000 \end{array} \right\}$				
(10)							
(11)							
(12)							

9. COMPOUND MULTIPLICATION.

Teacheth to multiply (by one common Multiplier) any Sum or Number consisting of divers Denominations.

Case I. When the given Quantity doth not exceed 12.

R U L E.

1. Write the Multiplier (or given Quantity) under the lowest Denomination of the Multiplicand.
2. Multiply the Number of the lowest Denomination by the Multiplier, and divide that Product by as many of that, as make one of the next higher Denomination, the same which you stopped at in Addition, set down the Remainder underneath its own Place, and add the Quotient to the next superior Denomination, as you Multiply; in this Manner proceed with all the other Denominations to the highest.

EXAMPLES of MONEY.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(1) Multiply	14 17 11	140 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 6 4
By	2	6	9
Product			

4 Yards of Cloth, at 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Yard.

Ex. 1.

17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

4

Answer, £. 3 10 2

2. 5 Hundred of Cheese at 3*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per Cwt.
3. 7 Ells of Holland, at 7*s.* 10*d.* per Ell.
4. 8 Pounds of Tea, at 18*s.* 9½*d.* per lb.
5. 9 Gallons of Wine, at 12*s.* 8*d.* per Gall.
6. 10 Anchors of Brandy, at 2*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per Anch.
7. 11 Barrels of small Beer, at 12*s.* 7*d.* per Barrel.

C A S E II.

When the given Quantity exceeds 12, and is such a Number that any two Figures (in the Multiplication Table) being multiplied together will produce it.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Price by one of those Numbers, and that Product by the other, which will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

9. 14 Ounces of Silver, at 6*s.* 7¾*d.* per oz.

$$6s. \ 7\frac{3}{4}d.$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Exam. 1.} \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 6\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \underline{\underline{\pounds. \ 4 \ 13 \ 0\frac{1}{2}}}$$

10. 18lb. of Sugar, at 10¼*d.* per lb.
11. 27 Quarters of Wheat, at 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per Quar.
12. 30 Yards of German Serge, at 4*s.* 11½*d.* per Yard.
13. 36 Stone of Wool, at 10*s.* 8*d.* per ft.
14. 45 North Britons, at 2½*d.* each.
15. 50 Moidores, at 27*s.* each.
16. 56 Yards of Shalloon, at 2*s.* 7½*d.* per Yard.
17. 64 Firkins of Butter, at 1*l.* 11*s.* per Fir.
18. 72 Reams of Paper, at 15*s.* 9*d.* per Ream.
19. 80 Yards of Yorkshire Camblets, at 11¾*d.* per Yd.
20. 84 Gallons of Oil, at 9*s.* per Gal.
21. 96 Yards of Indian Dimity, at 1*s.* 10¾*d.* per Yd.
22. 99 Yards of Broad Cloth, at 18*s.* 11½*d.* per Yd.
23. 100 Yards of Cambric, at 11*s.* 10*d.* per Yd.
24. 120 Hundred of the best Dutch Pens, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per h.
25. 132 Deals, at 1*s.* 10*d.*
26. 144lb. of Tobacco, at 1*s.* 7¾*d.* per lb.

Multiplication.

C A S E III.

When the given Quantity cannot be produced by the Multiplication of two small Numbers.

R U L E.

Find the nearest Number to it less, by which, multiply as before, then for what is wanting, multiply the Price by that Number, and add it to the last Product, and the Total will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

27. 17 Cwt. of Malaga Raisins, at 1*l*. 4*s*. 10½*d*. per Cwt.

1*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.

$$4 \times 4 + 1 = 17$$

4 19 6

4

19 18 0 = 16

1 4 10½ = 1

Ans^r. 21 2 10½

28. 19lb. of fine Hyson Tea, at 19*s*. 11¾*d*. per lb.

29. 29 Yards of Diaper, at 1*s*. 7½*d*. per yd.

30. 38 Dozen of Mens fine common Hose, at 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per doz.

31. 47 Yards of flowered Linen, at 5*s*. 10*d*. per yd.

32. 58 Ells of Holland, at 10*s*. 4½*d*. per Ell.

33. 67 cwt. of Tobacco, at 5*l*. 17*s*. per cwt.

34. 75 Dozen of Soap, at 6*s*. 4½*d*. per doz.

35. 86 Yards of green Silk Damask, at 19*s*. 11¾*d*. per yd.

36. 106 of Vyse's Tutor's Guide, at 3*s*. each.

C A S E IV.

When the given Quantity consists of ¼, ½, or ¾.

R U L E.

Divide the upper Line (the Price of one) by 4 for ¼, by 2 for ½, and for ¾, by 2 first for ½, then divide that Quotient by 2, for ¾; add them to the Product and the Sum will be the Answer required.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

37. $28\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Sugar, at $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 9\frac{3}{4}d. \\ 7 \times 4 = 28 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 9 = 28 \\ 2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \text{£. } 1 \quad 2 \quad 11\frac{1}{4} = 28\frac{1}{4}$$

38. $35\frac{1}{2}$ Tons of Hay, at $3l. 6d.$ per Ton.

39. $76\frac{3}{4}$ dozen of Red Port, at $1l. 12s. 10d.$ per doz.

40. $17\frac{1}{4}$ Barrels of Ale, at $36s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bar.

41. $8\frac{1}{2}$ Butts of Beer, at $4l. 6s. 7d.$ per butt.

42. $100\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Land, at $26l. 17s. 6d.$ per Acre.

This Method of finding the Value of any Quantity of Goods under 100, at any Price. per yd. lb. &c. is of excellent Use to such as buy or sell by Retail.

But for great Quantities, there are other Methods much better. (See PRACTICE.)

Yet sometimes it may so happen, that your given Quantity, tho' considerably great, may be wrought by the continual Product of three Numbers, as the following

E X A M P L E S.

43. 160 Ounces of fine Gold, at $4l. 10s. 6d.$ per oz.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4l. 10s. 6d. \\ 10 \times 4 \times 4 = 160 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \quad 5 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \text{£. } 724$$

44. 112 Bushels of Oats, at $1s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.$ per bush.

45. 336 Yards of Dowlas, at $2s. 5d.$ per yd.

46. 350 oz. of Cloves, at $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz.

Of

OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

(1)	14 lb. 10 oz. 0 dwts. 21 grs.	4
(2)	17 Tons, 17 cwt. 0 qr. 24 lb.	2
(3)	14 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lb. 0 oz. 14 drs.	7
(4)	10 lb. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 43 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 grs.	9
(5)	127 yds. 0 qr. 3 na.	12
(6)	40 Ell Eng. 4 qrs. 2 na.	11
(7)	120 lea. 7 fur. 24 p.	5
(8)	147 yds. 2 f. 11 in. 2 b. c.	6
(9)	46 W. hhds. 47 gal. 7 pts.	3
(10)	6 tuns, 1 p. 1 hhd. 46 gal. 3 qts.	8
(11)	27 tier. 41 gal. 2 qts.	6
(12)	4 B. hhd. 47 gal. 6 pts.	9
(13)	10 A. hhds. 17 gal. 3 qts. 1 pt.	4
(14)	12 B. bar. 2 fir. 7 gal. 7 pts.	6
(15)	140 A. 2 r. 29 p.	5
(16)	74 last, 7 qrs. 4 bu. 1 p.	7
(17)	365 D. 5 h. 48 m. 57 sec.	12

Multiply

by

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. What Number taken from the Square of 54, will leave 19 Times 46?
2. Suppose 50 Men take a Prize, and each Man's Share comes to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$. what is the Value of the Prize?
3. What is the Difference, and what the Sum, of six dozen dozen, and half a dozen dozen?
4. A certain Island contains 52 Counties, every County 42 Parishes, every Parish 246 Houses, and every House 10 Persons. I demand the Number of Parishes, Houses, and Persons that are in the whole Island?
5. What difference is there between twice eight and twenty, and twice twenty eight: As also, between twice five and fifty, and twice fifty-five?
6. By God's Blessing upon a Merchant's Industry, in ten Year's Time he found himself possessed of 13000 £ . it appeared from his Books, that the last three Years he had cleared 873 £ . a Year; the three preceding, but

586 £ .

- 586*l.* a Year ; and before that, but 364*l.* a Year. The Question is, what was the State of his Fortune at every Year's End that he continued in Trade, and what had he to begin with ?
7. The Remainder of a Division Sum is 20, the Quotient 423; the Divisor is the Sum of both and 19 more ; what then was the Number to be divided ?
8. A Robbery being committed on the Highway, there was assessed on a certain Hundred, in the County of S. the Sum of 373*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* of which the four Parishes paid 37*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* the four Hamlets 28*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* each, the four Townships nineteen Guineas each, what was the Deficiency ?
9. Suppose that for a Quarter's Rent I pay in Money seven Guineas and six Pence, and was allowed for small Repair 18*s.* 6*d.* for the King's Tax 8*s.* 9*d.* what did my Tenement go at a Year ?
10. At Leicester, and several other Places, they weigh their Coals by a Machine, in the Nature of a Steel-Yard, Waggon and all ; three of these Draughts together amount to 137 cwt. 2 qrs. 10lb. and the Tare or Weight of the Waggon was 13 cwt 1 qr. How many Coals had the Customer to pay for ?
11. A Person dying left his Widow 1780*l.* and 1250*l.* to each of his four Children, 30 Guineas a-piece to 15 of his poor Relations, and 150*l.* to Charities ; he had been 25½ Years in Trade, and at an Average had cleared 126*l.* a Year : What had he to begin with.
12. A Person dying left his Widow the Use of 5000*l.* To a Charity he bequeathed 846*l.* 10*s.* To each of his three Nephews 1230*l.* To each of his four Nieces 1050*l.* To 20 poor House keepers five Guineas each, and 200 Guineas to his Executor : What must he have died possessed of ?
13. A Gentleman gave his Daughter to her Portion a Scrutoire, in which was twelve Drawers, in each of these are six Divisions, and in each Division there was 100*l.* a Moidore, and Half a Guinea : What was the young Lady's Fortune ?
14. Suppose a Gentleman's Income is 500*l.* per Annum, and he expends daily 19*s.* 11*d.* what doth he lay up at the Year's End ?

15. If a Gentleman expendeth daily 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and at the Year's End layeth up 294*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* I demand his yearly Income?

QUESTIONS *for Exercise at Leisure Hours.*

16. The Silk Mill at Derby contains 26586 Wheels, and 97746 Movements, which wind off or throw 73726 Yards of Silk every Time the great Water Wheel, which gives Motion to all the rest, goes about, which is three Times in a Minute. The Question is, how many Yards of Silk may be thrown by this Machine in a Day, reckoning ten Hours to a Day's Work? and how many in the Compass of a Year, deducting for Sundays and great Holidays 63 Days; provided no Part of it stands still?
17. Trajan's Bridge over the Danube is said to have had 20 Piers to support the Arches, every Pier being 60 Feet thick, and some of them were 150 Feet above the Bed of the River; they were also 170 Feet asunder: Pray what was the Width of the River in that Place; and how much did it exceed the Length of Westminster Bridge, which is about 1200 Feet from Shore to Shore, and is supported by 11 Piers, making the Number of Arches 12?
18. A Fellow was saying, that when he told over his Basket of Chesnuts, two by two, three by three, four by four, five by five, or six by six, there was still an odd one; but when he told them seven by seven, they came even: How many had he, (suppose he had the fewest possible?)
19. There are two Numbers, the less is 187, their difference 34; required the Square of their Product, ditto of their Sum, and Difference, and the Sum of those Squares?
20. There are two Numbers, the bigger of them is 73 Times 109; and their Difference 17 Times 28. I demand their Sum and Product.
21. In the Partition of Lands in an American Settlement, A. had 757 Acres allotted to him, B had 2104 Acres, C 16410; D 12881; E 11008; F 9813; H. 13800; and J. 8818 Acres. Now, how many Acres did the Settlement contain, since the Allotments made as above want 416 Acres of one-fifth of the Whole?
22. How many different Ways can four common Dice come up at one throw? Note, one may come up six ways.
23. In

23. In a Company S had 3*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* more than T, who had six Guineas less than R, who had within 16*s.* 8*d.* as much as W, who was known to have 100 Guineas wanting ten Marks of 13*s.* 4*d.* each, pray what Money had they among them?

D I V I S I O N.

EXAMPLES of INTEGERS.

(1)	Divide	[14076893]	by	[4.
(2)		[30742145]		[12.
(3)		[2410296]		[84.
(4)		[98420649]		[576.
(5)		[308763705]		[3029.
(6)		[16221212499]		[46058.
(7)		[51799555]		[127345.
(8)		[78855994985]		[3090807.
(9)		[1276421427]		[3700.
(10)		[4074964478]		[827000.
(11)		[24769851400]		[9400.

10. COMPOUND DIVISION

Teacheth to divide (by one common Divisor,) either a simple or Compound Number, into any proposed Number of equal Parts, whereof each shall be a Compound Number.

CASE I.

When the Divisor doth not exceed 12.

R U L E.

1. Place the Divisor and Dividend as in Integers.
2. Writing their Quotas under each respective Dividend.
3. But if there be a Remainder after dividing any of the Denominations except the least, you must find how many of the next lower Denomination it is equal to, by multiplying it by as many of the next less as make one of that, which add to the next (if any) and divide as before.

EXAMPLES of MONEY.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ (1) \quad 2 \overline{)14} \quad 16 \quad 10\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ (2) \quad 7 \overline{)267} \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (3) \quad 8 \overline{)171} \quad 11 \quad 4 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (4) \quad 9 \overline{)317} \quad 0 \quad 6 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (5) \quad 11 \overline{)66} \quad 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

6. If 5 Yards of Holland cost 2*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* what doth one Yard cost?

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)2\text{ l. } 9\text{ s. } 10\frac{1}{2}\text{ d.}} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 0 \quad 9 \quad 11\frac{3}{4}\text{ d.} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

7. Bought 3 cwt. of Cheese, for which I gave 7*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* at what Rate did I give per cwt?
8. If 10 Dozen of Candles cost 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* what costs one Dozen?
9. Suppose I give my Servant 14 Guineas per Year, what does his Monthly Wages come to?

CASE II.

When the Divisor exceeds 12, and is such a Number that if any two Figures (in the Multiplication Table) being multiplied together will produce it.

R U L E.

Divide by its component Parts, as in Sect. 5. Case 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide 45*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* into 16 equal Parts.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 4 = 16 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\} \frac{45\text{ l. } 12\text{ s. } 8\text{ d.}}{11 \quad 8 \quad 2} \\ \hline \hline \text{Answ. } \begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 2 \quad 16 \quad 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

2. Divide 3*l.* 13*s.* equally amongst 24 Persons.
3. What is Cloth per Yard, when 36 Yards cost 64*l.* 19*s.*
4. What is Tobacco per cwt. if 42 cwt. cost 190*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
5. Bought

5. Bought 48 Yards of Broad Cloth for 37*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* I desire to know at what Rate per Yard?
6. Suppose a Man spends 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in 8 Months Time, what is that per Week?
7. A Prize of 4567*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* is to be equally divided amongst 55 Persons; what is each Man's Share?
8. What is Tea per cwt. when 63 cwt. cost 264*l.* 12*s.*
9. If 7 oz. of Silver cost 18 Guineas, what is it per oz.?
10. Suppose I have for 81 cwt. of Cheese which cost me 121*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at what Rate did I buy it at per cwt?
11. Divide 174*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* equally amongst 120 Sailors.

C A S E III.

When the Divisor cannot be produced by the Multiplication of two small Numbers, Divide as in Sect. 4. Case 2.

E X A M P L E S.

12. Divide 214*l.* 17*s.* equally amongst 17 Persons.

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 214 \text{ l. } 17 \text{ s. (12 i.}} \\ 17 \end{array}$$

Rem. 10*l.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 17 \overline{) 217 \text{ (12 s.}} \\ 17 \end{array}$$

Rem. 13*s.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 17 \overline{) 156 \text{ (9 d.}} \\ 153 \end{array}$$

Rem. 3*d.*

Answer, 12*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{3}{17}$ each.

13. If 26 Tons of Hay cost 83*l.* 17*s.* what will 1 Ton cost?
 14. Divide 467*l.* amongst 145 People.

The following Examples require three Divisions.

15. I gave 30*l.* 2*s.* for 112 Yards of Cambric, at what Rate did I give per Yard?
 16. Divide 1009*l.* equally amongst 350 Persons.
 17. Suppose the Clothing of 224 Charity Children comes to 610*l.* 8*s.* what is the Expence of each?
 18. Divide 1426*l.* equally amongst 640 Persons.

If the given Quantity or Divisor consists of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by 4, adding to the Product 1 for $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 for $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 for $\frac{3}{4}$; and it will give the Divisor, which divide with as before, and the Quotient multiply by 4, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

19. Suppose I clear 7000*l.* equally in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, what is my yearly Profit.

Years

10 $\frac{1}{2}$

2

21 half Years.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \\ 21 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3) 7000 \\ 7) 2333 \quad 6 \quad 8 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Half-yearly Gain is $\begin{array}{r} 333 \quad 6 \quad 8 \\ 2 \end{array}$

Ans. $\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \quad 666 \quad 13 \quad 4 \end{array}$

20. Suppose I give for 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards of Cambric 12*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* at what Rate did I buy it at per yard?
 21. Suppose a Person in Trade to clear 1061*l.* 8*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* equally in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, what was his yearly Increase of Fortune?
 22. Suppose another to clear 450*l.* 13*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* equally in 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years, what was his yearly Profit?

OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

E X A M P L E S.

(1)	8 lb. 1 oz. 15 dwts. 8 grs.	2
(2)	24 tuns, 14 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb.	3
(3)	17 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lb. 14 oz. 15 drs.	4
(4)	4 lb. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. 12 grs.	5
(5)	214 yds. 3 qrs. 2 na.	9
(6)	120 Ells Eng. 4 qrs.	8
(7)	12 lea. 2 m. 0 fur. 26 p.	9
(8)	147 yds. 2 f. 11 in. 2 b. c.	10
(9)	24 W. hhds. 57 gal.	11
(10)	10 tuns, 1 p. 1 hhd. 60 gal. 3 qts.	8
(11)	16 tier. 20 gal. 7 pts.	6
(12)	76 A. hhds. 27 gal.	5
(13)	12 B. hhds. 49 gal. 2 qts.	4
(14)	61 B. bar. 2 fir. 6 gal.	3
(15)	140 acres, 2 r. 26 p.	12
(16)	60 lasts, 6 qrs. 7 bu. 2 pks.	7
(17)	146 days, 23 h. 24 m. 56 sec.	6

Divide

by

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. An Army of 10000 Men, having plundered a City, took 2200000l. what was each Man's Share?
2. A certain Man intending to go a Journey of 336 Miles, and would complete the same in 12 Days: It is required how many Miles he must travel each Day?
3. What Number added to the $\frac{43}{d}$ part of 4429 will make the Sum 240?
4. What Number deducted from the $\frac{26}{th}$ Part of 2262 will leave the $\frac{87}{th}$ part of the same?
5. What Number, multiplied by 72084, will produce 5190048 exactly?
6. What Number, divided by 419844, will quote 9494, and leave just a third Part of the Divisor remaining?
7. The Sum of two Numbers is 360, the less is 144; what is their Difference, Product and larger Quote?
8. The Spectator's Club of fat People, tho' it consisted but of 15 Persons, is said (No. 9.) to weigh no less than 3 Tons; how much on an equality was that per Man?
9. What

9. What Number is that, from which if you deduct the 25th Part of 22525, and to the Remainder add the 16th Part of 9696, the Sum will be 1440?
10. What Number, multiplied by 57, will produce just what 134, multiplied by 71, will do?
11. Subtract 30079, out of fourscore and thirteen Millions, as often as it can be found, and say what the last Remainder exceeds or falls short of 21180?
12. A Gentleman at his Death left his eldest Son, once and a half what he allotted his Daughter, and to the young Lady 1383*l.* less than her Mother; to whom he bequeathed four Times what he left towards the Endowment of Hertford College, Oxon, viz. 1640 Guineas. I require what he intended for his younger Son, who claimed under the Will half as much as his Mother and Sister? How much less than 30000*l.* did the Testator ie worth, after his Debts and Funeral Expences, being 988*l.* 10*s.* were paid?
13. My Purse and Money, quoth Dick, are worth 12*s.* 8*d.* but the Money is worth seven times the Purse: Pray what was there in it?
14. A young Fellow owed his Guardian 74*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* on Balance. He paid off 41*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* and then declared his Sister owed the Gentleman half as much again as himself: On hearing this, she pays off in Part 13*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* and gives out that her Uncle William was not then less in Arrear than her Brother and she together. The Uncle hereupon pays in 24*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* and then the Uncle's Brother, who, by the by, was not the Uncle of those Children, for 150*l.* undertakes to set them all clear, and has 35*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* he says, to spare: Can that be true?
15. A Dealer bought two Lots of Snuff, that together weighed 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. for 97*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* their Difference in point of Weight, was 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb. and of Price 8*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Their respective Weights and Values are required?
16. A Father left among seven Sons and a Daughter, an Estate consisting of 10000*l.* in Cash, with 8 Bills each 54*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* He ordered 30*l.* to be bestowed upon his Burials and his Debts to be paid, amounting to 260*l.* then his free Estate to be divided in this Manner, viz. The Daughter to have the 9th Part, and the seven Sons to have equal Shares; what is the Daughter's Part, and also what is the Share of each Son?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

17. I would plant 2072 Elms, in 14 Rows, 25 Feet asunder; how long must the Grove be?
18. A Brigade of Horse, consisting of 384 Men, is to be formed into a long Square, having 32 Men in Front; how many Ranks will there be?
19. Divide 1000 Crowns, betwixt A, B, and C, in such a Manner, that A may have 129 more than B, and B 178 less than C.
20. Part 250*l.* give A 37 more than B, and let C have 28 fewer.
21. Six of the Female Cricketers that played lately in the Artillery Ground, fetched in Company, Strokes as follows, viz. A, B, C, D, E, 207. A, C, D, E, F, 213. A, B, D, E, F, 189. A, B, C, E, F, 234. A, B, D, C, F, 222. B, C, D, E, F, 250; how many did they fetch on the other Side, since these six Persons wanted but fourscore and 13 Notches to decide the Game?
22. In order to raise a joint Stock of 10000*l.* L, M, and N together subscribed 8500*l.* and O. the rest: Now M and N are known together to have set their Hands to 6050*l.* and N has been heard to say, that he had undertaken for 420*l.* more than M. What did each Proprietor advance?
23. There are two Numbers, whose Product is 1610, the greater is 46: What is their Sum, Difference, and Quotes, what is the Sum of their Squares, and what is the Cube of their Difference?
24. There are other two Numbers, the greater 7050, which divided by the less, quotes 94; what is the Difference of their Squares; and what's the Square of the Product of their Sum and Difference?
25. What Difference will there be to the Proprietors of an Aqueduct, between doubling an Expence, and halving a Profit?
26. Part 1500 Acres of Land, give B 72 more than A, and C 112 more than B.
27. One of the Smarts in the Accomptant's Office, making his Addreses in an old Lady's Family, who had five fine Daughters; they told him their Father had made a whimsical Will, which might not soon be settled in Chancery, and till then he must refrain his Visits. The
young

young Gentleman undertook to unravel the Will, which imported, That the first four of her Girl's Fortunes were together to make 25000*l.* the four last 33000*l.* the three last, with the first, 30000*l.* the three first, with the last, were to make 28000*l.* and the two last and two first 32000*l.* Now Sir, if you can make appear what each is to have, and as you like, seemingly, my third Daughter, Charlotte, I am sure, she will make you a good Wife, and you are welcome: What was Miss Charlotte's Fortune?

28. By selling 240 Oranges at five for 2*d.* 120 of which cost me two a Penny, and the other Half three a Penny, I evidently lose a Groat; pray how comes that about?
29. A, B, and C play in Concert at Hazard; and at making up Accompt, it appears that A and B together brought off 13*l.* 10*s.* B and C together 12*l.* 12*s.* and A and C together won 11*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* what did they severally get?
30. Four Persons advance in Trade as follows, viz. W, X, and Y, raised 350*l.* 10*s.* W, X, and Z, 344*l.* 10*s.* X, Y, and Z, made up together 400*l.* and W, Y, and Z, contribute 378*l.* 4*s.* In the Conclusion they parted with their joint Property for 450 Guineas; what did they gain or lose by their Adventure?
31. A Tradesman increased his Estate annually a third Part, abating 100*l.* which he usually spent in his Family, and at the End of $3\frac{1}{4}$ Years, found that his net Estate amounted to 3179*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* pray what had he at Out-setting?
32. Ten Pounds a Quarter is allowed to five Auditors of a Fire-Office. They attend about seven Times in the Quarter, and the Absentees Money is always divided equally among such as do attend. A and B, on these Occasions, never miss, C and D are generally twice in a Quarter absent, and E only once; at the Payment, what had each Man to receive?
33. Suppose a Maid, carrying Apples to a Market, was met by three Boys, and that the first took half what she had, but returned her back 10; that the second took one-third, but returned two; lastly, the third took away half those she had left, but returned her one, and when she

she had got clear she had 12 Apples left ; what Number of Apples had she at first ?

II. R E D U C T I O N.

In this and all the following Rules all great Names are brought into small by Multiplication, on the contrary all small Names into great by Division (6).

EXAMPLES of MONEY.

1. In 130*l*. how many Shillings, Pence, and Farthings ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2600 Shillings

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

31200 Pence

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

124800 Farthings

2. How many Pence, Shillings, and Pounds are in 24000 Farthings ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)24000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12)6000 Pence

20)500 Shillings

25 *l*.

3. In 80*l*. 15*s*. 11½*d*. how many Farthings ?
4. Reduce 16921 Farthings to Pounds.
5. Reduce 110*l*. 0*s*. 6½*d*. to Half-Pence.
6. How many Pounds, &c. are there in 20553 Half-pence ?
7. In 107*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. how many Two-pences ?
8. Reduce 5348 Two-pences to Pounds.
9. Reduce 6*l*. 17*s*. to Three-pences ?
10. In 2782 Three-pences, how many Pounds, &c ?
11. In 10*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. how many Four-pences ?
12. Reduce 3859 Four-pences to Pounds.
13. How many Six-pences are there in 200*l*. 17*s* ?

14. Reduce

14. Reduce 795 Six-pences to Pounds, &c.
15. In 21 Guineas, how many Shillings, Pence, and Farthings?
16. How many Guineas in 24192 Farthings?
17. In 12 Moidores how many Farthings?
18. How many Moidores are there in 3240 Pence?
19. In 30*l.* how many Crowns, Half-Crowns, and Pence?
20. Reduce 20160 Pence to Half-Crowns, Crowns, and *£*.
21. In 25 Crowns how many Shillings, Groats, and Pence?
22. Reduce 25200 Pence to Groats, Shillings, & Crowns.
23. In 25*l.* how many Shillings, Crowns, and Pence?
24. How many Shillings and Pounds in 80 Crowns?
25. How many Crowns, Half-Crowns, and Shillings, are in 213*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and of each an equal Number?
26. In 120*l.* how many Half-Crowns, Crowns, Groats, and Shillings?
27. In 36 Crowns, as many Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Groats, how many Pounds?
28. Reduce 470*l.* 17*s.* to Shillings and Moidores?
29. Reduce 240 Guineas, to Shillings, Crowns, & Pounds?
30. In 21 Purfes, each Purfe with 21 Guineas, a Crown, and a Moidore in, what Sterling do they contain?

C O I N S.

1. To Reduce Foreign and English Coin to Pounds Sterling.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Number of Pieces, by the Shillings, Six-pences, Four-pences, Three-pences, Two pences, Pence, or Half-pence, &c. that are in one Piece, and the Product will be according, which bring into Pounds Sterl. (by Sect. 6)

E X A M P L E S.

32. How many Pounds Sterling are there in 1178 Dollars, at 4*s.* 3*d.* each?

s. d.	1178 Dollars
4 3	17 Three-pences in one Dollar
4	<u>4)20026</u> Three pences
<u>17</u>	<u>20)5006</u> —2 Three-pences over=6 <i>d.</i>
	Ans. <i>£</i> . <u>250 6 6</u>

33. In

33. In 470 Pistoles, each 17s. 6d. how many Pounds Sterling?
34. How many Pounds are there in 270 Half Guineas?
35. In 427 Ducatoons of 6s. 4d. each, how many Pounds Sterling?
36. How many Pounds Sterling are there in 2740 Quarter Guineas?

To Reduce Pounds Sterling into Foreign and English Coin.

R U L E.

Reduce the given Pound Sterling, and the given Coin, into one Name, that is, if you can reduce them both into Shillings, Six-pences, Four-pences, or Three-pences, &c. do so; then divide one by the other, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

37. A Merchant is to pay 249l. 7s. 6d. with how many Quarter Guineas can he do it?

s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
5	3	249	7	6
4		20		

21 Three-pences

4987
4

21 { 3 } 19950 Three-pences
 { 7 } 6650

Ans. 950 Quarter Guineas.

38. In 387l. 18s. 4d. how many Florins at 3s. 2d. each?
39. How many Marks, each 13s. 4d. are in 496l. 18s. 4d.?
40. With how many Dollars, of 4s. 3d. each, could I pay 262l. 8s. 9d.?
41. How many Pistoles of 18s. 6d. will be wanted to pay 247l.?

To reduce one Kind of Coin into another Kind of Coin.

R U L E.

To reduce both Coins into the same Denomination, and then divide one by the other.

E X A M P L E S.

42. How many Crowns, 5*s.* 4*d.* each, are in 474 Pistoles of 18*s.* 6*d.* each?

474 Pistoles	
111 Two-pences in one Pist.	
—	
5214	
474	
—	
32	
—	

5214	}	52614	}	=6 Two-pences,
13153		—2		or 1 <i>s.</i> over.
1644		—1		

Ans. 1644 Crowns and 1 Shilling over

43. How many Guineas are equal in Value to 1240 Moindores?

44. How many Ducatoons, of 5*s.* 6½*d.* each, are worth 476 Cobs of 4*s.* 7*d.* each?

OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

1. In 14lb. of Silver, how many Ounces, Penny-weights, and Grains?
2. How many lb. of Silver are there in 138240 grs?
3. In 19lb. 10 oz. 17 dwts. 22 grs. how many Grains?
4. Reduce 74342 grs. to Pounds.
5. In 4 Ingots of Silver, each weighing 4lb. 6 oz. 22 grs. how many Grains?
6. How many Ingots of 6 lb. 11 oz. 14 dwts. each, are there in 241056 grs.?
7. How many lb. of Silver, are there in one Dozen of Dishes, each weighing 25 oz. 15 dwts. and one Dozen of Plates, each weighing 15 oz. 15 dwts. 22 grs.?
8. A Gentleman sent 455 oz. 1 dwt. 16 grs. of old Plate, to his Silversmith, with Orders to make it into the following Articles, viz. Punch Bowls each 24 oz. 4 dwts. Tankards

Tankards each 11 oz. 14 dwts. Tea-pots each 10 oz. 10 dwts. Lamps each 20 oz. 17 dwts. 21 grs. Plates 127 oz. 11 dwts. per Dozen. Spoons 36 oz. 17 dwts. 23 grs. per Dozen. How many of each must he make, supposing for every Dozen of Plates and Spoons he is to make one of each of the other.

9. In 4lb. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. 12 grs. how many grs.?
10. Reduce 59934 gr. to $\frac{3}{4}$. and lb.
11. In 6 Tons how many cwts. qrs. and lb.
12. How many Tons in 26880 lb?
13. Reduce 74 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb. 7 dr. to Drams.
14. In 29768 oz. how many Hundred Weight?
15. Reduce 67lb. 12 oz. 15 dis. to Drams.
16. In 6 hhds of Tobacco, each weighing net 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 27lb. how many Pounds?
17. How many hhds. of Sugar, each weighing 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. are there in 12880 lb?
18. In 507 cwt. of Lead how many Fother?
19. Out of 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lb. of Tea, how many Canisters can I fill, each Canister holding 12lb.
20. How many Parcels, each 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can I have out of an hhd. of Sugar weighing net 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.
21. How many Parcels of 6lb. 8lb. 12lb. and 16lb. can a Grocer have out of two hhds of Tobacco, each weighing net 4 cwt. 3 qr. 24lb. and to have of each a like Number?

To reduce great Pounds into common, multiply by 3, and divide by 2.

To reduce common Pounds to great, multiply by 2, and divide by 3.

22. Reduce 24 great Pounds to common Pounds.
23. In 120 common Pounds how many great Pounds?
24. In 27 yds. 3 qrs. of Cloth, how many Nails?
25. How many Yards in 352 Nails?
26. Reduce 30 Eng. Ells, 4 qrs. 3 na. to Nails.
27. In 569 Nails how many Fl. Ells?
28. In 14 Pieces of Cloth, each 24 yds. how many Nails?
29. Reduce 24768 Nails to Pieces, each 12 Yards.
30. In 12 Pieces of Cloth, each containing 20 Flem. Ells, how many Ells English?
31. How many Pieces of Cloth, each 24 Ells Flemish, are there in 227 Yards?

32. In 4 Bales of Cloth, each 12 Pieces, and each Piece 24 Ells Fl. how many Ells English?
33. In 60 Miles how many Furlongs and Poles?
34. Reduce 12800 Poles to Miles.
35. In 16 Miles, how many Feet, Inches, and Barley-Corns?
36. Reduce 2280060 Barley-Corns to Miles.
37. How many Barley-Corns will reach from London to Newcastle upon Tyne, being 276 Miles?
38. How many Times doth the Wheel which is $18\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in Circumference, turn between London and York, being 197 Miles?
39. How many Barley-Corns will reach round the Terrestrial Globe, which is 360 Degrees, and each Degree $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles?
40. In 64 Acres of Land how many Roods and Poles?
41. Reduce 21760 Poles to Acres.
42. A common Field, containing 774 Acres, is to be divided into Shares of 270 Perches each, how many Shares doth the Whole contain?
43. A Person rents a Farm, which contains 200 Acres of Land, but he is to till no more than $96\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, I desire to know how many Perches there are in the Remainder?
44. In 12 Tierces of Wine, how many Gallons and Pints?
45. How many Tierces in 6048 Pints?
46. In 4 hhds. 42 gal. 2 qts. of Wine, how many Quarts?
47. How many hhds. of Wine in 5746 Pints?
48. A Gentleman ordered his Butler to bottle off a Pipe of red Port into Quart Bottles, how many Dozen will the said Pipe fill?
49. In a Tun of Oil how many Quarts, Pints, and Half-Pints, and of each an equal Number?
50. How many Pipes, Puncheons, Hogsheads, and Tierces, and of each a like Number, are there in 1890 Gallons?
51. In 12 Barrels of Ale, how many Gallons and Pints?
52. How many Barrels of Ale in 1704 Pints?
53. In 6 bar. 2 fir. 7 gal. of Beer, how many Gallons?
54. In 10 hhds. 42 gal. 4 pts. of Ale, how many Pints?
55. In 2017 qts. of Ale, how many hhds?

56. In 12 hhds. of Beer, how many Barrels?
57. In 18 Barrels of Ale, how many hhds?
58. In 4 tuns, 1 b. 1 hhd. 49 gal. of Beer, how many hhds. bar. and fir. and of each a like Number?
59. Reduce 24 qrs. of Wheat to Bushels, Pecks, and Gallons?
60. In 3360 Gallons of Corn how many Quarters?
61. How many Quarters and Bushels are there in 42 la. 4 qrs. 7 bu. of Wheat?
62. In 40 Chaldron of Coals how many bush. and pks?
63. How many Chaldron of Coals are there in 4762 bush.
64. In 47 cha. 30 bush. of Coals, how many Sacks, each 3 Bushels?
65. How many Chaldron of Coals are there in 6450 Sacks, each 3 Bushels?
66. How many Minutes are there in a Julian Year?
67. Reduce 2073600 Seconds to Days.
68. In a Lunar Month, or 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 5 sec. how many Seconds?
69. How many Thirds are there in a Solar Year?
70. In 31557600 Seconds how many Days?
71. How many Days is it since the Birth of our Saviour, to Christmas, 1772, (allowing Julian Years)?
72. Suppose London was built 1108 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; how many Days is it since to Christmas, 1772, (allowing the Year as before)?

12. The RULE OF THREE DIRECT.

Teacheth by three Numbers given to find a fourth in such Proportion to the third as the second is to the first, for which Reason it is termed the RULE OF PROPORTION, as it is called the RULE OF THREE, from its having three Numbers given; and because of its excellent and extensive Use in Arithmetic, it is often named the GOLDEN RULE.

To perform which observe the following.

R U L E.

1. State or place the Numbers in such Order, that the first and third Terms be of the same Kind; and the second of the same with the Number required.

2. If your first and third Terms consist of divers Denominations, reduce them into one, and the second into the lowest Name mentioned.
3. Multiply the second and third Terms together, and divide that Product by the first, the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question in the same Denomination or Name you left your second Term in.
4. If there happens to be a Remainder after the Division, reduce it into the next Denomination below the last Quotient, and divide by the same Divisor, the Quotient will be so many of the said next Name; proceed in this Manner to the least Name, and all the Quotients together will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If 3 Yards of Cloth cost 18s. what will be the Value of 17 Yards, at the same Rate?

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Yds.} & & \text{s.} & & & & \text{yds.} \\ \text{If } 3 & : & 18 & : & : & & 17 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)306} \\ \underline{00} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \overline{)102} \\ \underline{00} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \text{£. } 5 \quad 2 \quad 0$$

2. If 2lb. of Sugar cost 1s. 6½d. what will 24lb. of the same cost?
3. If 4lb. of Candles cost 2s. 6d. what will 6 Dozen cost at the same Rate?
4. If 1 cwt. of Cheese cost 26s. what will 40 cwt. of the same come to?

Note 1. When the first Term is Unity or 1, reduce the second Term into whatever Name you see convenient, (as in Page 60, &c.) which multiplied by the Third will give the Answer accordingly, which reduce as may be required.

5. Suppose

5. Suppose I give $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 1 oz. of Coffee, what must I pay for 1 cwt?
 6. Bought 36 oz. of Silver, at the Rate of $5s. 4d.$ per Ounce, what does the Whole come to?
 7. If I buy 12 Pieces of Cloth, and each Piece contains 30 Yards, at $17s. 6d.$ per Yard; what is the Value of the Whole?
 8. Bought 1 cwt. of Tea, for which I was to give at the Rate of $7s. 9d.$ per lb. what doth the Whole stand me in?
 2. If you would know at what Rate you must sell out your Goods by Retail, so as to make a proposed Gain by the Whole; add the Money you would gain to the Sum the whole Goods cost you, and then state your Question as before.
- Thus, if the Whole be sold for the Total of the Cost and Gain, at what Rate must any Part of it be sold for.
9. A Grocer bought 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14lb. Weight of Cloves, which cost him $34l. 6s.$ and he would gain $6l.$ by the Bargain, at what Rate must he sell them at per lb.?
 3. Or if at any Time Damage having happened to any Goods, so as to make a proposed Loss by the Whole, then the said Loss must be subtracted from the Cost, and the Remainder made the second Term as before.
 10. Suppose I have by me 200 Yards of Cambric, which cost me $90l.$ but some Damage having happened to it, I am willing to lose $7l. 10s.$ by the Whole; at what Rate then must I sell it per Ell English?
 11. If 9 Dozen Pound of Candles cost $2l. 5s.$ what will 4lb. of the same cost?
 12. A Grocer bought 4 hhds. of Sugar, each weighing net 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lb. and gave after the Rate of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. I demand what the 4 hhds. came to?
 13. A Merchant at London buys 46 Tuns of Port Wine, which cost him $579l. 12s.$ the Freight thereof from Port to London cost $46l.$ the Loading and Unloading $6l.$ Custom $10l.$ the Charge of the Cellar $4l.$ and he would gain $360l.$ by the Bargain.

A Gentleman comes to him and demands the Price of 26 Tuns of the said Wine: Quere, what he must give?

14. A Factor bought of a Farmer 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb. of Cheese, and was to give 32s. 6d. per cwt. what must the Farmer receive for his Cheese?
15. If 1 cwt. of Tea cost 89l. 16s. 4d. at what Rate must it be sold at per lb. to lose by the Whole 12l.
16. If in four Months I spend as much as I gain in three, how much do I lay by at the Year's End, if I gain every 6 Months 185l. 5s. 6d.
17. How many Dozen Pair of Gloves, at 16d. per Pair, will pay for 36 Dozen and 8 Pair of Stockings, at 4s. 6d. per Pair?
18. Bought a Parcel of Cloth at the Rate of 6s. 6d. for every two Yards, of which I sold a certain Quantity at the Rate of 18s. 9d. for every 5 Yards, and gained thereby as much as 180 Yards cost, now I demand how many Yards I sold?
19. How many Pieces of Holland, each 20 Ells Flem. may I have for 23l. 8s. at 6s. 6d. per Ell English?
20. How many Ingots of Silver, each 4lb. 1 oz. 14 dwts. can I buy for 102l. 16s. 6d. supposing I give at the Rate of 5s. 10d. per Ounce?
21. Suppose I give at the Rate of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. for Coffee, how many Parcels, each 1 cwt. can I have for 426l. 16s.
22. A Gentleman having an Estate of 488l. 5s. per Ann. he is desirous to know how much he may spend daily, so that he may lay up 100 Guineas at the Year's End?
23. Suppose a Gentleman has an Estate of 564l. 12s. per Ann. and he is rated at 3s. 9d. per Pound for the Land-Tax, Quere his net yearly Income?
24. Suppose I give 5s. 9d. for 1 oz. of Silver, how many Ingots, each weighing 2lb. 10 oz. 12 dwts. may I have for 200l.
25. A Draper bought of a Merchant 6 Packs of Cloth, every Pack had 6 Parcels, and each Parcel contained 10 Pieces, every Piece was 30 Yards; he gave after the Rate of 2l. 4s. 3d. for 3 Yards; I desire to know what the 6 Packs cost him per Yard?
26. If 16 Weeks Pay comes to 14l. 16s. what is that per Year?

27. A Butcher goes with 116*l.* 14*s.* to Smithfield Market, and buys Cattle at the following Prices, viz. Oxen at 10*l.* each, Cows at 7*l.* each, Calves at 1*l.* 10*s.* each, Sheep at 19*s.* each, and of each the same Number; how many of each Sort will the said 116*l.* 14*s.* buy?
28. A Person failing in Trade owed me 560*l.* for which I received only 374*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* at what Rate did I receive per Pound?
29. The net Proceeds of a hhd. of Barbadoes Sugar, wt. 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 17lb. 7 oz. was 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* the Custom and Fees 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Freight 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Factorage 4*s.* 6*d.* pray how must I sell it at per cwt. so that I may gain 5*l.* 10*s.* by the Whole?
30. A certain Tower projected upon level Ground a Shadow, to the Distance of 63 Yards 1 Foot, when a Staff, 3 Feet in Length, perpendicular erected, cast a Shadow of 6 Feet 4 Inches, from hence the Height of the Tower is required?
31. Suppose a Person travels 285 Miles in 6 Days, 4 Hours, at what Rate is that per Hour, (allowing 12 Hours to the Day)?
32. Suppose I give 44*l.* 2*s.* for one Pipe of Wine, a what Rate did I give per Pint?
33. The Globe of the Earth, under the equinoctial Line, is 360 Degrees in Circumference; and this Body being turned on its own Axis, in the Sydereal Day or 23 Hours, 56 Minutes, at what Rate an Hour are the Inhabitants of Bencoolen, (situated in the Midst of the torrid Zone) carried from West to East by this Rotation.
34. What is the Value of one Grain of Gold when one Ounce cost 5 Guineas?
35. If 12 Apples are worth 21 Pears, and 3 Pears cost a Half-penny, what will be the Price of fourscore and four Apples?
36. It is a Rule in some Parishes to assess the Inhabitants in Proportion to eight-tenths of their Rents: What is the yearly Rent of that House, which pays 8*l.* 10*s.* to the King under this Limitation, at 4*s.* in the Pound?
37. If 19 Yards of Yard-wide Stuff exactly line 14 Yards of Silk of another Breadth, how many Yards of the latter will line 184 Pieces of the former, each Piece holding 28½ Yards?
38. In

38. In 117 Times 406 Pieces of Coin, worth 3s. 8d. a-piece, how many Reas at 20 for 3d. English?
39. A Merchant bought 274 Ells Flemish, of Holland, for 4s. per Ell, and sold it again for 7s. 10d. per Ell English, what did he gain by the Whole?
40. A May-Pole 50 Feet 14 Inches long, when the Sun is on the Meridian, will cast a Shadow 98 Feet 6 Inches long; I would thereby find the Breadth of a River, that, running due E. and W. within 20 Feet 6 Inches on the North Side of the Foot of a Steeple, 300 Feet 8 Inches high, which at the same Time throws the Extremity of its Shadow 30 Feet 9 Inches beyond the Stream?
41. If two Men in three Days will earn 15s. how much will seven Men earn in the same Time?
42. How far will one be able to travel in 9 Days, 8 Hours, at the Rate of 12 Miles every 4 Hours, allowing 12 Hours to a travelling Day?
43. What will 1000 Yards of Walling amount to, at the Rate of 4s. 6d. per Rod?
44. A Factor bought 64 Pieces of Holland, which cost him 352l. at 5s. 6d. per Ell Flemish; I demand how many Yards there were in all, and how many Ells English in each Piece?
45. If 100l. in 12 Months gain 4l. 15s. what will 40l. 10s. gain in the same Time, the Interest being at the same Rate?
46. If 12 Yards of Yard-wide Stuff exactly line 8 Yards of Silk of another Breadth; how many Yards of the latter will line 24 Pieces of the former, each Piece containing 20 Yards?
47. What is the Quarter's Rent of 240 Acres of Land, at 1l. 19s. 6d. per Acre per Annum?
48. A Person owes 1000l. but not being able to pay the Whole, compounds with his Creditors for to pay them Half a Guinea in the Pound; how much Money doth he pay his Creditors?
49. When the Sun is in the Meridian at Soho-Square, in what Time will it be so at Tyburn, lying due West of it at the Distance of a measured Mile, in the Latitude of $51\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees North, where a Degree of Longitude measures 37 Miles, 2 Furlongs, 37 Poles, 5 Feet, and 6 Inches, known by the diurnal Rotation of the Earth to pass in 4 Minutes Time?

50. How.

50. How many Pieces of Holland, each 33 Ells Flem. 1 qr. 2 na. can I have for 118*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* when 4 Ells English cost 1*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*
51. I laid out 100*l.* upon Serges and Shalloons; the total Value of the Shalloons was 60*l.* and the total Quantity of Serge 236 Yards; also for every two Yards of Serge, I had three of Shalloon; how much Shalloon was there, and what was the Value of one Yard of each Sort?
52. If 14*s.* will buy 8lb. of Tobacco, how much will 4*l.* 19*s.* 1¼*d.* buy, at the same Rate?
53. What will the Carriage of 20 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. come to, at 7*s.* per cwt.?
54. Bought a Pipe of Port Wine, for which I gave 25*l.* 4*s.* but it leaked out 12 Gallons; the Remainder I sold at the Rate of 18*d.* per Quart; what was my Gain or Loss in the Whole?
55. If 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* be paid for the Carriage of 20 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. at what Rate is that per Pound?
56. How many Bricks, 9 Inches long, and 4 Inches wide, will floor a Room that is 20 Feet square?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

57. I am dispatched on a Commission from London to Edinburgh, distant by Computation say 350 Miles, and my Route is settled at 22 Miles a Day; you, 4 Days after, are sent after me with fresh Orders, and are to travel 32 Miles a Day; whereabouts on the Road shall I be overtaken by you?
58. In the Year 1582 Pope Gregory reformed the Julian Kalendar, ordaining, that as the Year is found to consist only of 365 Days, 5 Hours, and about 49 Minutes, in order to prevent the Inconvenience of carrying the Account of Time too forward, by taking the Solar Year at 365 Days and 6 Hours full, which in a Series of Years must bring Lady-Day to Michaelmas, that the Christian States for the future should drop three Days in Account every 400 Years; that is to say, for each of the first three Centuries in that Space of Time, the intercalary Day in February should be omitted, but retained as formerly in the last Century, beginning with the Year 1700, when 10 whole Days were sunk at once, by which Artifice the Variation of Time will not, at least for a long Space, be very considerable: according

to this Regulation, it is required to know in what Year of Christ, the New Stile, as it is called, will be 20 Days, as it is now only 11, before the old Stile, which makes no such Allowance?

59. Suppose the Sea Allowance for the common Men to be 5lb. of Beef, and 3lb. of Biscuit a Day, for a Mess of four People, and that the Price of the first barrell be to the King $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. and of the second $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ such was the Ship's Company, that their Meat cost the Government 12 Guineas per Day; pray what did it pay for their Bread per Week?
60. A sets out from London for Lincoln, at the very same Time that B at Lincoln sets forward for London, distant 135 Miles, at eight Hours End they meet on the Road, and it then appeared that A had rode $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles an Hour more than B; at what Rate an Hour did each of them travel?
61. A can do a Piece of Work in 10 Days, B alone in 13; set them both about it together, in what Time will it be finished?
62. B and C together can build a Boat in 18 Days; with the Assistance of A they can do it in 11 Days; in what Time would A do it by himself?
63. In some Parishes in the Country, they take off 3%. one Year in 17 from the Rents in assessing the Farms; what will the Landlord receive net out of a Farm of 140l. a Year, in those Places, when the King's Tax is, as now, 4s. in the Pound?
64. A Tradesman begins the World with 1000l. and finds that he can gain 1000l. in 5 Years by Land Trade alone, and that he can gain 1000l. in 8 Years by Sea Trade alone; and likewise that he spends 1000l. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ Years by Gaming; how long will his Estate last, if he follows all three?
65. If I leave Exeter at 10 o'Clock on Tuesday Morning for London, and ride at the Rate of 2 Miles an Hour without Intermission; you set out of London for Exeter at 6 the same Evening, and ride three Miles an Hour constantly: The Question is, whereabouts on the Road you and I shall meet, if the Distance of the two Cities be 170 Miles?
66. If the Sun moves every Day one Degree, and the Moon thirteen, and at a certain Time the Sun be at the be-
ginnin

ginning of Cancer, and in three Days after the Moon in the beginning of Aries, the Place of their next following Conjunction is required?

67. As I was beating on the Forest Grounds,
Up starts a Hare before my two Grey-hounds:
The Dogs, being light of Foot, did fairly run
Unto her fifteen Rods, just twenty-one.
The Distance that she started up before
Was four-score, sixteen Rods just, and no more:
Now this I'd have you unto me declare,
How far they run before they caught the Hare?

OF S O U N D.

SOUND not interrupted, is by Experiments found uniformly to move about 1150 Feet in one Second of Time.

68. How long after firing the Warning Gun in Hyde-Park may the same be heard at Highgate, taking the Distance at $5\frac{2}{3}$ Miles?
69. If I see the Flash of a Piece of Ordnance, fired by a Vessel in Distress at Sea, which happens we will suppose nearly at the Instant of its going off, and hear the Report a Minute and three Seconds afterwards, how far is she off, reckoning for the Passage of Sound as before?

OF the L E A V E R S.

There being three Orders of Leavers, or three Varieties, wherein the Weights, Props, or moving Powers, may be differently applied to the Vectis, or inflexible Bar, in order to effect Mechanical Operations in a convenient Manner.

For the first Order see Page 77.

Of the second and third Order of LEAVERS.

In Mechanics, a Leaver of the second Order is, where the Power acts at one End, the Prop fixed directly at the other, and the Weight somewhere between them.

In this Order of Leavers, their Force is in a contra Proportion to their Length.

In a Leaver of the third Order, the Prop is planted at one End of the Bar, the Weight at the other End, and the moving Force somewhere between.

70. If a Leaver be 100 Inches long, what Weight, lying $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches from the End, resting on a Pavement, may be moved with the Force of 168lb. lifting at the other End of the Leaver?

<i>Inches</i>	<i>Incb. lb.</i>	<i>Incb.</i>
100	If $7\frac{1}{2} : 168 ::$	$92\frac{1}{2}$
$7\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
$92\frac{1}{2}$ longest End	15	185 168
	Answer, 15)31080(2072 lb.	

71. A Water-wheel turns a Crank, working three Pump-rods, fixed just six Feet from the Joint or Pin; by which their several Leavers, each nine Feet in Length, are fastened, for the Sake of the intended Motion, at one End, the Suckers of the Pumps being worked by the other, shews them to be Leavers of the third Order: Now I would know what the Length of the Stroke in each of the Barrels will be if the Crank be made to play just nine Inches round its Centre?
72. With what Force ought that Water-wheel to be driven which, circumstanced as in the last Question, raises three Cubic Feet of Water at every Revolution of the Wheel, each experimentally weighing $62\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Avoirdupoise, the Friction of the Machine rejected?

MOTION of BODIES with their Velocities.

1. If the Quantities of Matter in any two or more Bodies put in Motion, be equal, the Forces wherewith they are moved will be in Proportion to their Velocities.
2. If the Velocities of these Bodies be equal, their Forces will be directly as the Quantities of Matter contained in them.
3. If both the Quantities of Matter and the Velocities be unequal, the Forces with which the Bodies are moved, will be in a Proportion compounded of the Quantities

Quantities of Matter they contain, and of the Velocities wherewith they move.

73. There are two Bodies, the one contains 25 Times the Matter of the other (or 25 Times heavier) but the lesser moves with 1000 Times the Swiftneſs of the greater; in what Proportion are the Forces by which they are moved?

If 25 : 1000 : : 1

25)1000(40, the leſs is moved with a Force ſo much greater than the other.

74. There are two Bodies, one of which weighs 100lb. the other 60lb. but the leſſer Body is impelled by a Force eight Times greater than the other, the Proportion of the Velocities, wherewith theſe Bodies move, is required?

75. There are two Bodies, the greater contains 8 Times the Quantity of the Matter in the leſs, and is moved with a Force 48 Times greater; the Ratio of the Velocity of of theſe two Bodies is required?

1. In comparing the Motions of Bodies, if their Velocities be equal, the Spaces deſcribed by them are in direct Proportion of the Times in which they are deſcribed?

2. If the Times be equal, then the Spaces deſcribed will be as their Velocities.

3. If the Times and the Velocities be unequal, the Spaces will be in a Proportion compounded of the Times and Velocities.

76. There are two Bodies, one of which moves 40 Times ſwifter than the other, but the ſwifter Body has moved but one Minute, whereas the other has been in Motion two Hours: the Ratio of the Spaces deſcribed by theſe two Bodies is required?

77. Suppose one Body to move 30 Times ſwifter than another; as alſo the ſwifter to move 12 Minutes, the other only 1, what Difference will there be between the Spaces by them deſcribed, ſuppoſing the laſt has moved 60 Inches?

78. There are two Bodies, one whereof has deſcribed 50 Miles, the other only 5, but the firſt hath moved with 5 Times the Velocity of the ſecond; what is the Ratio

then of the Times they have been describing those Spaces?

13. RECIPROCAL PROPORTION;

O R,

The RULE of THREE INVERSE.

Reciprocal Proportion is, when of four Numbers, the third beareth the same Ratio to the first as the second doth to the fourth; therefore the less the third Term is in respect to the first; the greater will the fourth Term be in respect to the second.

R U L E.

Multiply the first and second Terms together, and divide their Product by the third Term, the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If 48 Men can perform a Piece of Work in 12 Days, how many Men can do the same in 72 Days?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D. & & M. & & D. \\ \text{If } 12 & : & 48 & : & 72 \\ & & 12 & & \end{array}$$

$$72 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{r} 576 \\ \hline 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answ. 8 Men.

2. How much in Length, that is four Inches broad, will make a Foot square?
3. Suppose I lend my Friend 500*l.* for six Months, (allowing the Month to be 30 Days) afterwards he would requite my Kindness by lending me 220*l.* required the Time I must have it, to requite my former Kindness?
4. A Garrison being besieged, has three Months Provisions in it, at the Rate of 14 Ounces per Day each Man; but being informed that it cannot be relieved till the

End

End of 8 Months: How many Ounces per Day must each Man have, that the said Provision may last that Time?

5. If, when the Price of a Bushel of Wheat is 4s. 6d. the Penny Loaf weighs 12 oz. what must the Penny Loaf weigh, when the said Bushel is worth but 3s.?
6. Suppose 275 Yards of Cloth, which is 5 qrs. wide, make Coats for 130 Men; how many Yards of Shalloon, of 3 qrs. wide, will line the said Coats?
7. In what Time will 600*l.* gain 50*l.* Interest, when 80*l.* does it in 15 Years?
8. Suppose 200*l.* would defray the Expences of 10 Men for 43 Weeks and 5 Days; how long would six Men be in spending the same Sum?
9. How many Yards of Paper, that is 3 qrs. wide, will hang a Room that is 30 Feet long and 24 Feet wide?
10. A Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, being besieged, have Provisions only for 3 Months, but it being necessary they should hold out 5 Months, how many Men must depart, that the said Provisions may serve that Time?
11. There is a Vessel, having a Cock, which will empty it in 6 Hours: I demand how many Cocks of the same Capacity there must be to empty the said Vessel in 15 Minutes?

A LEAVER of the FIRST ORDER.

A Leaver of the first Order hath the Power at one of its Ends, the Weight to be raised is put at the other, and the Fulcrum or Prop somewhere between them.

In this Order the Power applied at one End will be reciprocally proportional to the Distances of those Ends from the Fulcrum, or Point supported; or in the Steel-Yards, as the Distance of the Weight from the Point of Suspension.

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

12. What Weight will a Fellow be able to raise, who presses with the Force of a Hundred and half on the End of an equipoised Hand-spike 100 Inches long, which is to

meet with a convenient Prop exactly $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches above the other End of the Machine?

<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>C.</i>
100	If $92\frac{1}{2}$	: 168	: : $7\frac{1}{2}$	: 2072 = $18\frac{1}{2}$
$7\frac{1}{2}$				
$92\frac{1}{2}$ the Answer.				

13. What Weight, hung at 70 Inches Distance from the Fulcrum of a Steelyard, will equipoise a bhd. of Tobacco weighing $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. freely suspended at two Inches Distance on the contrary Side.

MOTION of BODIES, with their VELOCITIES.

In comparing the Motion of Bodies, the Ratio or Proportion between their Velocities will be compounded of the direct Ratio of the Forces wherewith they are moved, and the reciprocal of their Quantities of Matter they contain.

14. The battering Ram of Vespasian weighed, suppose 100000lb. and was moved, let us admit, with such a Velocity, by Strength of Hands, as to pass through 20 Feet in one Second of Time, and this was found sufficient to demolish the Walls of Jerusalem; with what Velocity must a Bullet that weighs but 30lb. be moved, in order to do the same execution?
15. A Body weighing 200lb. is impelled by such a Force, as to send it 100 Feet in a Second; with what Velocity would a Body of 8lb. move, if it were impelled by the same Force?

14. CONTRACTIONS in the RULE of THREE.

This being considered, you may oftentimes perform the Work much shorter than by the general Rule.

C O N T R A C T I O N I.

Divide the third Term by the first, multiply that Quotient by the second, and their Product will be the Answer.

EXAMPLES

E X A M P L E S.

1. If four Yards of Broad Cloth cost 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* what will a Piece, containing 28 Yards, come to, at the same Rate?

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{yds.} & \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} & & \text{yds.} \\
 \text{If } 4 & : & 3 & 17 & 6 & : : 28 \\
 & & & & 7 & & 4)28(7 \\
 & & & & \hline
 \text{Answ. £.} & 27 & 2 & 6
 \end{array}$$

2. If 3 Chests of Tea, each 3 cwt. cost 11*l.* 13*s.* what must I give for 72 cwt. of the same?

C O N T R A C T I O N II.

Divide the second Term by the first, multiply that Quotient by the third, and their Product will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

3. Suppose I give 78*l.* for 26 cwt. of Cheese, what must be given for 156 cwt. of the same?
4. If for 3lb. of Tea I give 18*s.* what is the Value of 1cwt. of the same?

C O N T R A C T I O N III.

Divide the first Term by the second, and divide the third by that Quotient, which will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Suppose I give for 6 Gowns, each containing 8 Yards of Stuff, 6*l.* what must be given for 64 Yards, at the same Rate?
6. If I give 12*s.* for 24lb. of Sugar, what must be given for 1½ cwt. of the same?

C O N T R A C T I O N IV.

Divide the first Term by the third, divide the second by that Quotient, and the last Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

7. Suppose I give for 3 Pieces of Broad Cloth, each 24 Yards, 64*l.* 14*s.* what must be given for eight Yards of the same?

8. If

8. If for 6 Parcels of Tea, each 3lb. I give 12*l.* 19*s.* what must I give for 6lb. of the same, at that Rate?

C O N T R A C T I O N V.

Divide the first Term by the third, multiply the second by that Quotient, and the Product will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

9. How much in Length, that is 3 Inches broad will make a Foot square?
10. If for 48*s.* I have 225 cwt. carried 512 Miles, how many Hundred can I have carried 64 Miles for the same Money?

15. C O M P O U N D P R O P O R T I O N ;

O R,

The R U L E of F I V E.

Is so called, from its having five Numbers or Terms given to find a sixth, which if the Proportion is direct, the sixth Term must bear such a Proportion to the fourth and fifth, as the third bears to the first and second. But if the Proportion is inverse, then the sixth Term must bear such Proportion to the fourth and fifth, as the first bears to the second and third, or as the second bears to the first and third.

The three first Terms are a Supposition, the two last a Demand.

R U L E.

1. Let the principal Cause of Gain, Loss, or Action, &c. be put in the first Place.
2. Let that which denotes Time, Distance of Place, &c. be in the second Place, and the remaining one in the third Place.
3. Place the other two Terms which move the Question underneath those of the same Name.
4. If the Blank or Term sought fall under the third Term, multiply the two first Terms together for a Divisor, and the

the three last for a Dividend, the Quotient arising from them will be the Answer or sixth Term.

5. If the Blank fall under the first or second Term, multiply the third and fourth Terms together for a Divisor, and the other three for a Dividend, the Quotient arising from them will be the Answer.

P R O O F.

By two statings in the single Rules of Three.

1. If 6 Men can mow 72 Acres of Grass in 12 Days, how many Men can mow 120 Acres in 4 Days?

M.	D.	A.		D.	A.	D.	A.
6.	12	72	Proof	If 12 : 72 :: 4 : 24			
—	4	120		A. M. A.			
				If 24 : 6 :: 120 : 30 Men			

Thus $6 \times 12 \times 120 = 8640$ the Dividend }

And $72 \times 4 = 288$ the Divisor } per Rule 5.

Then $288 \overline{)8640} = 30$ Men, the Answer.

2. Suppose 2 Bushels of Wheat will be sufficient for a Family of 6 Persons 12 Days ; how many Bushels will serve 36 Persons 4 Days ?
3. Suppose the Salary of 6 Persons for 21 Weeks is 120*l.* what will be the Salary of 14 Persons for 46 Weeks ?
4. If for the Carriage of 40 cwt. 100 Miles, I give 9*l.* 5*s.* what Weight can I have carried 125 Miles for 70*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* at the same Rate ?
5. An Usurer put out 120*l.* to receive Interest for the same ; but when it had continued 9 Months, he took it up, and received for the Principal and Interest 125*l.* 8*s.* I demand at what Rate per Cent. per Annum he received ?
6. What is the Interest of 259*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for 20 Weeks, at 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum ?
7. If a Quantity of Provisions serve 1400 Men 20 Weeks, at the Rate of 14 Ounces per Day each Man ; how many Men will the same Provisions maintain for 8 Months, at the Rate of 8 Ounces per Day each ?
8. Suppose 8 Men earn 5*l.* in 5 Days ; how many Men will earn 10 Guineas in 12 Days ?
9. Suppose 140*l.* would defray the Expences of five Men for twenty-four Weeks and four Days ; how long would

would twelve Men be in spending 200*l.* at the same Rate?

10. What Money at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per Cent. will clear 38*l.* 10*s.* in a Year and Quarter's Time?
11. If a Sack of Coals be the Allowance of 7 poor People for a Week, how many Poor belonged to that Parish, which, when Coals were 36*s.* per Chaldron, had 41*l.* to pay in 6 Weeks on that Account?

16. COMPOUND PROPORTION;

O R,

The RULE of THREE REPEATED.

All Questions in the foregoing Rule of Five (as hath been before observed) may be resolved by two Operations in the Rule of Three repeated; but there are some Questions that cannot be solved by the Rule given there, for one stating, yet may be answered by two or more Statings in the Rule of Three repeated.

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

1. A and B are on opposite Sides of a Wood, 134 Toises or Fathoms about. They begin to go round it both the same Way at the same Instant of Time; A goes 11 Toises in 2 Minutes, and B 17 in 3: The Question is, how many Times will they surround this Wood, before the nimbler overtakes the slower?

Min. Toises Min. Toises.

First, If $2 : 11 :: 3 : 16\frac{1}{2}$ A goes, while B goes 17.

Then $17 - 16\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ T. B. gains of A in going 17 T. round.

Again, $\frac{1}{2} : 17 :: \frac{1}{2} : 17$ Times round gone by A. and $16\frac{1}{2}$ by B. the Answer.

2. If a Leaver, 40 effective Inches long, will, by a certain Power thrown successively thereon, in 13 Hours raise a Weight 104 Feet, in what Time will two other Leavers, each 18 effective Inches long, raise an equal Weight 73 Feet; the Force of strait Leavers being in direct Proportion of their Lengths?

3. A Weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. laid on the Shoulder of a Man, is no greater Burthen to him than its absolute Weight or 24 Ounces; what Difference will he feel between the said Weight applied near his Elbow, at 12 Inches from the Shoulder, and in the Palm of his Hand, 28 Inches therefrom; and how much more must his Muscles then draw to support it at right Angles; that is, have his Arm extended right out?
4. In giving Directions for making an Italian Chair, the Shafts whereof were settled at 11 Feet between the Axle-Tree, whereon the principal Bearing is, and the Backband, by Means of which the Weight is partly thrown upon the Horse; a Dispute arose whereabout on the Shafts the Centre of the Body of this Machine should be fixed. The Coach-maker advised this to be done at 30 Inches from the Axle: others were of Opinion, that at 24 it would be a sufficient Incumbrance to the Horse. Now, admitting the two Passengers, with their Baggage, ordinarily to weigh 2 cwt. a-piece, and the Body of the Vehicle to be about 70 lb. more; pray what will the Beast, in both those Cases, be made to bear more than his Harness?
5. Suppose a Person to travel 52 Miles in 7 Days, when the Days are 12 Hours long; how many Days will he be in travelling 576 Miles, when the Days are 16 Hours long?
6. My Water-Tub holds 147 Gallons; the Pipe usually brings in 14 Gallons in 9 Minutes; the Tap discharges, at a Medium, 40 Gallons in 31 Minutes. Supposing these both carelessly to be left open, and the Water to be turned at 2 in the Morning; the Servant at 5, finding the Water running, shuts the Tap, and is solicitous in what Time the Tub will be filled after this Accident, in case the Water continues flowing from the Main.
7. If the Scavenger's Rate at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the Pound comes to 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ where they ordinarily assess $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Rent; what will the King's Tax for that House be, at 4s. in the Pound, rated at the full Rent?
8. If when Port Wine is 17 Guineas the Hoghead, a Company of 45 People will spend 20l. therein, in a certain Time; what is Wine a Pipe, when 13 Persons more, will

- will spend 63*l.* in twice the Time, drinking with equal Moderation?
9. There is an Island 73 Miles round, and three Footmen all start together, to travel the same Way about it; A travels 5 Miles a Day, B 8, and C 10; when will they all come together again?
10. A certain Man hires a Labourer on this Condition, that for every Day he worked he should receive 1*s.* but for every Day he was idle he should be mulcted 8*d.* when 390 Days were past, neither of them were indebted to one another; how many Days did he work, and how many Days was he idle?
11. A lent his Friend B fourscore and eleven Guineas from the 11th of December to the 10th of May following; B, on another Occasion, let A have 100 Marks, from September the 3d to Christmas following: Quere, How long ought the Person obliged to let his Friend use 40*l.* fully to retaliate the Favour?
12. A Man hired a Labourer for 40 Days, on Condition that he should have 20*d.* for every Day he worked, and forfeit 10*d.* for every Day he idled; at last he received 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for his Labour; how many Days did he work, and how many was he idle?

17. P R A C T I C E.

So called from the general Use it is of to all Persons concerned in Trade and Business.

All Questions in the Rule of Three, where the first Term is Unity or one, may be performed by this Rule.

Which is by taking Aliquot or even Parts, by which Means many tedious Reductions may be avoided.

But as there are a great Variety of such Parts, so many, therefore are the Ways of applying them, that it would be an endless Task to give all the easy Methods of Operation adapted to particular Cases; so I shall only give the General Rules, with a sufficient Number of Examples to each.

In order to perform this Rule expeditiously, it will be necessary that the Learner get by Heart the following

TABLES.

T A B L E 8.

Of a Pound s. d.	Of a Sh. d.	Of a Ton cwt.	Of an Hund. qr. lb.	Of a Quar. of an C. lb.
1 8 = $\frac{1}{12}$	1 = $\frac{1}{12}$	2 = $\frac{1}{10}$	1 or 28 = $\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$
2 0 = $\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	2 or 56 = $\frac{1}{2}$	4 = $\frac{1}{7}$
2 6 = $\frac{1}{8}$	2 = $\frac{1}{6}$	4 = $\frac{1}{5}$	0 16 = $\frac{1}{7}$	7 = $\frac{1}{4}$
3 4 = $\frac{1}{6}$	3 = $\frac{1}{4}$	5 = $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14 = $\frac{1}{8}$	14 = $\frac{1}{2}$
4 0 = $\frac{1}{5}$	4 = $\frac{1}{3}$	10 = $\frac{1}{2}$		
5 0 = $\frac{1}{4}$	6 = $\frac{1}{2}$			
6 8 = $\frac{1}{3}$				
10 0 = $\frac{1}{2}$				

C A S E I.

When the Price is less than a Penny.

R U L E.

Divide by the Aliquot Parts that are in a Penny, then by 12 and 20, which will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| 1426 \text{ yds. at } \frac{3}{4}d.$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \begin{array}{r} 713 \\ 356\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$12)1069\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2,0)8,9 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \underline{\underline{\text{£. } 4 \quad 9 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}}}$$

1. 2107 at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ 2. 1470 at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ 3. 1276 yds. at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per yd.

C A S E II.

When the Price is less than a Shilling.

R U L E.

Take the Aliquot Part or Parts that are in a Shilling, add them together, and the Sum will be the Answer in Shillings, &c. which, divided by 20 as before, will give £. &c.

E X A M P L E S.

6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1609 at $11\frac{1}{4}d.$
3		804 6
		402 3
2	$\frac{1}{3}$	268 2
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	100 $6\frac{3}{4}$
2,0		157,5 $5\frac{3}{4}$

Answ. £. 78 15 $5\frac{3}{4}$

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. 1762 at 1d. | 5. 1400 at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 6. 2462 at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. |
| 7. 1041 at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 8. 2490 at 2d. | 9. 2408 at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ |
| 10. 640 at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 11. 1740 at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 12. 746 at 3d. |
| 13. 1417 at $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 14. 3091 at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 15. 214 at $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ |
| 16. 2000 at 4d. | 17. 569 at $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 18. 1246 at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ |
| 19. 1426 at $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 20. 2740 at 5d. | 21. 2147 at $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ |
| 22. 674 at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 23. 1746 at $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 24. 1741 at 6d. |
| 25. 2142 at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 26. 1040 at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 27. 1746 at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ |
| 28. 1000 at 7d. | 29. 1656 at $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 30. 1420 at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ |
| 31. 674 at $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 32. 2170 at 8d. | 33. 1700 at $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ |
| 34. 1765 at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 35. 749 at $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 36. 1417 at 9d. |

$$37. \underline{2373 \text{ at } 9\frac{1}{4}d.} \quad 38. \underline{1476 \text{ at } 9\frac{1}{2}d.} \quad 39. \underline{1760 \text{ at } 9\frac{3}{4}d.}$$

$$40. \underline{6000 \text{ at } 10d.} \quad 41. \underline{4652 \text{ at } 10\frac{1}{4}d.} \quad 42. \underline{2476 \text{ at } 10\frac{1}{2}d.}$$

$$43. \underline{2176 \text{ at } 10\frac{3}{4}d.} \quad 44. \underline{1276 \text{ at } 11d.} \quad 45. \underline{2142 \text{ at } 11\frac{1}{4}d.}$$

$$46. \underline{4760 \text{ at } 11\frac{1}{2}d.} \quad 47. \underline{640 \text{ at } 10\frac{1}{4}d.}$$

C A S E III.

When the Price is more than a Shilling, but less than two.

R U L E.

Take the Part or Parts, with so much of the given Price, as is more than a Shilling, (as in the last Rule,) which add to the given Quantity, and the Sum will be the Answer in Shillings, &c. which divided by 20, will give £.

Note, The Method of performing this Case, being so little different from the last, I shall only give a few Examples, which by proper Instructions from the Tutor will suffice.

E X A M P L E S.

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 d. & \\
 \hline
 6 & \frac{1}{2} \quad 1074 \text{ lb. at } 1s. \quad 10\frac{3}{4}d. \\
 & 537 \\
 4 & \frac{1}{3} \quad 358 \\
 & 67 \quad 1\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 20 & 203,6 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Answ. } \underline{\underline{£. 101 \ 16 \ 1\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$49. \underline{2140 \text{ at } 1s \ \frac{1}{4}d.}$$

$$50. \underline{1749 \text{ oz. at } 1s. \ 11\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ per Ounce.}}$$

$$51. \underline{2140 \text{ at } 1s. \ 5d.}$$

$$52. \underline{1453 \text{ at } 1s. \ 7\frac{1}{2}d.}$$

$$53. \underline{1614 \text{ at } 1s. \ 10d.}$$

$$54. \underline{2647 \text{ at } 1s. \ 11\frac{3}{4}d.}$$

C A S E IV.

When the Price consists of any even Number of Shillings, under 20.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by Half the Price, doubling the first Figure of the Product for Shillings, and the rest of the Product will be £.

E X A M P L E S.

276 Ells, at 18s. per Ell.

9

An. £. 248 0 8

55. 2476 at 2s. 56. 1476 at 4s. 57. 276 lb. at 6s. per lb.

58. 2100 at 8s.

59. 274 at 10s.

60. 674 at 12s.

61. 2680 at 14s.

62. 267 at 16s.

63. 1267 at 18s.

C A S E V.

When the Price is any odd Number of Shillings under 20.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Price, and the Product will be the Answer in Shillings, which divided by 20 will give £.

E X A M P L E S.

268 lb. at 19s. per lb.

19

2,0)509,2

Answ. £. 254 12

65. 2460 Ells at 3s. per Ell

66. 2174 at 7s.

67. 1427 at 9s.

68. 647 at 11s.

69. 267 at 13s.

70. 274 at 17s.

71. 1260 at 19s.

C A S E.

C A S E VI.

When the Price is Shillings, or Shillings and Pence, and they an Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Divide by the Aliquot Part, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

s. d.

6 8. is $\frac{1}{3}$ 1471 yds. at 6s. 8d. per yd.

Answ. £. 490. 6 8

72. 2420 at 4s. 73. 1764 at 5s. 74. 4762 at 1s. 8d. per yd.

75. 467 at 2s. 6d. 76. 1760 at 3s. 4d. 77. 176 at 6s. 8d.

C A S E VII.

When the Price is Shillings, Pence, and the Shillings and Pence be not an Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Shillings, and take Parts for the Pence, &c. (as in Case II.) add them together, and the Sum will be the Answer in Shillings, which, divided by 20, will give £.

E X A M P L E S.

d.

6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2470 lb. at 11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
		11
		27170
2	$\frac{1}{3}$	1235
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	411 8
		102 11
20		2891,9 7

Answ. £. 1445 19 4

78. 1420 at 3s. 3d.

79. 427 at 5s. 9d. per yard.

80. 402 at 10s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.81. 174 at 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.82. 273 at 19s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.83. 260 at 14s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

C A S E VIII.

When the Price is Pounds only.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Price, and the Product will be the Answer.

240 Tons at 7l. per Ton.

7

An. £. 1680

84. 120 at 4l.

85. 96 at 17l. per cwt.

86. 100 at 3l.

87. 142 at 42l.

C A S E IX.

When the Price is Pounds and Shillings.

R U L E.

Multiply the Quantity given by the Pounds, as in the last Case, and proceed with the Shillings, if they are even, as in Case IV, but if odd, take aliquot Parts, add them together, the Sum will be the Answer; or reduce the given Price to Shillings, by which multiply the given Quantity, and divide by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 164 at 4l. 17s. or thus, 164 at 4l. 17s.

4

97 20

656

1148 97

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82

1476

41

2 $\frac{1}{5}$ 16 8

2,0)1590,8

Ans. £. 795 8 0

Ans. £. 795 8 as before.

88. 649 at 2l. 6s. 89. 526 at 7l. 16s. 90. 142 at 1l. 17s.

91. 164 at 24l. 19s. 92. 271 at 5l. 7s. 93. 604 at 20l. 9s.

94. 914 at 10l. 15s.

95. 737 at 1l. 14s.

C A S E X.

When the Price is Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, and the Shillings and Pence be an aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Pounds, as in the last Rule; and take Parts for the Shillings and Pence, as in Case VI, add them together, and the Sum will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

s. d.

2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ 247 at 3l. 2s. 6d.

3

741

30 17 6

An. £. 771 17 6

96. 274 at 7l. 6s. 8d.

97. 120 at 12l. 3s. 4d.

99. 97 at 9l. 1s. 8d.

98. 512 at 42l. 5s.

C A S E XI.

When the Price is Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the Shillings and Pence be not an aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Reduce the Pounds and Shillings into Shillings, multiply the given Quantity by the Shillings, as in Case IX, take Parts for the Pence and Farthings as in Case II.

Note,

Note, When the given Quantity doth not exceed 100, proceed as in Sect IX.

E X A M P L E S.

d.		
6	$\frac{1}{2}$	267 cwt. at 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i> per cwt.
		52 20
		534 52 <i>s.</i>
		1335
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	133 6
		16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		14034 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An. £. 701 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

100. 1472 at 4*l.* 6*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

101. 279 at 6*l.* 11*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

102. 1420 at 19*l.* 14*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

103. 2074 at 1*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

104. 27 at 4*l.* 11*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

105. 64 at 12*l.* 13*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

C A S E XII.

When the Price and Quantity given are of several Denominations.

R U L E.

Multiply the Price of one, by the Quantity given, and take Parts for Quarters, Pounds, &c. add them together, and the Sum will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

Bought 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lb. of Sugar, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. what comes it to?

qrs.	s.	d.
2 qrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6
		7
1 qr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8
16 lb. $\frac{1}{7}$	0	4
2 lb. $\frac{1}{8}$	0	2
	0	0
		3

Anfw. £. 6 18 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

106. Sold 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lb. of Cheese, at 2*l*. 1*s*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per cwt. what doth the Whole come to?
107. Bought Tobacco at 3*l*. 17*s*. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per cwt. what is the Worth of 72 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lb.
108. Bought 12 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. of Hops, at 4*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. what do they stand me in?
109. Sold 23 cwt. 18 lb. of Sugar, at 4*l*. 14*s*. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per cwt. what comes it to?
110. What comes 94 cwt. 27 lb. of Cloves to, at 6*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. per cwt?
111. Sold 16 cwt. 2 qrs. of Tallow, at 2*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*. per cwt. what comes it to?
112. Sold 48 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. of fine Hyson Tea, at 74*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. what must I receive for the same?
113. What is the Value of 24 lb. of double-refined Sugar, at 4*l*. 17*s*. per cwt.?
114. What is the Value of 17 lb. of Malaga Raisins, at 3*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.?

18. T A R E and T R E T T.

In this Rule there are fix Things to be observed, viz.

1. The Gross-wt. 2. Tare. 3. Trett. 4. Suttle. 5. Cloff. 6. Net Weight.

1. The Gross-Weight is, the whole Weight of the Goods, and that which they are packed up in.

2. Tare

2. Tare is an Allowance made to the Purchaser for the Weight of the Box, Bag, Barrel, or whatever contain the Goods bought, and is either
 - At so much in the whole Gross Weight.
 - At so much per Box, Bag, &c. or
 - At so much per Cent.
3. Trett is an Abatement of 4 lb. per 104 lb. and is the twenty-sixth Part allowed for Waste, Dust, &c. made by the Merchant to the Buyer.
4. Suttle is when the Tare is deducted from the Gross.
5. Cloff is an Allowance of 2 lb. to the Citizens of London on every Draught above 3 cwt. on some Sorts of Goods, as Beaver, Galls, Madder, Argol, &c.
6. Net Weight is when all Allowance is deducted from the Gross.

C A S E I.

When the Tare is at so much in the Gross Weight to find the Net.

R U L E.

Subtract the Tare from the Gross, and the Remainder is the Net Weight.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Suppose 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lb. Tare, were allowed on 194 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb. of Sugar ; what is the Net Weight.

	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Gross	194	2	16
Tare	12	3	15
	181	3	1

2. What is the Net Weight of 24 Hogheads of Tobacco, each weighing 6 c. 2 qrs. 17 lb. Gross. Tare in the Whole 17 c. 3 qrs. 27 lb.

3. What is the Net Weight of 5 hhds. of Sugar, weighing as follows, viz.

	c. qrs. lb.				qrs. lb.	
No. 1,	4	2	14	Tare	0	21
2,	3	0	17		0	18
3,	5	3	10		1	11
4,	6	1	16		0	27
5,	3	2	18		0	19

Gross

Tare

Net

C A S E II.

When Tare is at so much per Box, Bag, &c. to find the Net Weight.

R U L E.

Multiply the Tare of each Box, Bag, &c. by the Number of Boxes, &c. the Product subtract from the Gross as before, and the Remainder will be the Net Weight.

E X A M P L E S.

4. In 16 Chests of Tea, each weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. Gross, Tare at 26 lb. per Chest: What is the Net Weight of the Whole?

lb.			cwt. qr. lb.		
26			2	1	17
4+4=16			4+4=16		
3	20		9	2	12
4			4		
Tare	3	2 24	Gross	38	1 20
			Tare	3	2 24
Ans. Net			34	2	24

5. What is the Net Weight of 8 Frails of Raisins, each weighing 2 cwt. 3 qrs. Gross, Tare at 22 lb. per Frail?
 6. What is the Net Weight of 40 Bales of Silk, each weighing 3 cwt. 27 lb. Gross, Tare at 18 lb. per Bale?

C A S E III.

When Tare is at so much per cwt. to find the Net Weight.

R U L E.

Divide the whole Gross, by the said Part or Parts, that the Tare is of a cwt. and the Quotient thence arising will be the Tare, which subtracted from the Gross, as before, will give the Net Weight.

E X A M P L E S.

7. What is the Net Weight of 64 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lb. Gross, Tare at 16 lb. per cwt.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{cwt. qr. lb.} \\
 16 \text{ lb.} = \frac{1}{7}) 64 \quad 3 \quad 14 \text{ Gross.} \\
 \underline{9 \quad 1 \quad 2} \text{ Tare.}
 \end{array}$$

Ans. 55 2 12 Net.

8. What is the Net Weight of 22 Barrels of Figs each 2 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. Gross, Tare at 14 lb. per cwt.?
 9. What is the Net Weight of 9 hhds. of Sugar, each weighing 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lb. Gross, Tare at 17 lb. per cwt.?

C A S E IV.

When Tret is allowed with the Tare, to find the Net Weight.

R U L E.

Find the Tare as before, and subtract it from the Gross, the Remainder will be the Suttle, which divide by 26, and,

and the Quotient will be the Tret, which subtract from the Suttle, the Remainder will be the Net Weight?

E X A M P L E S.

10. If from 846 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. Gross Weight, Tare is to be subtracted after the Rate of 22 lb. per cwt. and from the Remainder Tret is to be allowed after the Rate of 4 lb. per 104 lb. what is the Net Weight.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.	
16 lb.	$\frac{1}{7}$	846	1	7	Gross
4 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$	120	3	17	
2 lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	25	4
		15	0	12	10
		166	0	26	14 Tare
		26	680	0	8
			26	0	17
					8 Tret
		Ans.	653	3	16
					10

11. What is the Net Weight of 16 cwt. 3 qrs. Gross, Tare 1 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb. and Tret 4 lb. per 104?
12. In 27 Bags of Coffee, each weighing Gross, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lb. Tare 13 lb. per 112 lb. and Tret 4 lb. per 104 lb. what is the Net Weight.

C A S E V.

When Cloff is allowed, to find the Net Weight.

R U L E.

Divide the whole Gross, by 168, 2 lb. being 168th Part of 3 cwt. or 336 lb. or you may divide the Number of c's by 3, which brings them into 3 c's, then 2 lb. being allowed for every 3 c. so as many 3 c's as it produces, so many 2 lb. it will allow, which divided by 56 (the double Pounds in a cwt.) the Quotient will be the Hundreds, and the Remainder will

K

be

be so many 2 lb's to which adding what may be allowed for the odd c's. qrs. and lb. of the given Weight, will make the whole Cloff, which subtract from the Gross will be the Net Weight.

E X A M P L E 8.

13. What will be the Net Weight of 5647 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lb. Gross, allowing for Cloff 2 lb. for every 3 cwt.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{cwt. qrs. lb.} \\
 168)5647 \quad 3 \quad 13 \text{ Gross.} \\
 \underline{33} \quad 2 \quad 13 \text{ Cloff.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans. } 5614 \quad 1 \quad 0 \text{ Net.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Or thus $3)5647(1$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 56)1882(33 \text{ cwts. } 2 \text{ qrs. Cloffs as before.} \\
 \hline
 14)34(2 \text{ qrs.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

The Allow- $6 = 12 \text{ lb.}$ } $+ 13 \text{ lb.}$
 ance for 3 qrs. $13 \text{ lb.} = 1 \text{ lb.}$

14. What's the Net Weight of 14 Barrels of Spices, weighing all together 42 cwt. 3 qrs. Gross, allowing for Cloff 2 lb. per 3 cwt.

C A S E VI.

When Tare, Tret, and Cloff, be allowed with any Quantity (Gross) to find the Net Weight.

R U L E.

For the Tare and Tret, proceed as in Case 4, and the Remainder, which was called the Net there will be the Suttle here, which to find the Cloff of, proceed as in the last Case.

E X A M P L E S.

15. What is the net Weight of 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 Gross, allowing

lowing for Tare 7 lb. per cwt. Tret 4 lb. per 104 lb. and Cloff 2 lb. for 3 cwt.

cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.	
14 lb.	$\frac{1}{8}$	15	3	20 0
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	27 8
	0	3	27	12 Tare

4	$\frac{1}{26}$	14	3	20	4 Suttle
		0	2	84	4 Tret

168)	14	1	12	0 Suttle
	0	0	9	9 Cloff

Ans. 14 1 2 10 Net

16. What's the Net Weight of 4 hhds. of Sugar, weighing as follows, viz.

No.	c.	lb.	qrs.	
1	4	2	17	} Tare 8 lb. per cwt. Tret 4 lb. per 104 lb. Cloff 2 lb. per 3 cwt.
2	5	3	14	
3	3	2	26	
4	6	2	12	

QUESTIONS for EXERCISE.

1. The Net Proceeds of a Hogshead of Barbadoes Sugar, were 4 l. 14 s. 6 d. the Custom and Fees 2 l. 8 s. 6 d. Freight 22 s. 8 d. Factorage 4 s. 9 d. The Gross Weight was 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lb. Tare 1 lb. in 10: Pray then how was the Sugar rated in the Bill of Parcels?
2. I have imported 80 Jars of Lucca Oil, each containing 1180 solid Inches: What came the Freight to at 4 s. 6 d. per cwt. Tare 1 lb. in 10, counting $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Oil to the Wine Gallon of 231 Cubic Inches?

19. SIMPLE INTEREST

Is that which arises only from the Principal, and is a Profit allowed by the Borrower to the Lender; for the Loan or Forbearance of any Sum of Money, for some determined Space of Time, and at any Rate (per Cent. per Annum) agreed upon; which according to Law must not exceed 5% for the Use or Interest of 100% Principal, called Cent. for 12 Months called Annum.

The Amount is the Principal and Interest added together.

Note, The Rules for Simple Interest serve also for calculating Factorage, Brokerage, Insurance, Purchasing of Stocks, or any Thing else, that is rated at so much per Cent.

C A S E I.

To find the Interest of any Sum of Money, for any Number of Years.

R U L E.

Multiply the Principal by the Rate per Cent. that Product divided by 100, will give the Interest for a Year, which multiplied by the Number of Years given, and the Produce will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Interest of 370% for a Year, at 5% per cent. per Annum.

£.
370 Principal
5 Rate per Cent.

£. 18|50
20

£. 10|00

Ans. 18% 10s.

2. What

2. What is the Interest of 824*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* for a Year, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?
3. What is the Interest of 500*l.* for 4 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
4. What is the Amount of 526*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for 9 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?
5. What is the Amount of 264*l.* 4*d.* for 12 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

C A S E II.

When the Rate per Cent. is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, more than the Pounds given in the said Rate.

R U L E.

Multiply the Principal by the Pounds in the Rate per Cent. as in the last Case, then take Parts for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, from the Principal, which add to the Product, and the Sum divide by 100, as before.

E X A M P L E S.

6. What is the Interest of 246*l.* 18*s.* for a Year, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 \text{£.} \quad \text{s.} \\
 \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 246 \quad 18 \text{ Principal} \\
 \hline
 987 \quad 12 \\
 61 \quad 14 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 \text{£. } 10 | 49 \quad 6 \quad 6 \\
 \quad \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{s. } 9 | 86 \\
 \quad \quad 12 \\
 \text{d. } 10 | 38 \\
 \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{qr. } 1 | 52
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} = 4 \\ = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\} 4\frac{1}{4} \text{ Rate per Cent.}$
 Answ. 10*l.* 9*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* $\frac{13}{25}$

7. What is the Amount of 52*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for 3 Years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
8. What is the Interest of 140*l.* 10*s.* for 7 Years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
9. What is the Amount of 470*l.* for 5 Years, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?

C O M M I S S I O N

Is an Allowance from a Merchant to his Factor, or Correspondent abroad, in buying and selling of Goods, and is at a certain Rate per Cent. according to the Custom of the Country, where the Factor resides.

This, as well as Brokerage and Insurance, is computed in the same Manner, as in Case I, for even Pounds, and for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, as in the last Case.

E X A M P L E S.

10. My Factor writes me Word, that he has bought Goods, upon my Account, to the Value of 474*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* I demand to know what his Commission comes to, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.?

	£.	s.	d.	
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	474	14	6	
			3	
	1424	3	6 = 3	} $3\frac{1}{4}$ Rate per Cent.
	118	13	$7\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$	
	£. 15	42	17	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		20		
	s. 8	57		
		12		
	d. 6	85	Ans. 15 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{21}{30}$
		4		
	q. 3	42		

11. Suppose

11. Suppose I allow my Correspondent $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. for his Commission; what is his Demand, on the Disbursement of 742*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
12. What must I allow my Factor, for the Disbursing on my Account, 374*l.* 19*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* at 2 per Cent?

B R O K E R A G E

Is an Allowance or Fee paid unto a Person called a Broker, for assisting others in buying or disposing of their Goods, and in the City of London they are not to act without a Licence from the Lord-Mayor.

C A S E III.

To find the Brokage for any Sum, at any Rate under 1*l.* per Cent.

R U L E.

Divide the given Sum by 100, and it will give the Interest at 1*l.* per Cent. which Interest you must take Parts from, with the Rate per Cent. and add them together, the Sum will be the Brokage required?

E X A M P L E S.

13. What is the Brokage of 420*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at 6*s.* 4*d.* per Cent?

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4,20	12	6
20		
<i>s.</i> 4	12	
	12	
<i>d.</i> 1	5	0
	4	
<i>qrs.</i> 2	0	

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 <i>s.</i>	$\frac{1}{5}$	4 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$
2 <i>s.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 16 $9\frac{3}{4}$
4 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{6}$	0 8 $4\frac{2}{3}$
		0 1 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Ans. <i>£.</i> 1 6 $7\frac{1}{4}$		

14. Suppose I employ a Broker, who sells Goods for me, to the Value of 1000*l.* what may he demand for Brokage, it being at 4*s.* 6*d.* per Cent?

15. Suppose

15. Suppose a Broker disposes of Goods for me, to the Amount of 540*l.* 10*s.* what comes the Brokage to, at 13*s.* 10*d.* per Cent?
16. What is the Brokage of 2474*l.* 15*s.* at 19*s.* 9½*d.* per Cent.?

I N S U R A N C E

Is a Contract or Agreement, whereby one or more Persons, called Insurers, &c. oblige themselves to answer for the Loss or Damage of Ships, Houses, Goods, &c. by Storms, Fires, &c. in Consideration of a Premium, paid by the Proprietors of the Thing injured.

To find the Insurance of any Sum, at any Rate under 1*l.* proceed as in the last Case, if above, as in Case 1.

E X A M P L E S.

17. Suppose I insure for 1460*l.* at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Cent. per Annum, what doth the Insurance come to?

£.	£. s. d.
1460	14 12 0 I.
20	16 6
s. —	Ans. 1 16 6
1200	— — —

18. What is the Insurance of 2460*l.* at 10*l.* 15*s.* per Cent?
19. Shipped at Jamaica Goods to the Value of 2500*l.* upon which I made an Insurance at 6½*l.* per Cent. what does it come to?
20. What is the Insurance of an East-India Ship and Cargo, valued at 7406*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at 15¾ per Cent?

P U R C H A S I N G of S T O C K S.

Stocks are the public Funds of the Nation, the Shares of which being transferable from one Person to another, occasions that extensive Business called Stock-Jobbing.

R U L E.

R U L E.

Multiply the Sum to be purchased, by the Excess of the Rate per Cent. above 100, the Product divide by 100, as before, and the Quotient added to the given Sum, will give the required Purchase.

If under Par, i. e. if under 100 per Cent. proceed as in Case II.

E X A M P L E S.

21. What is the Purchase of 400*l.* South Sea Stock, at 120*l.* 5*s.* per Cent.

$5 = \frac{1}{4}$	400 20 8000 100 $\text{£. } 81 00$	$l.$ 400 Principal 81 Interest for the Excess $\text{An. £. } 481$
-------------------	--	---

22. What is the Purchase of 460*l.* Bank Stock, at 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent?
 23. What is the Purchase of 2470*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Bank Annui- ties, at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent?
 24. What is the Purchase of 876*l.* India Stock, at 114 $\frac{5}{8}$ per Cent?

C A S E III.

When the Interest is for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Year, or any Number of Years besides.

R U L E.

Find the Interest for the Years, as in Case I, then for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, take Parts from the Interest of 1 Year, i. e. for $\frac{1}{4}$, take one-fourth Part of the said Interest, for $\frac{1}{2}$, take one half, and for $\frac{3}{4}$, take the Parts compounded of $\frac{1}{4}$, that is, a half for $\frac{1}{2}$, then half of that half for $\frac{1}{4}$, which added to the Interest for Years (if any) the Sum will be the Interest required.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

25. What is the Interest of 427 *l.* 10 *s.* for four Months, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textit{l.} \quad \textit{s.} \\
 427 \quad 10 \\
 \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\
 \textit{l.} 17 \quad 10 \quad 0 \\
 \quad \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 \textit{s.} 2 \quad | \quad 00
 \end{array}$$

mo.			
4	$\frac{1}{3}$	<i>l. s.</i>	
		17 2	Interest for 1 Year.
		17 2	
Ans. <i>l.</i> 5 14			

26. What is the Interest of 246 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for one Year and $\frac{1}{4}$, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

27. Lent 298 *l.* 18 *s.* upon a Mortgage, to receive Interest for the same, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum, till it was paid off, which was not till the End of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Years after, now I should be glad to know what's due to me?

28. A Gentleman dying left his Daughter 604 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* for her Fortune, to be paid her, when at Age, with Interest, a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum. Now she came to Age in 3 Years, 9 Months, after her Father's Death: What is the Amount of her Fortune, that is, what is she to receive in all, Principal and Interest?

C A S E IV.

When the Interest required is for any Number of Weeks.

R U L E.

1. Find the Interest of the given Sum for a Year, as in Case I.
2. Say as 52 Weeks: are to that Interest of the given Sum:: so are the Weeks given: to the Interest required.

E X A M P L E S.

29. What is the Interest of 400 *l.* 15 *s.* for 4 Weeks at 4 per Cent. per Annum?

l. s.
400 15
4 per Cent.

£. 16 | 03 0
20
s. 0 | 60
12
d. 7 | 20

wks. l. s. d. wks.
If 52 : 16 0 7 :: 4
20

320
12
3847
4
(12)
52) 15388 (295 d.
498 20) 2,4 7
308 l. 1 4 7½ Anf.

Rem. 48 Pence

4
52) 192 (3 qrs.

Rem. 36 qrs.

30. What is the Amount of 600 l. for 26 Weeks, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?
31. What is the Interest of 740 l. for 4 Years and 42 Weeks, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
32. What is the Amount of 200 l. for 5 Years and 50 Weeks, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?

C A S E V.

To find the Interest of any Sum, for any Number of Days.

R U L E.

Say as 365 Days : are to the Interest of the given Sum for a Year :: so are the Days given : to the Interest required : or thus, Reduce the Principal into Pence, which multiply by the Number of Days, and that Product by the Rate per Cent. for a Dividend, then multiply 365 (the Days in a Year) by 100 for a Divisor, by which divide the Dividend, and the Quotient will be the Answer in Pence, which bring to Pounds.

A TABLE of Days for any given Time less than a Year.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	60	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

The USE of the TABLE.

First, To know the Number of Days from the Beginning of the Year to any given Day of any Month.

This is obtained by Inspection only; thus, from January the 1st, to August the 8th, is 220 Days; to November the 24th is 328 Days, &c.

Secondly, To know what is the Number of Days from any given Day of any Month, to the End of the Year.

Suppose August 8th, then from
Subtract the Number answering to August 8, $\begin{array}{r} 365 \text{ Days.} \\ 220 \\ \hline \end{array}$

There remains the Number of Days, viz. $\begin{array}{r} 145 \end{array}$

Thirdly, To find the Number of Days between the given Day of any Month, and any given Day of any other Month, in the same Year.

For Instance, To know how many Days there are between May the 9th, and November the 5th.

Thus, from the Number answering to Nov. 5, $\begin{array}{r} 309 \text{ Days} \\ 129 \end{array}$
Subtract that answering to May 9,

The Remainder is the Number of Days sought, } $\begin{array}{r} 180 \end{array}$
viz. - - - - -

Fourthly, To find the Number of Days from any given Day of any Month in one Year, to any given Day of any Month in the next Year.

How many Days is it from October the 12th in one Year, to June the 10th in the next.

Thus, From the Days of a whole Year, $\begin{array}{r} 365 \text{ Days} \\ 285 \end{array}$
Subtract the Number answering to Oct. 12, viz.

Remains the Number to the End of the Year, $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 161 \end{array}$
To which add the Number to June 10 -

The Sum is the Number of Days required, viz. $\begin{array}{r} 241 \end{array}$

And thus is the Number of Days readily found for any Interval of Time given, in the same Year completely; or which is Part of one, or Part of another Year.

E X A M P L E S.

33. What is the Interest of 200*l.* for 120 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

<i>£.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Days.</i>		or otherwise thus :
200	If 365—	10—	120		
5		120			240 Pence in a <i>£.</i>
<u> </u>		<u> </u>			200 Principal
1. 10 00	365)1200(3 <i>l.</i>				<u> </u>
<u> </u>					48000
	Rem. 105 <i>l.</i>				120 Days
	20				<u> </u>
	<u> </u>				57600 00
	365)2100(5 <i>s.</i>			365	5 Rate
				100	<u> </u> (12
	Rem. 275 <i>s.</i>				2880,00(789
	12			365,00	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>				3250 20 6 5 9
	365)3300(9 <i>d.</i>				<u> </u>
					3300 <i>£.</i> 3 5 9 $\frac{15}{365}$ An.
	Rem. 15 <i>d.</i>				<u> </u>
					15

Annfw. 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{15}{365}$

34. What is the Amount of 340*l.* 10*s.* from January 1, 1771, to July 18 following, at 5 per Cent. per Ann?
35. What is the Interest of 500*l.* from December 4, 1772, to March 10, 1774, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?

C A S E VI.

When the Amount, Time, and Rate per Cent. are given, to find the Principal.

R U L E S.

1. Say, as the Amount of 100*l.* at the Rate and Time given : is to 100*l.* :: so is the Amount given to the Principal required : Or,
2. The Example in this and the two following Cases may be solved by the Rule in Sect. 15.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

36. What Principal, being put to Interest for 6 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum, will amount to 343 *l.* 4 *s*?

	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
5 Rate per Cent.	If 130	: 100	: : 343	4
6 Time	20		20	
30 Interest	2600		6864	
100 Principal			100	
130 Amount			26,00)686400	(264 <i>l.</i> Ans.

37. What Principal, being put to Interest for $9\frac{1}{2}$ Years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum, will amount to 856 *l.* 10 *s*.

38. What Principal, being put out to Interest for $7\frac{3}{4}$ Years, will amount to 614 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* at 3 per Cent. per Ann.?

C A S E VII.

When the Principal, Rate per Cent. and the Amount are given, to find the Time.

R U L E.

Say, as the Interest of the Principal for a Year : is to 1 Year : : so is the whole Interest to the Time required.

E X A M P L E S.

39. In what Time will 264 *l.* amount to 343 *l.* 4 *s.* at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	Year.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
264 Principal	343	4 Am.	If 13	4	: 1	: : 79	4
5 Rate per ct.	264	0 Prin.	20			20	
<i>l.</i> 13,20		79 4 Int.	264		264)1584		(6 Years
20							the Ans.
<i>s.</i> 4 00							

40. In what Time will 600 *l.* amount to 856 *l.* 10 *s.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?

41. In what Time will 498 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* amount to 614 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* at 3 per Cent. per Annum?

C A S E VIII.

When the Principal, Amount, and Time are given, to find the Rate per Cent.

R U L E.

1. Say, as the Principal : is to the Interest, for the whole Time : : so is 100 *l.* to the Interest for the same Time.
2. Divide that Interest by the given Time, and the Quotient will be the Rate per Cent. required.

E X A M P L E S.

42. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum, will 264 *l.* amount to 343 *l.* 4 *s.* in 6 Years?

l.	s.	l.	l.	s.	l.
343	4	Am.	If	264	: 79 4 :: 100
264	0	Prin.		20	

79 4 Int.

1584

100

264) 158400 (20) 60,0 Shillings

Time 6) 30 *l.*

Ans. £. 5 Rate per Cent.

43. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum, will 600 *l.* amount to 856 *l.* 10 *s.* in $9\frac{1}{2}$ Years?
44. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum, will 498 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* amount to 614 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* in $7\frac{3}{4}$ Years?

QUESTIONS for Exercise in the Eight last CASES, at leisure Hours.

45. Lent at Christmas 1771, the Sum of 5000 *l.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. after which Time I lent several Sums at the same Rate, and drew upon the Borrower, as Business required; viz. on Lady-day 1772, I drew for 185 Guineas; on Midsummer-day following, I lent 500 Moidores; and drew

drew for 700 *l.* and on Michaelmas-day, in the same Year, I lent 569 *l.* 17 *s.* : I demand what Cash the Borrower owed me at that Time?

46. On the first of May 1771, I lent Ralph Newlands per Bill at one Day's Date, 500 *l.* which I received back in the following partial Payments; viz. On the 13th of May, 50 *l.* on the 4th of June 56 *l.* on the 14th of July 44 *l.* on the 23d ditto 50 *l.* on the 18th of August 87 *l.* on the 30th ditto 13 *l.* on the 21st of September 30 *l.* on the 18th of October 30 *l.* on the 29th ditto 40 *l.* on the 11th of November 50 *l.* and on the 28th of December 50 *l.* Now I demand to know what Interest is due at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
47. Lent to John Jameson, per Bill, dated 18th of Jan. 1771, payable one Day after Date, 878 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* which I received back in the following partial Payments; viz. on the 27th of February 57 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* on the 18th of March, 37 *l.* 14 *s.* on the 29th of April 34 *l.* 11 *s.* on the 12th of May 136 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* on the 19th of June 67 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* on the 15th of July 15 Guineas and 6 *d.* on the 25th ditto 111 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* on the 3d of October 78 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* on the 19th of November 100 *l.* on the 23d ditto, 100 *l.* and on the 30th of December received the Ballance of the Principal: How much Interest ought I to claim at 5 per Cent.
48. Lent 109 Guineas at 4 per Cent. by the 18th of August 1769, was raised by the Interest to so many Moidores; abating Half a Crown, pray on what Day did the Bond bear Date.
49. If 100 *l.* in 12 Years be allowed to gain 30 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* in what Time will any other Sum double itself at the same Rate of Interest?
50. A Bond was made on the 7th of August 1766, at 6 per Cent. per Annum, for 1114 *l.* 10 *s.* on the 11th of May 1771, 140 *l.* was paid off, and a fresh Bond entered into for the Remainder, at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum; at the Time the Interest for this last was 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* there was paid off 87 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* The old Bond being then taken up, a new one was given for the Residue, which being paid off September 11, 1777, the Bond-Owner took no more than 1409 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* in full Payment: at what Rate did he take Interest per Cent. per Annum, upon the last Renewal of the Bond?

51. It is proposed by an elderly Person in Trade, desirous of a little Respite, to admit a sober industrious young Fellow in the Business ; and to encourage him offers, that if his Circumstances will allow him to advance 100 *l.* his Pay shall be 40 *l.* a Year ; If he shall be able to put 200 *l.* into the Stock he shall have 55 *l.* a Year, and if 300 *l.* he shall receive 70 *l.* annually : In this Proposal, what was allowed for his Attendance simply ? and what Rate per Cent. was allowed for his Money ?
52. June 23d, 1745, bought 900 *l.* of New South-Sea Annuities, at $111\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent. viz. The Day before the closing the Books, the Brokerage whereof is always 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per Cent. on the Capital, whether you buy or sell : The Midsummer Dividend 2 per Cent. became due and payable on the 10th of August following ; by which Time the Rebellion growing considerable in the North, the said Annuities were down at $92\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. In the general Alarm, sold 400 *l.* Capital at that Price ; but continued the Remainder, till a second, third, fourth, and fifth Dividend, as before, came due ; and on opening the Books on the 10th of August 1747, sold out at $102\frac{5}{8}$ per Cent. Now reckoning I might have made 5 per Cent. of my Money, had I kept it out of the Stocks, how stood this Article in point of Profit and Loss ?

20. COMPOUND INTEREST

Is that which arises both from Principal and its Interest put together, as the Interest becomes due, but not paid ; the same Interest is allowed upon that Interest unpaid, as was upon the Principal, so it becomes Part of the Principal ; and for which Reason it is called Interest upon Interest, or compound Interest.

It is not lawful to let out Money at Compound Interest, yet in Purchasing of Annuities or Pensions and Leases in Reversion, it is usual to allow Compound Interest to the Purchaser for his Ready Money, and therefore makes it necessary that it should be understood.

But as it may (as well as other Cases of Interest) be more conveniently performed by Decimals, so shall only here give the Rule, and two or three Examples.

RULE.

R U L E.

1. Find the first Year's Interest as in Case I. add that Interest to the Principal, which Sum will become the second Year's Principal, and so on for any Number of Years.
2. Subtract the given Principal from the last Amount, and the Remainder will be the Interest required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Compound Interest of 600 *l.* forborn 3 Years at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

$ \begin{array}{r} 600 = 1^{\text{st}} \text{ Y. Prin. } 600 \text{ Prin.} \\ \underline{5} \\ \text{£. } 30 00 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \text{ Int.} \\ \underline{5} \\ 630 = 2^{\text{d}} \text{ Y. Pr.} \\ \underline{5} \\ 661 \text{ } 10 \text{ } 0 \\ 33 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 6 \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 694 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 6 \text{ Am.} \\ 600 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ Prin.} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \text{A. £. } 94 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 6 \text{ Comp. Interest} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 630 \text{ } 0 \\ 31 \text{ } 10 \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 661 \text{ } 10 = 3^{\text{d}} \text{ Y. Pr.} \\ \underline{5} \\ \text{£. } 331 \text{ } 50 \\ 20 \\ \text{£. } 331 \text{ } 07 \text{ } 10 \\ 20 \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \text{s. } 11 \text{ } 50 \\ 12 \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \text{d. } 6 00 \end{array} $
---	--	---

2. What is the Amount of 150 *l.* for 5 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum, Compound Interest?
3. What is the Compound Interest of 440 *l.* 16 *s.* for 4 Years, 7 Months, and 15 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

Note, When the Interest is required for Months and Days besides Years, you must find the Interest for one Year more than the Number of Years given, and from that Year's Interest, take Parts from, for the Months and Days, which add to the last Year's Interest, and the Sum will be the Interest required.

21. R E B A T E, or D I S C O U N T,

Is the abating of so much on a Debt, to be paid before it becomes due, which Payment, (Rebate being deducted) if put

put out to Interest for the same Time and Rate per Cent. per Annum, would be equal to the Sum first due.

R U L E.

1. Find the Interest of 100 *l.* for the Time given, and Rate per Cent. which Interest add to 100 *l.*
2. As that Sum : is to the Interest of the 100 *l.* or to 100 : : so is Debt or Sum proposed : to the Rebate or present Worth required. Or, subtract the Rebate from the given Sum, and the Remainder will be the present Worth, or Money to be paid down.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Rebate of 420 *l.* for 7 Months, 6 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum ?

$\begin{array}{r l} \text{mo.} & \text{d.} \\ \hline 6 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 6 & \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 103 : 3 :: 420 \\ \hline 420 \\ 103 \overline{) 1260} \end{array}$
---	---

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{5 per Cent.} \\ \hline 2 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 10 \\ \hline 3 \ 0 \text{ Int.} \\ 100 \ 0 \text{ Prin.} \\ \hline 103 \ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L. s. d.} \\ \hline \text{Principal } 420 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \text{Rebate } 12 \ 4 \ 7 \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \text{P. Worth } 407 \ 15 \ 4 \frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

2. What is the present Worth of 100 *l.* for 12 Months, at 6 per Cent.?
3. What is the Rebate and present Worth of 600 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* payable in 10 Months, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?
4. What is the Discount of 800 *l.* 16 *s.* being due July 27, 1770, this being December 12, 1769, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
5. Sold Goods to the Value of 430 *l.* to be paid at two 4 Months, that is, Half at 4 Months, and the other Half at 8 Months : What must be discounted for the present Payment of the Whole, Discount being at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

6. Sup-

6. Suppose I have a Legacy of 550*l.* left me, on the 21st of May, 1769, but not to be paid till Christmas-Day following; what is the present Worth, Discount allowed, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
7. What is the present Worth of 3220*l.* payable as follows, 100*l.* at 3 Months, 60*l.* at 5 Months, and the Remainder at 9 Months; Discount at 6 per Cent. per Annum?
8. Sold Goods to the Value of 400*l.* to be paid, at three Months, as follows, viz. first $\frac{1}{5}$, second $\frac{1}{2}$, and the rest the third Payment, what is the Discount, and present Worth of the Whole, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
9. What ready Money will discharge a Debt of 360*l.* due at two 5 Months, that is, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 5 Months, and the rest at 10; Discount at 3 per Cent. per Annum?
10. What Difference is there between the Interest of 500*l.* at 5 per Cent. per Annum, for 12 Years, and the Discount of the same Sum, at the same Rate, and for the same Time?
11. What ready Money will discharge a Debt of 13377*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* due two Years, three Quarters, 25 Days hence, Discount, at $4\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent per Annum?

22. EQUATION of PAYMENTS

Is when several Debts are payable at different Times, but is mutually agreed between Debtor and Creditor, that all those several Sums be paid at once, and at such a Time as, that neither Party may be wronged thereby, this is called equating the Time of Payment. The common Rule is as follows.

R U L E.

Multiply the Sum of each particular Payment by its Time, then add these Products together, and divide the Sum by the whole Debt, the Quotient (by this Rule) is the equated Time for the Payment of the Whole.

E X A M P L E S.

1. A owes B 100*l.* which by Agreement was to be paid as follows, viz. 50*l.* at two Months, and 50*l.* at six Months; but they afterwards agree, that the Whole should

should be paid at once ; required the equated Time of Payment ?

£ Mo.

$$50 \times 2 = 100$$

$$50 \times 6 = 300$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,00 \overline{) 400} \end{array}$$

Ans. 4 Months.

2. B owes C 600*l.* whereof 200*l.* is to be paid at 3 Months, 150*l.* at four Months, and the rest at six Months ; but they afterwards agreed the Whole should be paid at once, required the Time ?
3. A bought of B a Quantity of Goods, which came to 460*l.* to be paid in the following Manner, viz. 200*l.* at 7 Months, and the rest at 5 Months, but afterwards they agree to make one Payment of the Whole ; I demand the equated Time ?
4. C owes D a certain Sum, which is to be discharged in the following Manner, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3 Months, $\frac{1}{3}$ in 4 Months, and $\frac{1}{6}$ at 9 Months, but they afterwards agree to have but one Payment of the Whole : the equated Time is required ?
5. A Debt is to be discharged thus, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$ present, $\frac{1}{4}$ at 4 Months, $\frac{1}{4}$ at 5 Months, and the rest at 6 Months, what is the equated Time for the Whole ?
6. E is indebted to F 240*l.* which by Agreement is to be paid at 5 Months hence ; but E is willing to pay him 40*l.* down, provided he will give him a longer Time for the Payment of the Remainder, which is agreed on ; the Time of Payment is required ?

23. SINGLE FELLOWSHIP,

OR,

FELLOWSHIP WITHOUT TIME,

Is when two or more Persons join their Stocks, and Trade together : To determine each Person's particular Share of the

the Gain or Loss, in Proportion to his Principal paid into the Stock, observe the following

R U L E.

As the Sum of the several Stocks : to the Gain or Loss,
:: so is each Person's Share in the Stock : to his Share of the Gain or Loss.

P R O O F.

Add all the Shares together, and that Sum (if right) will be equal to the whole Gain or Loss.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Two Merchants, A and B, join in Partnership; A lays in 80*l.* B 60*l.* and they gain 28*l.* what is each Man's Share of the said Gain?

	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
A's Stock,	80	If 140 :	28 ::	80 :	16 A's
B's	60	If 140 :	28 ::	60 :	12 B's
Sum	140			A's Gain,	16
				B's	12
				Proof,	28 £.

2. Three Persons, C, D, and E, trade together, and make a joint Stock of 824*l.* and in three Years Time they gained as much, and 70*l.* over; C's Stock was 320*l.* D's 340*l.* I demand E's Stock, and what each Person gained by trading?
3. Suppose four Merchants, A, B, C, and D, join their Stocks and Trade together, of which A put in $\frac{1}{2}$, B $\frac{1}{3}$, C $\frac{1}{4}$, and D $\frac{1}{5}$, but, at the Expiration of 12 Months, they had the Misfortune to lose 120*l.* what must each Person suffer of the said Loss?
4. Three Merchants, D, E, and F, in Partnership together, and with one common Stock of 400*l.* they gained as follows, viz. D 30*l.* E 48*l.* and F 42*l.* what was each Man's Stock?
5. Suppose the Money and Effects of a Bankrupt, amounted to 2420*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and he is indebted as follows, viz.

to

to A. 1000*l.* to B 640*l.* to C 900*l.* and to D 842*l.* 16*s.*
how must his Effects be divided amongst them, that is,
what must each have?

QUESTIONS *for Exercise at Leisure Hours.*

6. A Father, ignorant in Numbers, ordered 500*l.* to be divided amongst his five Sons, thus, give A, says he, $\frac{1}{3}$, B $\frac{1}{4}$, C $\frac{1}{5}$, D $\frac{1}{6}$, and E $\frac{1}{7}$: part this equitably among them, according to the Father's Intention?
- † 7. Three Persons purchase together a West-India Sloop, towards which A advanced $\frac{3}{8}$, B $\frac{1}{7}$, and C 140*l.* how much paid A and B, and what Part of the Vessel had C?
8. A and B clear by an Adventure at Sea 50 Guineas, with which they agree to buy a Horse and Chaise; whereof they were to have the Use, in Proportion to the Sums adventured, which was found to be A 10; to B 7; they cleared 45 per Cent. what Money then did each send abroad?
9. A and B join their Stocks, and vest them in Brandies, A's Stock was 19*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* more than that of B; now by selling out their Commodity at 55*s.* per Anchor, A cleared 74*l.* 11*s.* and B just 50 Guineas. The Quantity of Brandy dealt for is required, and the Gain upon the Anchor?
10. In an Article of Trade, A gains 14*s.* 6*d.* and his Adventure was 35*s.* more than B's, whose Share of the Profit is but 8*s.* 6*d.* what are the Particulars of their Stock?
11. Three Persons, A, B, and C, entered joint Trade, to which A contributed 210*l.* B 312*l.* they cleared 140*l.* whereof 37*l.* 10*s.* belongs of Right to C. That Person's Stock, and the several Gains of the other two are required?
12. A and B venturing equal Sums of Money, clear by joint Trade 154*l.* by Agreement A was to have 8 per Cent. because he spent Time in Execution of the Project, and B was to have only 5. The Question is, what was allotted A for his Trouble?

13. A, B, and C, are three Horses belonging to different Men, and are employed as a Team to draw a Load of Wheat from Hertford for 30s. A and B are deemed to do $\frac{2}{7}$ of the Work, A and C $\frac{3}{8}$, and B and C $\frac{3}{10}$ of it; they are to be paid proportionally, and do you know how to divide it as it should be?
14. Bought 100 Quarters of Malt, Meal, and Oatmeal, together, for 142*l*. For every 5 Bushels of Malt, I had 3 of Meal, for every 8 of Meal, I had 7 of Oatmeal; pray what did these cost me severally a Bushel, the Malt being half as dear again as the Meal, and the Meal being double the Price of the Oatmeal?
15. In raising a Joint Stock of 400*l*. A advanced $\frac{4}{13}$, B $\frac{12}{11}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$, C $\frac{1}{6}$ more; the Difference between A's Adventure and B's, and D the rest of the Money; what did every one subscribe?
16. A Father devised $\frac{34}{83}$ of his Estate to one of his Sons, and $\frac{34}{83}$ of the Residue to another, and the Surplus to his Relict, for her Life; the Children's Legacies were found to be 257*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. different; pray what Money did he leave the Widow the Use of?

24. D O U B L E F E L L O W S H I P,

O R,

F E L L O W S H I P W I T H T I M E,

Is when each Person's Stock continues unequal Time in Company, so that a Consideration must be made of the Time as well as of the Stock.

R U L E.

Multiply each Person's Stock by the Time it has continued in Trade, and proceed with the Products, as with the particular Stocks in Single Fellowship.

M.

PROOF.

P R O O F.

As in Single Fellowship.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Three Merchants, A, B, and C, enter into Partnership, thus; A puts into the Stock 240*l.* for 4 Months, B 120*l.* for 6 Months, and C 200*l.* for 8 Months; with this Joint Stock they traffic and gain 260*l.* it is required to find each Person's Share of the Gain, proportionable to his Stock and Time of employing it?

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} 240 \\ 120 \\ 200 \end{array} \right\} \text{multiplied by } \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\} \text{Months} \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 960 = \text{A's} \\ 720 = \text{B's} \\ 1600 = \text{C's} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Stock and} \\ \text{Time.} \end{array}$$

Sum 3280

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \\ \text{If } 3280 : 260 :: 960 \\ \quad \quad 960 \\ \hline \quad \quad \text{l. s. d.} \end{array}$$

$$328 \overline{) 14960,0} (76 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 11 \frac{1}{4} \text{ } 216 \text{ A's Gain } \text{l. s. d.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \\ \text{If } 3280 : 260 :: 720 \\ \quad \quad 720 \end{array}$$

$$328 \overline{) 187200} (57 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 52 \frac{1}{3} \text{ } 80 \text{ B's Gain.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \quad \text{l.} \\ \text{If } 3280 : 260 :: 1600 \\ \quad \quad 1600 \\ \hline \quad \quad \text{l. s. d.} \end{array}$$

$$328 \overline{) 41600,0} (126 \text{ } 16 \text{ } 7 \frac{3}{4} \text{ } 32 \text{ C's Gain}$$

	l.	s.	d.	Rem.
A's Gain,	76	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	216
B's	57	1	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	80
C's	126	16	7	32

Proof, 260 0 0

2. A Ship's Company take a Prize, Value 4000*l.* which they agree to divide amongst them, according to their Pay and Time they have been on board; now the Officers and Midship-Men have been on board 4 Months, and the Sailors 3; the Officers have 50*s.* a Month, the Midship Men 40*s.* and the Sailors 28*s.* moreover, there are 4 Officers, 8 Midship-Men, and 120 Sailors; I demand to know what each Person's Share is of the said Prize?

3. A,

3. A, B, and C, rent a Piece of Land, for which they pay 40*l.* per Annum; A puts in 60 Oxen for 4 Months, B 40 Oxen for 5 Months, and C 30 Oxen for the Remainder of the Year, what must each Person pay of the said Rent?
4. Three Merchants, A, B, and C, in Partnership together for a Year, put into one common Stock as follows, viz. A puts in 400*l.* and at 6 Months End withdraws 200*l.* B puts in 36*l.* and at 7 Months End 100*l.* more, but at the End of 9 Months he takes out 120*l.* C puts in 190*l.* and at 8 Months End 110*l.* but at the End of 10 Months he takes out 100*l.* they gain 460*l.* what is each Man's Share?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

5. A and B in Partnership equally divide the Gain; A's Money, which was 84*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* lay for 19 Months, and B's for no more than 7; the Adventure of the latter is sought?
6. A for 9 Months Adventure received 20*l.* B for one of 7 Months received 25 Guineas, and C, for lying out of his Contributions 5 Months, had a Title to 32*l.* The Total of their Adventures multiplied into their respective Times, was 640*l.* what then were the Particulars?
7. A clears 13*l.* in 6 Months, B 18*l.* in 5 Months, and C 23*l.* in 9 Months, with a Stock of 72*l.* 10*s.* what then did the general Stock amount to?
8. X, Y, and Z, in Company, make one common Stock of 4262*l.* X's Money was in 4 Months, Y's 6 Months, and Z's 9 Months, they gained 420*l.* which was to be divided in the following Manner, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of X's Gain to be equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of Y's, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Y's Gain to be equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of Z's. Quere, what each Person gained and put in?
9. A, B, and C, in Company; A put in his Share of the Stock for 5 Months, and laid Claim to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Profits, B put in his for 8 Months, C advanced 400*l.* for 7 Months, and required on the Balance $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Gain; the Stock of the other two Adventurers is sought.

10. A and B paid equally for a Horse, Feb. 7, 1771; A on the 10th took him a Journey into the West, and returned on the 10th of June following; B on the 2d of August took him into Scotland, and stayed till Nov. 13, and this concluded his service for this Year. From Jan. 17th following, A used him ten Days, and in six Weeks after his Return, employed him till April 30th, B then rode him from May-day to Midsummer, A had him from the 14th of July to 14 Days after St. James's Tide; B, on Sept. 30th, took him into Norfolk, and came back Oct. 19th; he then was sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* and they would have the Money parted equitably between them, viz. in Proportion to the Use each made of their Steed?

25. B A R T E R

Is the changing of one Commodity for another, and informs us how to Proportion the Value of any Goods, so that neither Party may sustain Loss. And if the Commodities exchanged are not of equal Value, the Defect is supplied with Money.

R U L E.

1. Find the Value of that Commodity, whose Quantity is given, then find what Quantity of the other, at the given Rate, you can have for the aforesaid Value, which Quantity will be the Answer.
2. When one has Goods at a certain Price ready Money, but in Barterage advances it to something more, say, As the ready Money Price of the one : is to its Bartering Price :: so is the Ready Money Price of the other to its Bartering Price; then the Quantity of the latter Commodity may be found either from the ready Money, or Bartering Price.

E X A M P L E S.

1. How much Sugar, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. must be given in Barter for 4 cwt. of Tea, at 12*s.* per Pound?

cwt.

cwt. 4
112
—
448 lb. at 12s. per lb.
12
—
5376s. the Value of the Tea
—

then, If 30 : 1 :: 5376
c. lb.
310)5376(179 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{5}$
Rem. 6
112
—
310)6712(22
Rem. 12

Ans. 179 cwt. 22 lb $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{5}$

2. How many Yards of Cloth, at 18s. per Yard, must I give for 45 Yards of Shalloon, at 16d. per Yard?
3. A and B Barter, A hath 30 cwt. of Prunes, at 6d. per lb. ready Money, but in Barter will have 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. B hath Hops worth 36s. per cwt. ready Money; what ought B to rate his Hops in Barter, and what Quantity must be given for the 30 cwt. of Prunes?
4. A hath Tea, at 8s. 6d. per lb. ready Money, but in Barter will have 10s. per lb. B hath Tobacco worth 18d. per lb. ready Money; how must B rate his Tobacco per lb. that his Profit may be equivalent with A's?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

5. A has Currants worth 4d. per lb. but in Truck charges 6d. and also requires one-half of that in ready Money; B has Candles worth 6s. 8d. the Dozen, and he in Barter, honest Man, charges but 7s. Should these Persons deal together for the Value of 20l. how much will A have got of B?
6. A lets B have a Hogshead of Sugar, Weight 18 c. worth 31s. for 42s. per cwt. one-third of which he is to pay in Cash; B hath Paper worth 14s. the Ream, which it is agreed shall bear no more than 15s. 6d. at that Rate and Truck for the rest; how stood the Accounts?
7. A has Kerseys, at 4l. 5s. a Piece, ready Money; in Barter they are charged by him at 5l. 6s. each, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of that required down; B has Flax at 3d. per lb. how ought he to rate it in Truck, not to be hurt by the Extortion of A.

8. A has 50 Broad Cloths, at 11*l.* 10*s.* a Piece, but in Change required 13*l.* taking Wool, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Stone, of B in Return, that was really worth but 4*s.* 2*d.* a Tod; the Question is, how many Sacks of Wool will pay for the Cloth, and which of the Dealers has the better in the Bargain?
9. A, with an Intention to clear 30 Guineas on a Bargain with B, rates Hops at 16*d.* per lb. that stood him in 10*d.* B, apprized of that, set down Malt, which cost 20*s.* a Quarter, at an adequate Price; how much Malt did they contract for?
10. A, in order to put off to B 720 Ells of damaged Holland, worth 5*s.* an Ell, at 6*s.* 8*d.* proposes, in Case he has Half the Value in Money, to give B thereon a Discount of 10 per Cent. the rest A is to take out in Saffron, which B, apprized of the whole Management, rates in Justice at 30*s.* the Pound; pray what was it really worth in ready Money, and what Quantity of Saffron was he to deliver on the Change?
11. A has 100 Reams of Paper, at 8*s.* ready Money, which in Barter he sets down at 10*s.* B, sensible of this, has Pamphlets at 6*d.* a Piece ready Money, which he adequately charges, and insists, besides, on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Price of those he parts with in Specie; what Number of the Books is he to deliver in Lieu of A's Paper, what Cash will make good the Difference, and how much is B the Gainer by this Affair?
12. A and B Barter; A has 140 lb. 11 oz of Plate, at 6*s.* 4*d.* the Ounce, which in Truck he rates at 7*s.* 2*d.* an Ounce, and allows a Discount on his Part, to have $\frac{1}{7}$ of that in ready Specie; B has Tea worth 9*s.* 6*d.* the lb. which he rates at 11*s.* 2*d.* When they come to strike the Balance, A received but 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lb. of Tea, pray what Discount did A allow B, which of them had the Advantage, and how much, in an Article of Trade thus circumstanced?
13. A and B truck; A has 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lb. of Farnham Hops, at 2*l.* 19*s.* per cwt. but in Barter, insists on 3 Guineas; B has Wine worth 6*s.* per Gallon, which he raises in Proportion to A's Demand on the Balance; A received but a Hogshead and a half of Wine; pray what had he in ready Money?

26. LOSS and GAIN

Is a Rule by which we discover the Gain or Loss by any Parcel of Goods, and so instructs us how to raise or fall the Price of any Commodity, in such Proportion, that neither our Gain may be so exorbitant as to injure our Customers, nor our Loss so great as to impoverish ourselves; which is generally at so much per Cent.

In this Rule there are great Variety of Examples, all of which may be easily solved (with a little Consideration) by the following Proportion.

When the Quantity lost and Gain of the Whole is given, to find the Value of any Part thereof.

Say, as the whole Quantity of Goods : is to the Sum of the whole Cost and proposed Gain :: so is any Part of said Goods : to the Price they must be sold for.

When the proposed Gain or Loss is at so much per Cent.

Make 100/. with the Gain or Loss added to it, your 2d Term.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Bought 240 Yards of Cloth, at 14 s. 6 d. per Yard, and sold it again at 18 s. per Yard. What did I gain by the Whole?

	s. d.	then	s. d.		nds.	s. d.
Sold for	18 0	per Yard	2 6	$\frac{1}{8}$	240 at	3 6
Gave	14 6		1			
	<u> </u>					
Gain	3 6	per Yard		$\frac{1}{20}$	12	
	<u> </u>					
						<u> </u>
						£. 2 2

2. Suppose I give 46 l. for 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lb. of Sugar, at what Rate must I sell it at per lb. to gain 12 Guineas by the Whole?
3. If I buy Tea, at 8 s. 6 d. per lb. and sell it again for 10 s. 6 d. what is the Gain per Cent.

The

The five following Examples, in the Authors mentioned, are wrong answered ; which is the Reason of my inserting them here ;—the Error consists in the stating the Question, by making the Gain or Loss of 100 *l.* the 2d Term instead of its Amount.

4. If by selling Cloth at 5 *s.* per Ell, I gain 8 *l.* per Cent. what shall I gain per Cent. if I sell the Ell at 6 *s.* 3 *d.*? (Webster, 2d Ed. 32.)
4. At 5 *s.* per Dozen, I gain 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. how much shall I gain per Cent. if I sell the Dozen at 5 *s.* 9 *d.*? (Stonehouse, 2d Edit. P. 103.)
6. A Manchester Tradesman going to a Fair, sold Fustians for 11 *s.* 6 *d.* the End, wherein was gained 15 *l.* per Cent. but seeing no other Tradesman had so good, raised them, at the latter End of the Fair, to 12 *s.* the End ; I demand what he gained per Cent. by this last Sale? (Hill, P. 289.)
7. Suppose I sell 500 Deals at 15 *d.* per Piece, and 9 *l.* per Cent. Loss; what do I lose by the whole Quantity? (Dilworth, 2d Ed. P. 73.)
8. Suppose I sell 1 cwt. of Hops for 6 *l.* 15 *s.* and gain 25 *l.* per Cent. what would have been the Gain per Cent. if I had sold them for 8 *l.* per Cent? (Walkingham, 3d Ed. F. 70.)
9. If by selling Hops at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per cwt. the Planter clears 30 per Cent. what was his Gain per Cent. when the same Goods sold for 4 *l.* and a Crown?
10. Sold a Repeating-Watch for 50 Guineas, and by so doing lost 17 per Cent. whereas I ought in dealing to have cleared 20 per Cent. then how much was it sold under the just Value?

QUESTIONS for Exercise at leisure Hours.

11. If by sending Pewter to Turkey, and parting with it at 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* per lb. the Merchant clears Cent. per Cent. what does he clear in Holland, where he disposes of the cwt. for 8 *l.*
12. Bought Hose in London, at 4 *s.* 3 *d.* the Pair, and sold them afterwards in Dublin at 6 *s.* the Pair; now taking the

the Charges at an Average to be 2 *d.* the Pair, and considering that I must lose 12 per Cent. by remitting my Money Home again, what do I gain per Cent. by this Article of Trade?

13. If my Factor at Leghorn return me 800 Barrels of Anchovies, each weighing 14 lb. Net, worth $12 \frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. in lieu of 7490 lb. of Virginia Tobacco, and if I find that I have gained after the Rate of 17 *l.* per Cent. by the said Consignment: Pray how was my said Tobacco invoiced per lb. to the Factor, that is, what was the prime Cost?
14. Bought Comfits to the Value of 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for 3 *s.* 1 *d.* per lb. it happened, that so many of them were damaged in Carriage, that by selling what remained good, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per lb, my Returns were no more than 34 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Pray how much of these Goods were spoiled, and what did this Part stand me in?
15. A Stationer sold Quills at 11 *s.* per Thousand, by which he cleared $\frac{3}{8}$ of the Money; but they growing scarce, raised them to 13 *s.* 6 *d.* per Thousand: What might he clear per Cent. by the latter Price?
16. A had 15 Pipes of Malaga Wine, which he parted with to B at $4 \frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. Profit, who sold them to C for 38 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* Advantage; C made them over to D for 500 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* and cleared thereby $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. what did this Wine cost A per Gallon?
19. Laid out in a Lot of Muslin 480 *l.* 12 *s.* upon Examination of which, two Parts in seven proved damaged; so that I could make but 5 *s.* 6 *d.* a Yard of the same; and by so doing find I lost 48 *l.* 18 *s.* by it, at what Rate per Ell am I to part with the undamaged Muslin, to make up my said Loss?

27. ALLIGATION MEDIAL

Is when the Price and Quantity of several Commodities are given to be mixed, to find the mean Price of that Mixture.

RULE.

R U L E.

As the whole Composition : is to its total Value :: so is any Part thereof : to its mean Price.

P R O O F.

Find the Value of the whole Mixture at the mean Rate, and if it agrees with the total Value of the several Quantities at their respective Prices, the Work is right.

E X A M P L E 8.

1. A Farmer mingles 12 Bushels of Wheat, at 6 s. per Bushel, with 20 Bushels of Rye, at 3 s. per Bushel, and 8 Bushels of Barley, at 2 s. per Bushel. What will a Bushel of this Mixture be worth?

<i>Bush.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	then, <i>bu.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>bu.</i>
First 12 multiplied by its Price	6	= 72	If 40 : 148 :: 1		
And 20 ————— by ———	3	= 60			
Also 8 ————— by ———	2	= 16	40) 148 (3 s.		
Sum 40	Sum 148		Rem. 28		
			12		
			4) 0) 33 6 (8 d.		
			Rem. 16 d.		
			4		
Ans. 3 s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{2}{5}$ per Bushel			4) 0) 6 4 (1 qr.		
			Rem 24		

2. A Wine-Merchant mingles 14 Gallons of Mountain Wine, at 8 s. per Gallon, with 12 Gallons at 6 s. per Gallon, 10 Gallons of Sherry at 7 s. per Gallon, 20 Gallons of White Wine at 4 s. per Gallon, and 8 Gallons of Canary at 9 s. per Gallon : How may he sell this Mixture per Gallon?

3. A

3. A Grocer mingled 20 lb. of Tea, at 12 s. per lb. with 12 lb. at 8 s. 16 lb. at 6 s. and 12 lb. at 4 s. per lb. together; I demand the Price of 1 lb. of this Mixture.
4. A Mint-Master hath 4 lb. of Gold of 22 Carraets fine, 3 lb. of 20 Carraets fine, and 3 lb. of 18 Carraets fine: I demand what Fineness 1 lb. of this Mass shall be when mixt together?
5. With 13 Gallons of Canary, at 6 s. 8 d. a Gallon, I mingled 20 Gallons of White Wine, at 5 s. a Gallon; and to these added 10 Gallons of Cyder at 3 s. a Gallon, at what Rate must I sell a Quart of this Mixture, so as to clear 10 per Cent?

28. ALLIGATION ALTERNATE

Is when the Rates of several Commodities are given to find such Quantities of them, as being mixed together shall bear a Price propounded.

R U L E.

1. The Rates (if not already) must all be reduced to one Denomination.
2. Set down the Rates or Prices, in a Column under one another, and the mixed or mean Rate on the left Hand of these.
3. Connect or link together the several Rates, so that every one less than the mean, be linked with some one greater, or with as many as you please, that are greater, and every great with one less, or with as many less as you please.
4. Take the Difference between each Price and the mean Rate, and set them alternately, and if only one Difference stand against any Rate, it will be the Quantity belonging to that said Rate; but if there are several, then their Sum will be the Quantity, which Quantities are the Answer for that Rate, against which they stand.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

1. A Grocer would mix Raisins of the Sun at 8*d.* per lb. with Malaga at 5*d.* and Smyrnas at 4*d.* per lb. I desire to know what Quantity of each Sort he must take, so that the Mixture may be worth 6*d.* per lb.

Answer.

	lb.	lb.	d.		d.	
6	{	8	1 + 2 = 3	of 8	} Answer {	= 24
		5	—	2 of 5		= 10
		4	—	2 of 4		= 8
		7 lb.				7) 42

Proof 6*d.*

2. A Meal-Man hath four Sorts of Meal, viz. one Sort at 3*s.* another at 4*s.* the third at 4*s.* 6*d.* and the fourth at 6*s.* per Bushel. But he is desirous of mixing so much of each Sort together, that he may sell it at 5*s.* per Bushel: How much of each Sort must he take?
3. To mix Gold of 18 Carraets fine with that of 23 Carraets fine, of 19, and of 16 Carraets fine, so that the Composition may be 20 Carraets fine; what Quantity of each must be taken?
4. A Grocer would mix a Quantity of Sugar at 10*d.* per lb. with other Sugars 7½*d.* 5*d.* and 4½*d.* per lb. intending to make up a Commodity worth 6*d.* per lb. In what Proportion is he to take of those Sugars?

29. A L L I G A T I O N P A R T I A L

Is when the Price of each Simple is given, also the Quantity of one of them, and the mean Rate, to find the several Quantities of the Rest in Proportion to that given.

R U L E.

1. Take the Difference between each Price and the mean Rate as in the last Rule.

2. As

2. As the Difference of that Simple, whose Quantity is given : is to the known Quantity :: so is any other Difference : to the Quantity of its opposite Name.

E X A M P L E S.

1. A Farmer being determined to mix 12 Bushels of Wheat at 6s. per Bushel, with Rye at 4s. Barley at 3s. and Oats at 2s. 6d. per Bushel : I demand how much Rye, Barley, and Oats, must be mixed with the said 12 Bushels of Wheat, so that the Whole may be sold for 3s. 6d. per Bushel?

1 ft.	d.		def.	bu.
d	{ 72	6	2dly.	def. bu.
4 ²	{ 48	12	A's	6 : 12 ::
	{ 36	0		{ 12 : 24 of Rye.
	{ 30	6		{ 30 : 60 of Barley.
				{ 6 : 12 of Oates.
			Quantity given	0 : 12 the Answer.

P R O O F.

bu.		d.	d.
24	} at	72 =	864
60		48 =	1152
12		36 =	2160
		30 =	360
As 108		bu.	
:		4536 ::	1 : 42d. the mean Rate given.

2. A Vintner intends to mix 28 Gallons of Wine at 7s. per Gallon with others, at 4s. 6s. 6d. and 8s. per Gallon ; what Quantity of each must he take with the 28 Gallons, so that the Composition may be sold at 6s. per Gallon ?
3. How much Tea at 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. and 9s. per lb. must be taken to be mixed with 36lb. at 12s. per lb. that the Mixture may be worth 8s. per lb. ?
4. A Tobacconist has by him 120lb. of fine Oroonoko Tobacco worth 2s. 6d. a Pound ; to this he would mix York-River ditto at 20d. and other inferior Tobaccos at 18d. and 15d. a Pound, as will make up a Mixture answerable to 2s. a Pound : what will this Parcel weigh ?

30. ALLIGATION TOTAL

Is when the Price of each Simple is given, as also the mean Rate, and what Quantity of the Compound, to find how much of each Sort will make that Quantity.

R U L E.

1. Take the Difference between each Price, and the mean Rate as before.
2. Say, As the Sum of these Differences : is to the whole Quantity of the Mixture : : so is each particular Difference : to its particular Quantity.

E X A M P L E S.

9. A Brewer hath 3 Sorts of Beer, viz. at 8*d.* 12*d.* and 16*d.* per Gallon, which he would make a Mixture of 48 Gallons with, worth 10*d.* per Gallon : How much of each Sort must be taken ?

1st.	d.	2dly.	diff gal.	d.
10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{array} \right\}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 6 = 8 \\ \hline \quad \quad 2 \\ \hline \quad \quad 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{sum. gal.} \\ \text{As } 12 : 48 : : \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 : 32 \\ 2 : 8 \\ 2 : 8 \end{array} \right\}$
		Sum 12		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{array} \right\}$
				perGal. theAns.
			48 the whole Quantity.	

P R O O F.

As 48 Gal. : 480*d.* the Value of the Mixture : : 1 Gal. ; 10*d.* the mean Price given.

10. A Grocer hath 4 Sorts of Sugar, viz. at 3*d.* 4*d.* 7*d.* and 8*d.* per lb. and he would have a Composition of a cwt. worth 6*d.* per lb. so would be glad to know what Quantity of each Sort he must take ?
11. How much Gold of 16, of 18, and 23 Carraets fine, must be mixed together, to form a Composition of 60 oz. of 20 Carraets fine ?
12. A Druggist has by him 4 Sorts of Green Tea, viz. of 5*s.* 6*s.* 8*s.* and 9*s.* per lb. out of these he is inclined to mix up a Canister, containing Net a Hundred and a half

fc

so as to make the Commodity worth 7s. the Pound. In what Proportion must those Teas be taken?

31. E X C H A N G E .

Is the receiving in one Ccountry for the Value paid in another.

The Par of Exchange is always fixed and certain, it being at the intrinsic Value of any foreign Money compared with Sterling, but the Course of Exchange between any two Countries rises and falls upon various Occasions.

But as it would be both needless and endless to write of every Kind of Exchange; so I shall only give a few Examples of the Exchange of England with some of the chief Countries of Europe.

Exchange is either performed by Sect. 12 or 17, and sometimes most expeditious by the latter.

1st. With F R A N C E.

They keep their Accounts at Paris, Lyons, and Rouen. in Livres, Sols, and Deniers, and exchange by the Crown of three Livres, Tournois, or 60 Sols French, and give Pence, Sterling, more or less, for this Exchange Crown, which is equal to 4s. 6d. at Par.

12 Deniers	} make one	Sol.
20 Sols		Livre.
3 Livres		Crown.

1. To change French Money into Sterling,

R U L E.

As 1 Crown : is to the given Rate :: so is the given French Sum : to the Sterling required ; or by the Rules given in Practice.

2. To change Sterling Money into French.

R U L E.

As the Rate of Exchange : is to 1 Crown :: so is the Sterling Sum : to the French required.

Note, The same Rule must be observed with most of the following Countries.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What Sterling Money must be paid in London, to receive in Paris 500 Crowns; Exchange at 56*d.* per Crown?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{c.} & \text{d.} & \text{c.} \\ \text{As } 1 & : 56 & :: 500 \\ & 500 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{or by Practice.} \\ \text{thus } 500 \text{ at } 4\text{s. } 8\text{d.} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans. } 28000\text{d.} = 116\text{l. } 13\text{s. } 4\text{d.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100,0 \\ 16 \ 13 \ 4 \end{array}$$

$$8\text{d. is } \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Ans. } \text{£. } 116 \ 13 \ 4 \text{ as before.}$$

2. How many Crowns must be paid at Paris, to receive in London 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the Exchange at 56*d.* per Crown?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{d.} & \text{c.} & \text{l.} \ \text{s.} \ \text{d.} \\ \text{As } 56 & : 1 & :: 116 \ 13 \ 4 = 28000\text{d.} \end{array}$$

$$56 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{r} 28000 \\ 4000 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans. } 500 \text{ Crowns}$$

3. Change 640 Crowns, 12 Sols, 8 Deniers, at 54½*d.* per Crown into Sterling?
4. Change 145*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* Sterling into French Crowns, Exchange at 54½*d.* per Crown?

2d. With S P A I N.

They keep their Accounts at Madrid, Cadiz, and Seville, in Dollars, Rials, and Maravedies, and exchange by the Piece of Eight, which is equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* at Par.

4 Maravedis Vellon, or	} make one	{	Quartas.
2½ Maravedis Plate			Rial Vellon.
8½ Quartas, or			Rial of Plate.
34 Maravedis Vellon			Piece of ⅘ or Dollar
16 Quartas, or			N.
34 Maravedis Plate			
8 Rials of Plate			

N. B. A Rial Vellon is $\frac{1}{3}\frac{7}{2}$ of a Rial of Plate, and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{5}\frac{6}{8}$ of a Piafter.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Change 856*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* into Spanish Money, Exchange at 56*d.* per Piece of Eight?
6. If I pay in Seville 1426 Pieces of $\frac{8}{8}$, 4 Rials, 26 Maravedis, what may I draw my Bill for at London, Exchange at 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$?

3d. I T A L Y.

In Italy they keep their Accounts at Genoa and Leghorn, in Livres, Sols, and Deniers, and exchange by the Piece of Eight or Dollar, which is equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* at Par.

12 Deniers	} make one	Sol.	} Genoa.	
20 Sols		Livre.		
5 Livres		Piece of $\frac{8}{8}$ at		Leghorn.
6 Livres				

At Florence the Exchange is by Ducatoons, and at Venice by Ducats, divided as follows, viz.

6 Solidi	} make one	Gross.
24 Grosses		Ducat.

E X A M P L E S.

7. Genoa is indebted to London 640 Dollars, for how much Sterling may London Value on Genoa, the Exchange at 52*d.* per Dollar?
8. If a Merchant remits 138*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sterling to Leghorn, how many Dollars will he receive there, the Exchange at 52*d.* per Dollar?

Note, in St. George's Bank at Genoa, Accounts are kept in Piafters or Pezzoes, which are divided into Solidi and Denarii, as the Pound Sterling.

But some Merchants keep their Accounts in Lires, or Liras, Solide, and Denare, divided, as before; this Money is only one Fifth in Value of the Bank-Money.

9. Change 8644 Pez. 2s. 6d. into Sterling Money, exchange at $47\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Pezzoe?
10. London is indebted to Genoa in 1710*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* for how many Pezzoes may Genoa value on London, the Exchange at $47\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Pez.?

4th. With P O R T U G A L.

They keep their Accounts in Lisbon, Oporto, &c. in Reas, and Exchange on the Milrea, which London gives from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* for the same.

400 Reas	} make one	{ Crusadoe.
1000 Reas		{ Milrea.

E X A M P L E S.

11. A Merchant at Lisbon, being desirous to remit to his Correspondent in London 4760 Milreas, Exchange at 64*d.* per Milrea, how much Sterling must be paid in London?
12. How many Milreas will 1566*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* amount to, Exchange at 64*d.* per Milrea?

5th. With HOLLAND, FLANDERS, and GERMANY.

In these Places their Accounts are kept sometimes in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, as in England, and sometimes in Guilders, Stivers, and Pennings. The Money of Holland and Flanders is distinguished by the Name of Flemish, and the Exchange is made with London, from 30 to 38 Shillings Flemish, per £. Sterling.

8 Pennings	} make one	{ Groat.
2 Groats		{ Stiver.
6 Stivers		{ Shilling.
20 Stivers		{ Florin, or Guilder.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Florins		{ Rix Dollar.
6 Florins		{ Pound Flemish.
5 Guilders		{ Ducat.

To change Flemish Money into Sterling; and, on the contrary, Sterling into Flemish, is the same with that of France, only what was French there will be Flemish here.

To reduce Flemish Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, into Guilders.

R U L E.

Reduce them into Pence Flemish, then divide by 40, (because 40d. is equal to one Guilder) and the Quotient will be Guilders; and the Remainder (if any) divide by 2, (because 2d. is equal to one Stiver) and the Quotient will be Stivers.

E X A M P L E S.

13. A Merchant in Rotterdam remits 564*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Flemish, to be paid in London, how much Sterling Money must he draw for Exchange at 34*s.* 4*d.* per *£.* Sterling?
14. Suppose a Merchant delivered in London 328*l.* 16*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to receive the Value at Amsterdam in Flemish Money; how many Pounds must he receive there, the Exchange at 34*s.* 4*d.* Flemish per *£.* Sterling?
15. What may I draw my Bill for to London, if I pay in Antwerp 4200 Guilders, 12 Stivers, 8 Pennings, Exchange at 33*s.* 3*d.* Flem. per *£.* Sterling?
16. If I pay in London 421*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* how many Guilders may I draw my Bill for to Antwerp, Exchange at 33*s.* 3*d.* Flem. per *£.* Sterling?
17. Exchange 242*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Flemish into Guilders, Stivers, &c.

6th. To Change CURRENT MONEY into BANCO.

R U L E.

As 100 with the Agio added to it : is to 100 Banco : : so is any given Sum current : to the Banco required.

E X A M P L E.

18. Change 495 Guilders, 18 Stivers Current, into Banco Florins, Agio 5 per Cent.

To change Banco into Current Money.

R U L E.

As 100 Guilders Banco : is to 100 with the Agio added to it : : so is the Banco given : to the Current required.

EX-

E X A M P L E.

19. Change 470 Guilders, 8 Stivers Banco, into Current, Agio at $5\frac{5}{8}$ per Cent?

Note, The Bank Money is worth more than the Current, their Difference is called Agio, and is from 3 to 6 per Cent. in Favour of the Bank.

7th. With V E N I C E.

Money of Exchange here is always understood to be that of Ducats in Bank, which is imaginary, 100 whereof make 120 Ducats Current Money; so that the Difference betwixt Bank and Current Money is an Agio of 20 per Cent. tho' the Brokers have invented another Agio to be added, which is more or less, according to Bargain.

The Course of Exchange of a Ducat of the Bank of Venice is from 45 to 50*l.* sterling.

E X A M P L E.

20. Venice draws on London for 4700 Ducats, 10 Sols, 8 den. Banco, Exchange at $47\frac{6}{8}$ per Ducat, how much Sterling will pay Draught?

8th. With P O L A N D and P R U S S I A.

Dantzick and Koningsberg Exchange with London by Way of Amsterdam and Hamburgh; 270 Polish Grosch being= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Gros Banco in Holland, 110 Polish Grosch being= 1 Rix-Dollar, Banco of Hamburgh.

18 Phenningen	} make one	Grosch	} Dollar.
3 Grosch		Ditkin	
2 Ditkins		Sixer	
3 Sixers		Tymph	
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Grosch		Arch de Halber	
4 Arch de Halbers		Florin or Gilder.	
3 Florins or Gilders		Current	
4 Gilder		Specie	

E X A M P L E S.

21. Change 4684 Florins into Sterling Money, 270 Groschi Poli, per Pound Flemish, and 34s. 4d. Flemish, per £. Sterling?
22. Change 390l. Sterling into Florins, the Exchange being 33s. 4d. Flemish, per £. Sterling, and 270 Groschi Poli, per £. Flemish?

9th. With R U S S I A.

3 Copecs	} make one {	Altine.
10 Copecs		Grievener.
25 Copecs		Polpoliton.
2 Polpolitons		Poltin.
2 Poltins		Rubble.
2 Rubbles		Ducat.

The Russian Rubbles are converted into Florins Current Money of Amsterdam, and the Current into Bank Money, according to Agio of three or five per Cent. and Bank Money into Sterling, according to the Agio of three or five per Cent. and Bank Money into Sterling, according to the Course of Exchange between England and Amsterdam.

E X A M P L E.

23. In 6420 Rubbles, 42 Copecs, Exchange 122 Copecs per Rix-Dollar current, Agio 3 per Cent. and 34s. 6d. Flemish, per £. Sterling, how much Sterling Money?

10th. With I R E L A N D.

In Ireland they keep their Accounts in £. s. and d. Irish, divided as in England; but having no Coins of their own, they are supplied by the different Countries with which they traffic.

The Par of Exchange between England and Ireland is 100l. Sterling for 108l. 6s. 8d. Irish, or 1s English = 13d.

The Course of Exchange is from 5 to 12 per Cent. according to the Balance of Trade.

E X A M P L E S.

24. Dublin draws upon London for 740*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Irish, Exchange at 12 per Cent. how much Sterling must London pay Dublin to discharge this Bill.
25. London remits to Ireland 651*l.* 14*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Sterling; how much Irish must London be credited, Exchange at 12 per Cent?

11th. With AMERICA and the WEST-INDIES.

In Exchange with our Colonies in America and the West-Indies, Accounts are kept, and the Money divided, as in England; their Money is called Currency.

The Scarcity of Cash obliges them to substitute a Paper Currency for carrying on their Trade; which being subject to Casualties, suffer a very great Discount for Sterling, in the Purchase of Bills of Exchange.

E X A M P L E S.

26. Philadelphia is indebted to London 1474*l.* 16*s.* currency, what Sterling may London reckon to be remitted, when the Exchange is 64 per Cent?
27. London receives a Bill of Exchange from Philadelphia, for 943*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Sterling; for how much Currency was London indebted, Exchange being at 64 per Cent.?
28. London consigns to Jamaica Goods, per Invoice, amounting to 640*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* which are sold for 987*l.* 12*s.* Currency; what Sterling ought the Factor to remit, deducting 5 per Cent. for Commission and Charges; and what does London gain per Cent. upon the Adventure, supposing the Exchange at 30 per Cent.?
29. Jamaica is indebted to London 1470*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Sterling; with how much Currency will London be credited at Jamaica, when the Exchange is 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent?

A few Examples for Exercise in this Rule.

30. Amsterdam changes on London 34*s.* 4*d.* per £. Sterling, and on Lisbon at 52*d.* Flemish, for 400 Reas; how

How then ought the Exchange to go between London and Lisbon?

31. A at Paris draws on B of London 1200 Crowns, at 55*d.* Sterling per Crown; for the Value whereof B draws again on A 56*d.* Sterling per Crown, besides Commission $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Did A get or lose by this Transaction, and what?
32. V of Amsterdam draws on X of Hamburg, at 67*d.* Flem. per Dollar, of 32 Sols Lubeck; and on Y of Nuremberg, at 70*d.* Flemish per Florin, of 65 Crutzers Current: If V has Orders to draw on X in order to remit to Y at the said Prices, how would run the Exchange between Hamburg and Nuremberg?
33. M of Amsterdam orders N of London to remit O of Paris at 54*d.* Sterling per Crown, and to draw on P of Antwerp for the Value, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *s.* Flem. per £. Sterling; but as soon as N received the Commission, the Exchange was on Paris, at 54*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown; pray at what Rate of Exchange ought N to draw on P to execute his Orders, and be no Loser?
34. London changes with Amsterdam on Par at 33*s.* 4*d.* Flem. per £. Amsterdam changes on Middleburg, at 2 per Cent. How stands the Exchange between London and Middleburg?
35. Q of Rotterdam remits to R of Paris 2000 Crowns, at 91*d.* Flem. per Crown, and double Usance, or two Months, and pays $\frac{3}{20}$ per Cent. Brokerage, with Orders to remit him again the Value, at 93*d.* per Crown, allowing at the same Time $\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. for Provision: what is gained per Cent. per Annum, by a Remittance thus managed?
36. A of Amsterdam owes B of Paris 2000 Florins of current Specie, which he is to remit him, by Order, the the Exchange at 90*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Flemish per Crown, of 60 Sols Tournois, the Agio of the Bank being four per Cent. better than Specie; but this, when it was to be negotiated the Exchange was down at 89*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown, and the Agio raised to five per Cent. what did B get by this Turn of Affairs?

32. Comparison of WEIGHTS and MEASURES,

Is when the Weights or Measures of different Countries are compared together, and is a very necessary Rule (of great Importance to the Merchant) to be acquainted with.

C A S E I.

When it is required to find how many of the first Sort (of Weight or Measure mentioned in the Question) are equal to a given Quantity of the last.

R U L E.

1. Place the Numbers alternately beginning at the Left-Hand, and let the last Number stand on the Left-Hand.
2. Multiply the first Rank continually together for a Dividend, and the second for a Divisor.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If 100lb. of London are equal to 113lb. of Marseilles, and 100lb. at Marseilles are equal to 81lb. of Amsterdam; how many Pounds at London are equal to 60lb. of Amsterdam?

Left-hand. Right-hand.

1st. 100	113	2d. $100 \times 100 \times 60 = 600000$ Dividend
100	81	$113 \times 81 = 9153$ Divisor
60	—	$9153 \overline{) 600000} (65\text{lb. } 8\text{ oz. } \frac{7}{9}\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{3}$ Ans.

2. If 104lb. of English are equal to $84\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Geneva, and 100lb. of Geneva are equal to 108lb. at Rouen; how many Pounds English are equal to 64lb. of Rouen?
3. Suppose 100 Yards English to be equal to 78 Ells French, and $133\frac{1}{3}$ Ells at Amsterdam; how many Yards English are equal to 100 Ells at Amsterdam?
4. If 100 Canes of Genoa be equal to $191\frac{1}{3}$ Ells of England, and 78 Ells of Eng. be equal to $131\frac{2}{3}$ of Brussels, how many Canes of Genoa are equal to 100 Ells of Brussels?

C A S E II.

When it is required to find how many of the last Sort (of Weight or Measure mentioned) are equal to a given Number of the first.

R U L E.

1. Place the Numbers alternately, beginning at the left Hand (as before), and set the last Number on the right Hand.
2. Multiply the first Row for a Divisor, and the other for a Dividend.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Suppose 100lb. of Portugal be equal to 92lb. of Antwerp, and 100lb. of Antwerp, be equal to 110lb. of Lyons; how many Pounds at Lyons are equal to 60lb. of Portugal?
6. If 74 Yds. of Engl. be equal to 100 Brasses of Florence, and 100 Brasses of Florence be equal to 30 Canes of Marseilles; how many Canes of Marseilles are equal to 100 Yards English?

33. P O S I T I O N,

O R,

The R U L E of F A L S E,

Is so called, because we suppose some uncertain or false Numbers, in order that by reasoning from them, according to the Nature thereof, do, by those false supposed Numbers, find the true Number sought.

This Rule is divided into two Parts, commonly called the Single Rule and Double Rule.

S I N G L E P O S I T I O N.

By Single Position are answered all such Questions, as require only one Supposition to discover the true Result.

O

RULE.

R U L E.

Make choice of your Position, work with that Supposition, according to the Nature of the Question, as if it were the true Number, and if you find (after ordering your Position) the result either too much or too little, you may then find the true Answer, by this Proportion, viz.

As the Result of your Position : is to the Position :: so is the given Number : to the Number sought.

P R O O F.

Add the several Parts of the Sum together, and if the Sum agrees with the given Number it is right.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Three Persons, A, B, and C, discoursing concerning their Ages, says B to A, I am as old and half again as old as you ; then says C to B, I am twice as old as you ; now says A to them both, I am sure, if our Ages be added together, the Sum will be 132. I demand each Man's Age.

Suppose A's to be 20	If 110 : 20 :: 132
then B's will be $20 + 10 = 30$	20
and C's $30 \times 2 = 60$	
Result 110	11,0)264,0
	24 A's age
	then $24 + 12 = 36$ B's
	and $36 \times 2 = 72$ C's
	Sum 132 Proof.

2. A Man, overtaking a Maid driving a Flock of Geese, said to her, How do you do, Sweetheart? Where are you going with these 40 Geese? No, Sir, said she, I have not forty, but if I had as many more, half as many more, and 10 Geese besides, I should have 40. How many Geese had she?

3. A,

3. A, B, C, and D, were in Company together ; A told C, that he was older than him by 4 Years ; B told them, that he was as old as both of them together, and 9 Years older ; D, hearing them, said, I am just 45 Years old, and that is equal to the Sum of your Ages added together. How old was each of them added together ? How old was each of them severally ?
4. Three Persons, viz. Andrew, Benjamin, and Christopher, are to go a Journey of 469 Miles ; of this Journey Andrew is to go a certain Number of Miles unknown ; Benjamin is to go three Times as many Miles as Andrew and one League more ; and Christopher is to go twice as many Miles as Benjamin and 16 Miles more. How many Miles must each of these Persons travel severally ?
5. Admit three Merchants, A, B, and C, to build a Ship, which cost them 2000*l*. of which A pays a certain Part unknown ; B paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ as much, wanting 45*l*. 15*s*. and C paid as much as both A, B together and 26*l*. 10*s*. more. How much did each Person pay ?
6. I have a Cistern, with three unequal Cocks, containing 60 Pipes of Water, the greater Cock will empty the Cistern in one Hour, the second in two, and the third in three. In what Time will they empty the Cistern, supposing they all be set open at once ?
7. A General being asked the Number of Men his Army consisted of, answered, that $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ amounted to 900. What Number of Men had he ?
8. A young Gentleman, at the Age of 21 Years, was told by his Guardian, that his Fortune consisted in Cash to the Amount of 7400*l*. and that his Father died when he was but 10 Years old, and the Money your Father left, said the Guardian, I have allowed you 5 per Cent. per Ann. for, simple Interest, only I have deducted 100*l*. per Ann. for your Education, &c. What was the Son's Fortune that was left by the Father ?
9. A Schoolmaster was asked how many Scholars he had, answered, if I had as many, $\frac{1}{2}$ as many, $\frac{1}{3}$ as many, and $\frac{1}{4}$ as many, I should have 333. How many had he ?

34. DOUBLE POSITION

Is when two Suppositions are used; and if we miss in both (as it generally happens) observe the Nature of the Errors, whether they be greater or less than the given Number, and accordingly they must be made use of thus.

R U L E.

1. Place the Error against its respective Position, and multiply them cross wise.
2. If the Errors are alike, that is, both greater, or both less, than the given Number, take their Difference for a Divisor, and the Difference of their Products for a Dividend. But if unlike, that is, one too much and the other too little, then take their Sum for a Divisor, and the Sum of their Products for a Dividend, the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

10. A Gentleman hath two Horses of good Value, and a Saddle worth 50*l*. which if set on the Back of the first Horse will make his Value double that of the second; but if set on the Back of the second Horse makes his Value triple that of the first Horse. I demand the Value of each Horse.

Suppose the Value of the first Horse to be 20
To which add the Value of the Saddle 50

2) 70 Double the Value
— of the Second.

Then the Value of the second is 35
To which add the Value of the Saddle 50

The Sum should have been triple the Value of the first Horse } 85 = 25 too much.

Again, Suppose the first Horse to be worth 24
Then proceeding as above 50

2) 74

Also the Value of the second is 37

50

87 = 15 too much.

Sup. Errors.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \times 25 \\ 24 \times 15 \\ \hline 600 \quad 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Then $25 - 15 = 10$ Difference of Errors.
 Also $600 - 300 = 300$ Difference of the Prod.
 $300 \div 10 = 30$ the Value of the first Horse.

L.

30 Value of the first Horse:

50 Value of the Saddle.

2) 80 Double the Value of the second Horse.

£. 40 Value of the second Horse.

50 Value of the Saddle.

Proof $90 = 30 + 30 = 60$

11. Double my Money for me said A to B, and I will give thee 6d. out of the Stock ; with the Remainder he applied in the like Manner to C with equal Success, and gave him also 6d. he repeated this Proposal to D, and then 6d. was all he had to give. Pray, what Sum had he to begin with ?
12. Three Gentlemen, A, B, and C, playing at Hazard together, the Money staked 112 Guineas, but disagreeing, each seized as many as he could ; A got a certain Quantity, B as many as A and 16 more, but C got only 1/6th Part of both their Sums, how many had each ?
13. A Boy stealing Apples was taken by Mad Tom, and to appease him gives half he had, and Tom gives him back 10 ; in his Return home was met by Raving Ned, who took from him one Half of what he had left, and gave him back 4 ; after that, unlucky Positive Jack meets him, when he gave him one Half of what he had left, and he returns him back 1 ; at last getting safe away he finds he has 18 left. How many had he at first ?
14. A Son asked his Father how old he was ; his Father replied, Your Age is now $\frac{1}{3}$ of mine ; but 4 Years ago, your Age was only $\frac{1}{7}$ of what mine is now. What were their Ages ?
15. There is a certain Fish, whose Head is nine Inches long, the Tail as long as the Head and Half the Body, and

the Body is as long as both the Head and the Tail. I demand the whole Length of the said Fish.

16. To find a Number, which if added to itself and the Sum multiplied by the same, and the same Number still subtracted from the Product; and lastly the Remainder divided by the same, that it may produce 13.

17. When first the Marriage-Knot was ty'd
 Betwixt my Wife and me,
 My Age did her's as far exceed
 As three Times three doth three;
 But when ten Years and Half ten Years,
 We Man and Wife had been,
 Her Age came up as near to mine
 As eight is to sixteen.
 Now tell me, I pray,
 What were our Ages on the Wedding-Day?

18. A Gentleman finding several Beggars at his Door, gave to each Four-Pence, and had Sixteen-Pence left; but if he had given to each Six-Pence, he would have wanted Twelve-Pence. How many Beggars were there?

19. A Man that was idle, and minded to spend
 Both Money and Time, went to drink with his Friend;
 He said to his Host, if you'll now to me lend
 As much Coin as I have, then my Six-pence I'll spend;
 His Host lent the Money, his Six-pence he spent,
 And, having so done, to another House went;
 Where the same he requested, and the same Sum he
 spent:

He went to a third House, where, Landlord, cries he,
 Lend me as much Money as here you see*;
 Which having received, his Six-pence he spent,
 So all being gone, home the Fuddle-Cap went,
 To cast up his Reckonings; but his Head aching sore,
 He begs you to do it, and he'll do so no more.
 What had he at first, and how much on score?

* Shewing what he had left.

20. To find a Number, which being multiplied by 3, subtract 5 from the Product; and the Remainder divided by 2, if the Number sought be added to the Quotient, that the Sum may be 40.

21. Two Companions have got a Parcel of Guineas ; says A to B, if you will give me one of your Guineas, I shall have as many as you will have left ; Nay, replies B, if you will give me one of your Guineas, I shall have twice as many as you will have left. How many Guineas had each of them ?
22. A Son asked his Father, how old he was ? his Father answered him thus : If you take away 5 from my Years, and divide the Remainder by 8, the Quotient will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of your Age ; but if you add 2 to your Age, and multiply the Whole by 3, and then subtract 7 from the Product, you will have the Number of the Years of my Age. What was the Age of the Father and Son ?
23. Two Men have a mind to purchase a House rated at 1200*l*. says A to B, if you give me $\frac{2}{3}$ of your Money, I can purchase the House alone ; but says B to A, if you will give me $\frac{3}{4}$ of yours, I shall be able to purchase the House. How much Money had each of them ?
24. Suppose the Number 50 were to be divided into two Parts, so the greater Part being divided by 7, and the lesser multiplied by three, the Sum of this Product, and the former Quotient may make the same Number proposed, which was 50.
25. A certain man hires a Labourer on this Condition, that for every Day he worked he should receive 12 Pence, but for every Day he was idle, he should be mulcted 8 Pence : When 390 Days were past, neither of them were indebted to one another. How many Days did he work, and how many was he idle ?
26. A Person being asked how old he was, answered, if I quadruple $\frac{2}{3}$ of my Years, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ of them + 50 to the Product, the Sum will be so much above 100 as the Number of my Years is now below 100.
27. A certain Person bought two Horses, with the Trappings which cost 100*l*. which Trappings if laid on the first Horse A, both the Horses will be of equal Value ; but if the Trappings be laid on the other Horse, he will be double the Value of the first. How much did the Horses cost ?

35. P R O G R E S S I O N

Consists of two Parts,

ARITHMETICAL and GEOMETRICAL.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION

Is when a Rank or Series of Numbers increase or decrease by a common Difference, or by a continual adding or subtracting some equal Numbers.

As $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. \\ 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. \end{array} \right\}$ Here the common Difference is 1.

Or 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13. Here the common Difference is 2.

Also 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5. Here the common Difference is 5.

1. In any Series of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, when the Number of Terms are even, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, or the like, the Sum of the two Extremes will be equal to the Sum of any two Means that are equally distant from the Extremes.

viz. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

$$1 + 11 = 5 + 7 = 5 + 9 = 12.$$

2. When the Number of Terms are odd, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, the Double of the middle Figure or Term will be equal to the Sum of the Extremes, or to any two Means equally distant from the middle Term.

viz. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

$$6 \times 2 = 4 + 8 = 2 + 10 = 12.$$

In Arithmetic Progression there are five Things to be observed, viz.

1. The first Term.
2. The last Term.
3. The Number of Terms.
4. The common Excess or Difference.
5. The Aggregate or Sum of all the Terms.

Any three of which being given, the other two may be found.

P R O P O S I T I O N I.

When the two Extremes and the Number of Terms are given, to find the Sum of all the Series or Terms.

RULE.

R U L E.

Multiply the Sum of the two Extremes into the Number of Terms, and divide the Product by 2. The Quotient will be the Sum of all the Series, or multiply the Sum of the two Extremes by Half the Number of Terms.

E X A M P L E S.

1. How many Strokes do the Clocks at Venice (which go on to 24 o'Clock) strike in the Compass of a natural Day?

$1 + 24 = 25$ the Sum of the Extremes.

$6 + 4 = 24$ the Number of Terms.

150

or thus

4

$1 + 24 = 25$ Sum of the Extremes

12 Half the Number of Terms

2(600

Ans. 300 Strokes, as before.

Ans. 300

2. How many Strokes does the Hammer of a Clock strike in 12 Hours?
3. The Length of my Garden is 94 Feet; now if Eggs be laid along the Pavement a Foot asunder, and be fetched up singly to a Basket, removed one Foot from the first, how much Ground does he traverse that does it?
4. Suppose 100 Stones were placed in a right Line, a Yard distant from one another, and the first Stone were a Yard from a Basket; I demand how many Miles he must travel that gathers them singly into the Basket?
5. A Butcher buys 100 Sheep, and gave for the first Sheep 1s. and for the last 9s. 19s. I demand what he gave for the 100 Sheep?

P R O P O S I T I O N II.

When the two Extremes and Number of Terms are given, to find the common Difference.

R U L E.

R U L E.

The Difference of the two Extremes divided by the Number of Terms less an Unity or 1, the Quotient will be the common Difference.

E X A M P L E S.

6. One had 20 Children that differed alike in their Ages, the youngest was 5 Years old, the eldest 43, what was the Difference of their Ages, and the Age of each?

Here $43 - 5 = 38$, the Difference of the Extremes,

And $20 - 1 = 19$, the Number of Terms less 1.

Also $38 \div 19 = 2$, the common Difference.

Which add to the Age of the youngest, and so on continually to the rest, will give their several Ages, viz.

$5 + 2 = 7$ the Age of the 2d.

And $7 + 2 = 9$ the Age of the 3d, and so on for the rest.

7. A running Footman (for a Wager) is to travel from London to a certain Place Northwards, in 19 Days, and to go but 6 Miles the first Day, increasing every Day's Journey by an equal Excess, so that the last Day's Journey may be 60 Miles: I demand each Day's Journey, and the Distance of the Place he goes to is from London?

8. A Debt is to be discharged at 10 different Payments in Arithmetical Progression; the first Payment is to be 5*l*. and the last 50*l*. What is the whole Debt, and what must each Payment be?

P R O P O R T I O N III.

When the two Extremes and the common Difference are given to find the Number of Terms.

R U L E.

Divide the Difference of the two Extremes by the common Excess or Difference, add Unity or 1 to the Quotient, and the Sum will be the Number of Terms.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E S.

9. A Man being asked how many Children he had, answered, my youngest Child is 5 Years old, and the eldest 43, and that he had increased one in his Family every two Years; how many Children had he?

First $43 - 5 = 38$ the Difference of the Extremes.

Then $38 \div 2 = 19$ and $19 + 1 = 20$ Children the Answer.

10. A Person travelling from London Northward, went 6 Miles the first Day, and increased every Day's Journey 3 Miles, till at last he went 60 Miles in one Day: how many Days did he travel?

P R O P O S I T I O N IV.

When the last Term, the common Difference, and the Number of Terms are given, to find the first Term.

R U L E.

Multiply the Number of Terms less Unity or 1, by the common Difference, the Product subtracted from the last Term leaves the first.

E X A M P L E S.

11. A Man in 19 Days went from London to a certain Place in the Country, every Day's Journey was greater than the preceding one by 3 Miles, his last Day's Journey was 60 Miles, what was the first?

First $19 - 1 = 18$ the Number of less 1.

3 Common Excess

Then $60 - 54 = 6$ the first Day's Journey. Q. E. F.

12. A Person takes out of his Pocket, at 10 different Times, so many different Number of Guineas, every one exceeding the former by two, the last was 23, what was the first?

P R O P O S I T I O N V.

When the Number of Terms, common Difference, and the Sum of all the Terms are given, to find the first Term.

E X A M -

Arithmetical Proportion.

R U L E.

Divide the Sum of all the Series by the Number of Terms, and from that Quotient subtract Half the Product of the common Difference, multiplied by the Number of Terms less one, gives the first Term.

E X A M P L E S.

13. A Person is to receive 275*l.* at 10 different Payments, each Payment to exceed the former by 5*l.* he is willing to bestow the first Payment on any one that can tell him what it is; what must the Arithmetician have for his Pains?

First $275 \div 10 = 27*l.* 10*s.*$

And $10 - 1 = 9$. also $9 \times 5 = 45$, which $\div 2 = 22*l.* 10*s.*$

Then $27*l.* 10*s.* - 22*l.* 10*s.* = 5*l.* Q. E. F.$

14. Suppose it is 100 Leagues between London and Edinburgh, two Couriers set out from each Place on the same Road; that from London towards Edinburgh travelling every Day two Leagues more than the Day before; that from Edinburgh to set off one Day after; the other travelling every Day three Leagues more than the preceding one, and that they meet exactly half Way, the first at the End of five Days, and the other at the End of four; how many Leagues did each travel each Day?

P R O P O S I T I O N VI.

When the first Term, Number of Terms, and the common Difference are given, to find the last Term.

R U L E.

Subtract the common Difference from the Product of the Number of Terms, multiplied by the common Difference, the Remainder added to the first Term will give the last.

E X A M P L E S.

15. What is the last Term of an Arithmetic Progression beginning at 6, and continuing by the increase of 3 to 19 Places?

First

First $19 \times 3 = 57$, the Number of Terms multiplied by the
the Excess.

Then $54 + 6 = 60$, the last Term. Q. E. F.

16. What is the last Term of an Arithmetic Progression, beginning at 1, and continuing by the Increase of 2 to 100 Places?

P R O P O S I T I O N VII.

The first Term, common Difference, and Number of Terms given, to find the Sum of all the Series.

R U L E.

From the Product of the Number of Terms in the common Difference, subtract the common Difference, and to the Remainder add the Double of the first Term; half the Product of that Sum multiplied by the Number of Terms, gives the Sum of all the Series.

E X A M P L E.

17. A Gentleman bargains with a Bricklayer to sink him a Well 30 Yards deep, upon these Terms, viz. to pay him three Shillings for the first Yard, five for the second, seven for the third, &c. raising two Shillings for every Yard; what will be due to the Bricklayer for completing the same?

First $30 \times 2 = 60$; also $60 - 2 = 58$.

Again $58 + 6 = 64$, and $64 \times 30 = 1920$

$\therefore 1920 \div 2 = 960$ Shillings = 48l. Q. E. F.

P R O P O S I T I O N VIII.

The first Term, the Number of Terms, and Sum of all the Terms given, to find the common Difference.

R U L E.

Divide the double Sum of all the Series by the Number of Terms, and from the Quotient subtract double the first Term; divide the Remainder by the Number of Terms lessened by Unity, the Quotient will be the common Difference.

E X A M P L E S.

18. A Gentleman travelled 200 Miles in eight Days, and every Day travelled equally farther than the preceding Day; it is known that the first Day he travelled six Miles; how many Miles did he travel each of the other Days?

First, $400 \div 8 = 50$, and $50 - 12 = 38$, Also, $8 - 1 = 7$.

Then $7 \overline{)38} (5\frac{3}{7}$ Miles, the common Difference required.

$\therefore 5\frac{3}{7}$ added to 6, and every other Term respectively, gives

$11\frac{3}{7}$	for the second	} Day's Journey. Q. E. F.
$16\frac{6}{7}$	third	
$22\frac{2}{7}$	fourth	
$27\frac{5}{7}$	fifth	
$33\frac{1}{7}$	sixth	
$38\frac{4}{7}$	seventh	
<u>44</u>	eighth	

Proof 200 Miles.

19. A Person travelled from London to York, being 300 Miles, in 9 Days, and every Day travelled equally farther than the preceding Day; it is known that the first Day he travelled 4 Miles; how many Miles did he travel each of the other Days?

P R O P O S I T I O N IX.

When one Person or Thing moves with an equal, and another the same Way by a Progressive Motion, to find them what Time the first will be overtaken.

R U L E.

To double the Space gone each Day by the pursued, add the common Difference of the Pursuer's Day's Journey, from that Sum subtract double the Space he travelled the first Day, and divide the Remainder by the common Difference, the Quotient will give the Number of Days, in which the Pursued will be overtaken by the Pursuer.

E X A M P L E 8.

20. A noted Highwayman having committed a Robbery, not suspecting a Pursuit, fled Northward at the Rate of nine Leagues a Day; one of Sir John Fielding's Men,

Men, upon the Scent, follows him in a progressive Motion, only three Leagues the first Day, five the Second, seven the third, and so on, increasing every Day's Journey two Leagues: in how many Days will the Highwayman be overtaken?

$9 \times 2 = 18$ Leagues, double the Space gone each Day by the pursued.

2 common Difference of the Pursuer's Day's Journey

—
20 Sum

6 Double the Space gone the first Day by the Pursuer
2) 14 Remainder, which divided by the common Diff.

—
Gives 7 Days the Answer.

—
For $7 \times 9 = 63$ Leagues, the Space travelled by the Robber.

Then, by Prop. VII. $7 \times 2 = 14$, also $14 - 2 = 12$, and $12 + 6 = 18$ —

$\therefore 18 \div 2 \times 7 = 63$ Leagues, when the Thief-taker comes up with the Highwayman.

21. Y. Z. made the follow Bet for 1000 Guineas, to be decided the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun-Week, on Barham Downs, between the Hours of Eight in the Morning, and Eight at Night. The Proposer has 10 choice Cricketers in full Exercise, who on this Occasion, are to be distinguished by the first 10 Letters of the Alphabet. These are to run and gather up, and carry singly, 1000 Eggs, laid in a right Line, just two Yards asunder, putting them gently into a Basket placed just a Fathom behind the first. They are to work one at a Time, in the following Order: A is to fetch up the first 10 Eggs, B the second, C the third ten, and so forward to K, whose Turn it will be to fetch up the 100th Egg. After which A sets out again for the next 10, B takes the next, and so forward alternately, till K. shall have carried up the 1000th Egg, at 100 Eggs per Man. The Fellows are to have 300*l.* for their three Days Work, if they do it, and it is to be distributed in Proportion to the Ground each Man shall in his Course have gone over; required, first, how many Miles each Person will have run; secondly, what

Part of the 300*l*. will come to his Share ; thirdly, whether, if the Men had been posted at proper Places they had not better have run from London to York twice, and back in the Time, taking the Measure at 180 Miles ?

22. Suppose a Man to have a Calf, which at the end of three Years begins to breed (and afterwards) a female Calf every three Years, bringing forth a Cow-Calf every Year, and these last breed in the same Manner, &c. to determine the Owner's whole Stock at the End of 20 Years ?

36. GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION

Is when any Rank or Series of Numbers increase by one common Multiplier, or decrease by one common Divisor.

As 2 . 4 . 8 . 16 . 32 . 64 . here the common Multiplier or Ratio is 2.

Also 729 . 243 . 81 . 27 . 9 . 3 . here the common Divisor or Ratio is 3.

In any Series of Numbers in Geometrical Progression, the Product of the two Extremes are equal to the Product of any two Means that are equally distant from the Extremes.

As 3 . 9 . 27 . 81 . 243 . 729.

Here $2 \times 729 = 27 \times 81 = 2 \times 243 = 2187$.

When the Number of Terms are odd, the middle Term multiplied into itself will be equal to the Product of the two Extremes, or any two Means equally distant from the said Mean or middle Term.

As 3 . 6 . 12 . 24 . 48.

$12 \times 12 = 6 \times 24 = 48 \times 3 = 144$.

In Geometrical Progression, the same five Things are to be observed, as in Arithmetical Progression, viz.

1. The first Term.
2. The last Term.
3. The Number of Terms.
4. The Ratio.
5. The Sum of the Terms.

Any three of these being known, the Rest may be found.

If to any Series of Numbers in Geometrical Proportion
when

when the first Term is not an Unit, or the same as Ratio, but not an Unit, and there be assigned a Series of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning with an Unit or 1, and whose common Difference is 1, called Indices or Exponents.

Thus $\begin{cases} 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 & \text{Indices.} \\ 2.4.8.16.32.64.128. & \text{Number in Geometrical Progr.} \end{cases}$

The Addition or Subtraction of the Indices (or Numbers in Arithmetical Progression) directly correspond with the Product or Quotient of their respective Terms or Series in Geometrical Progression.

That is $\begin{cases} \text{As } 3+6=9 \\ \text{So } 8 \times 64 = 512 \text{ the 9th Term in } \div \end{cases}$

Again $\begin{cases} \text{As } 6+6=12 \\ \text{So } 64 \times 64 = 4096 \text{ the 12th Term in } \div \end{cases}$

Or $\begin{cases} \text{As } 6-3=3. \\ \text{So } 64 \div 8 = 8. \end{cases}$

Or $\begin{cases} \text{As } 7-2=5. \\ \text{So } 128 \div 4 = 32, \text{ \&c.} \end{cases}$

But if the Series begin with Unity, or 1, the Indices must begin with a Cypher.

Thus $\begin{cases} 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \text{ \&c. Indices.} \\ 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128. \end{cases}$

Now by these Indices, and a few of the first Terms, the last Term, or any distant one, may be speedily found, without producing the whole Series.

PROPOSITION I.

When the first Term is Unity, the Ratio and Number of Terms being known, to find the last of any remote Term.

R U L E.

Find a few of the leading Terms over which place their Indices, as before directed, then find what Figures of the Indices, which added together will give the Index of the Term wanted, multiply the Numbers standing under such Indices into each other, and the last Product will be the Term required.

Note, When the Indices begin with a Cypher, the Sum of the Indices made choice of must be always one less

than the Number of Terms given in Question, as 1 in the Indices stands over the second Term.

E X A M P L E S.

1. A Boy agrees for 16 Oranges, to pay only the Price of the last, reckoning a Farthing for the first, an Halfpenny for the second, &c. doubling the Price to the last. How much did he give for them?

First $\begin{cases} 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & \text{Indices.} \\ 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, & \text{Terms.} \end{cases}$

Then $\begin{cases} 5 + 5 = 10 \\ 32 \times 32 = 1024 \end{cases}$

Also $\begin{cases} 10 + 5 = 15 \\ 1024 \times 32 = 32768, & \text{qrs.} \end{cases}$

which is the 16th Term, as the Indices are less than the Terms by one.

And 32768 Farthings = 34*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Q. E. F.

2. A Man bought a Horse, and by Agreement was to give what the last Nail would come to, at a Farthing for the first Nail, two for the second, four for the third, &c. there were 4 Shoes, and 9 Nails in each Shoe: I demand the Price of the Horse?

P R O P O S I T I O N II.

In any Series, not proceeding from Unity, the Ratio and first Term being given, to find any remote Term, without producing all the intermediate Terms.

R U L E.

Proceed as in the last Proposition, only observe to divide every Product by the first Term, and the Quotient will be the Term required.

E X A M P L E S.

3. A Person dying left 11 Children, to whom and to his Executor he bequeathed in the Manner following, viz. To his Executor, for seeing his Will performed, 10*l.* the youngest Child to have 30*l.* and so on every Child to exceed the next younger in triple Proportion: What will be the Share of the eldest?

First $\begin{cases} 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & \text{Indices.} \\ 0, 30, 90, 270, 810, 2430, 7290, & \text{Terms.} \end{cases}$

Then

Then $\begin{cases} 5+6=11 \\ 2430 \times 7290 = 17714700 \text{ which } \div 10. \text{ the first Term} \\ = 1771470. \text{ Eldest Child's Fortune.} \end{cases}$

4. A Nobleman dying left ten Sons, to whom he left a certain Sum of Money to be divided among them, viz. the youngest Son to have 500*l*. the second to have as much and half as much, and so on every one to exceed the next younger in the same Ratio of $1\frac{1}{2}$. What is the Share of the eldest?

PROPOSITION III.

When the first Term, Ratio, and Number of Terms are given, to find the Sum of all the Terms.

R U L E.

Find the last Term as before, from which take the first, divide the Remainder by the Ratio, less one, and to that Quotient add the last Term, gives the Sum required.

E X A M P L E S.

5. On New-Year's Day a Gentleman married, and received of his Father-in-law a Guinea, on Condition that he was to have a Present on the first Day of every Month for the first Year, which should be double still to what he had the Month before; what was the young Lady's Portion?

First $\begin{cases} 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. \text{ Indices.} \\ 1. 2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. \text{ Terms.} \end{cases}$
 Then $\begin{cases} 6+5=11 \text{ No. of Terms less one.} \\ 64 \times 32 = 2048 \text{ last Term.} \end{cases}$

And $2048 - 1 \div 2 - 1 = 2047$

Also $2047 + 2048 = 4095 \text{ Guineas.}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20)4095 \\ 204 \quad 15 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\text{£.4299} \quad 15s.}$$

6. One, at a Country Fair, had a mind to a String of 20 fine Horses; but not caring to take them at 20 Guineas per Head, the Jockey consented, that he should, if he thought good, pay but a single Farthing for the first, doubling it only to the 19th, and he would give the 20th into

into the Bargain : this being presently accepted, how were they sold per Head ?

7. A Laceman well versed in Numbers, agreed with a Gentleman to sell him 20 Yards of rich Gold brocaded Lace, for 2 Pins the first Yard, 6 for the second, 18 for the third, and so on in triple Proportion, I demand how much the Lace produced, the Pins afterwards sold at a Farthing per 100; also whether the Laceman gained or lost by the Sale thereof, supposing the said Lace to have been bought at 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per Yard ?

8. A cunning Servant agreed with a Master (unskilled in Numbers) to serve him 11 Years without any other Reward for his Service, but the Produce of a Wheat-Corn for the first Year, and that Product to be sown the second Year, and so on from Year to Year until the End of the Time, allowing the Increase to be but ten-fold Proportion; I demand what the 11 Years Service came to, supposing the Sum of the whole Produce to be sold at 4*s.* per Bushel ?

Note, 7680 Wheat Corns, round and dry out of the Middle of the Ear, are computed to fill a Statute Pint.

P R O P O S I T I O N IV.

Of any decreasing Series in $\div$, whose last Term is a Cypher, to find the Sum of those Series.

R U L E.

Divide the Square of the first Term by the Difference between the said first Term and the second Term in the Series, the Quotient will be the Sum of the Series.

E X A M P L E S.

9. A great Ship pursues a little one, steering the same Way, at the Distance of four Leagues from it, and sails twice as fast as the small Ship. 'Tis asked how far the great Ship must sail before it overtakes the lesser ?

First 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c. ad infinitum.

Then $4 \times 4 = 16$, Square of the first Term.

And $16 \div 2$ the second Term $= 8$ Leagues, the Answer.

10. Suppose

10. Suppose a Ball to be put in Motion by a Force which drives it 12 Miles the first Hour, 10 the second, and so on continually decreasing in Proportion of 12 to 10 to Infinity; What Space would it move through?

37. P E R M U T A T I O N,

O R,

V A R I A T I O N S,

Is the changing or varying the Order of Things, in respect of their Places.

R U L E.

Multiply all the given Terms in a Series of Arithmetical Progressionals continually, whose first Term or common Difference is Unity or 1, and the last Term of the Number of Things proposed to be varied together, and the last Product will be the Number of Changes or Variations required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Six Gentlemen that were travelling, met together by Chance at a certain Inn upon the Road, where they were so pleased with their Landlord, and each other's Company, that in a Frolick they made a Contract to stay at that Place, so long as they, together with their Landlord, could sit every Day in a different Order or Position at Dinner: Quere, the Time they stayed?
2. I demand the Number of Changes that may be rung on 12 Bells; also, in what Time may they all be rung, allowing 3 Seconds to every round, and 365 Days, 6 Hours, to the Year.
3. An Accomptant told a Gentleman, who had constantly 8 Persons at his Table, that he would gladly make a ninth, and was willing to give 20 Guineas for his Board, so long as he could place the said Company at Dinner, differently from any one Day before; this being accepted, what did his Entertainment cost him per Year?

T H E
T U T O R ' s G U I D E .

P A R T I I .

V U L G A R F R A C T I O N S .

A FRACTION is a Part or Parts of something considered as an Unit or Integer, and consists in two Parts or Quantities, one wrote over the other with a Line between them, as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$, &c.

The Number placed below the Line is called the Denominator of the Fraction, because it denominates or shews how many Parts the Unit is broken or divided into, and the Number above the Line is called the Numerator, because it enumerates or shews how many of those Parts are contained in the Fraction.

A Vulgar Fraction is either proper, improper, compound, or mixed.

A proper Fraction is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{1}\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

An improper Fraction is such whose Numerator is equal to, or greater than its Denominator, as $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{1}{1}\frac{8}{2}$, $2\frac{4}{2}\frac{7}{2}$, &c.

A compound Fraction is the Fraction of a Fraction, and known by the Word of, as $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, &c.

A mixed Number is composed of an whole Number and Fraction, as $4\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{7}{8}$, $142\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{9}$, &c.

R E D U C T I O N o f V U L G A R F R A C T I O N S .

C A S E I .

To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to its lowest Terms.

R U L E .

R U L E.

Divide the greater Term by the lesser, and that Divisor by the Remainder following, till nothing remains; then by the last Remainder divide both Parts of the Fraction, and the Quotients will give the Fraction required: if the Remainder is 1, the Fraction is already in its least Terms.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Reduce $\frac{336}{896}$ to its least Term.

First $336)896(2$ then $112)\frac{336}{896}(\frac{3}{8}$ the Answer.

672

224)336(1

224

112)224(2

224

2. Reduce $\frac{2832}{12848}$ to its lowest Terms.

3. Reduce $\frac{144}{560}$ to its lowest Terms.

4. Reduce $\frac{122}{336}$ to its lowest Terms.

5. Reduce $\frac{1476}{1938}$ to its lowest Terms.

When the Numerator and Denominator do each of them end with Cyphers, strike off an equal Number of Cyphers in both, and the remaining Figures will be a Fraction of the same Value, which reduce to its lowest Terms.

E X A M P L E S.

6. Reduce $\frac{19000}{27000}$ to its lowest Terms.

Thus $\frac{19}{27}|\frac{000}{000}=\frac{19}{27}$ the Answer.

7. Reduce $\frac{4200}{5400}$ to its lowest Terms.

When you discern any Number will equally divide both Numerator and Denominator you may abbreviate the Fraction thereby.

8. Reduce $\frac{24}{112}$, $\frac{96}{324}$, $\frac{60}{144}$, and $\frac{120}{360}$ to their lowest Terms.

C A S E II.

To reduce a compound Fraction to a single One.

R U L E.

Multiply all the Numerators together for a new Numerator, and all Denominators for a new Denominator. Reduce the new Fraction to its lowest Terms by the last Case.

E X-

E X A M P L E S.

8. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{6}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{12}$ to a single Fraction.

First $3 \times 6 \times 11 = 198$ new Numerator.

And $4 \times 8 \times 12 = 384$ new Denominator.

Then $\frac{198}{384}$ is the single Fraction, which reduced to its lowest Terms $= \frac{33}{64}$.

9. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ to a single Fraction.

10. Reduce $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{10}$ to a single Fraction.

11. Reduce $\frac{2}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 4 to a single Fraction.

12. Reduce $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ to a single Fraction.

C A S E III.

To reduce whole or mixed Numbers into an improper Fraction.

R U L E.

1. If the whole Number has no assigned Denominator, an Unity subscribed underneath must be the Denominator.
2. If the whole Number has an assigned Denominator, multiply the whole Number by the assigned Denominator, and the Product will be the Numerator to the assigned Denominator.
3. If the whole Number has a Fraction annexed, multiply the whole Number by the Denominator of the Fraction and to the Product add the Numerator for a new Numerator, which place over the Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

13. Reduce 7, 14, and 124 to Fractions.

Thus $7 = \frac{7}{1}$, $14 = \frac{14}{1}$, $124 = \frac{124}{1}$, &c.

14. Reduce 15 into a Fraction whose Denominator shall be 9.

Thus $15 \times 9 = 135$ Numerator, $\therefore \frac{135}{9}$ the Fraction required.

15. Reduce $47\frac{6}{7}$ to an improper Fraction.

Thus $47 \times 7 + 6 = 335$ new Numerator, under which place 7 the Denominator, gives $\frac{335}{7}$ the Fraction required.

16. Reduce 12, 27, and 176 to Fractions.

17. Reduce 27 into a Fraction whose Denominator shall be 12.

18. Reduce $4\frac{2}{7}$ to an improper Fraction.
19. Reduce $16\frac{1}{2}$ to an improper Fraction.
20. Reduce $142\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{3}$ to an improper Fraction.
21. Reduce $146\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{7}$ to an improper Fraction.

C A S E IV.

To reduce an improper Fraction into its equivalent or proper Terms.

R U L E.

Divide the Numerator by the Denominator, the Quotient gives the whole Number, and under the Remainder (if any) subscribe the Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

21. Reduce $3\frac{0}{7}$ to its proper Terms.
Thus $30 \div 7 = 4\frac{2}{7}$ the Terms required.
22. Reduce $3\frac{3}{2}$ to its proper Terms.
23. Reduce $32\frac{8}{2}\frac{3}{3}$ to its proper Terms.
24. Reduce $54\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{7}$ to its proper Terms.

C A S E V.

To reduce Fractions of different Denominations to Fractions of equal Value, that shall have one common Denominator.

R U L E.

Multiply each Numerator (taken separately) into all the Denominators but its own, and the Products will be the new Numerators : then multiply all the Denominators into one another for a common Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

25. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$ to a common Denominator.

First $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 4 \times 5 = 40 \text{ the first} \\ 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45 \text{ second} \\ 4 \times 4 \times 3 = 48 \text{ third} \end{array} \right\}$ New Numerator.

And $3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$ the common Denominator.

$\therefore \frac{4}{6}\frac{0}{6}$, $\frac{4}{6}\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6}\frac{8}{6}$ are all of the same Value with the respective original ones, and have one common Denominator.

Q. E. D.

26. Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{1}{12}$ to a common Denominator.

27. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, and $\frac{7}{10}$ to a common Denominator.
 28. Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ to a common Denominator.
 29. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ to a common Denominator.
 30. Reduce $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3, to a common Denominator.

C A S E VI.

To reduce Fractions of one Denomination to another, retaining the same Value.

R U L E.

1. If the Fraction given is to be brought from a less to a greater Denomination ; multiply the Denominator by the Parts contained in the several Denominations between it, and that you would reduce it to, for a new Denominator, which placed under the given Numerator, will give the new Fraction, which reduce to its lowest Terms.
2. If the Fraction given is to be brought from a greater to a less Denomination, then multiply the Numerator in the same Manner as you did before the Denominator, and place over the given Denominator, and it will give the new Fraction, which also reduce to its lowest Terms.

E X A M P L E S.

31. Reduce $\frac{3}{8}$ of a Penny to the Fraction of a £.

Thus $\frac{3}{8 \times 12 \times 20} = \frac{3}{1920}$ or $\frac{1}{640}$ the Fraction required.

32. Reduce $\frac{1}{1728}$ of a Moidore to the Fraction of a Farthing.

Thus $\frac{1 \times 27 \times 12 \times 4}{1728} = \frac{1296}{1728}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ the Fraction required.

33. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Shilling to the Fraction of a Guinea.

34. Reduce $\frac{1}{625}$ of a £. to the Fraction of a Penny.

35. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Farthing to the Fraction of a Moidore.

36. Reduce $\frac{5}{7}$ of a Penny to the Fraction of a £.

37. Reduce $\frac{1}{1344}$ of a Guinea to the Fraction of a Farthing.

38. Reduce $\frac{5}{6}$ of a dwt. to the Fraction of a lb. Troy.

39. Reduce $\frac{3}{448}$ of a cwt. to the Fraction of a lb. Avoirdup.

40. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Dram to the Fraction of a cwt.

41. Reduce $\frac{5}{144}$ of a lb. Troy to the Fraction of a dwt.

42. Reduce $\frac{7}{9}$ of a League to the Fraction of a Pole.

43. Reduce $\frac{7}{45}$ of a Yard to the Fraction of a Nail.
44. Reduce $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Gallon of Wine to the Fraction of a hhd.
45. Reduce $\frac{7}{9}$ of a hhd. of Ale to the Fraction of a Pint.
46. Reduce $\frac{7}{42}$ of a Chaldron to the Fraction of a Bushel.
47. Reduce $\frac{3}{5}$ of a Gallon to the Fraction of a Chaldron.
48. Reduce $\frac{7}{142}$ of a Week to the Fraction of a Second.
49. Reduce $\frac{10}{11}$ of a Minute to the Fraction of a Day.

CASE VII.

To find the proper Quantity or Value of a Fraction in Money, Weights, or Measures.

R U L E.

Multiply the Numerator of the given Fraction by the Parts contained in the Integer to which it belongs, then divide that Product by the Denominator, and if any Thing remains, reduce it to the next Denomination less, and divide again by the Denominator ; thus proceed to the least Denomination.

E X A M P L E S.

50. Reduce $\frac{161}{480}$ of a £. to its proper Quantity.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \\ 161 \\ 20 \\ \hline 48,0)322,0(6s. \\ 288 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 6s. 8½d.

$$\begin{array}{r} 48)408(8d. \\ 384 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48)96(2 \text{ grs.} \\ 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

51. Reduce $\frac{3\frac{6}{7}}{12\frac{9}{8}}$ of a Moidore to its proper Quantity.
52. Reduce $\frac{5}{12}$ of a Guinea to its proper Quantity.
53. Reduce $\frac{5}{8}$ of a Shilling to its proper Quantity.
54. Reduce $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Three-Pound-Twelve to its proper Quantity.
55. What is the Value of $\frac{5}{7}$ of a £.
56. Reduce $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}}{7\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}}$ of a lb. Troy to its proper Quantity.
57. What is the Value of $\frac{7}{9}$ of a cwt.
58. Reduce $\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{12\frac{3}{4}}$ of a Ton to its proper Quantity.
59. What is the Value of $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Mile?
60. Reduce $\frac{5}{8}$ of an Ell English to its proper Quantity.
61. Reduce $\frac{7}{8}$ of an Acre to its proper Quantity.
62. What is the Value of $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ of a hhd. of Wine?
63. Reduce $\frac{7}{9}$ of a Barrel of Beer to its proper Quantity.
64. Reduce $\frac{2\frac{5}{2}}{7\frac{5}{2}}$ of a Chaldron of Coals to its proper Quantity.
65. What is the Value of $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Month?
66. Reduce $\frac{5}{7}$ of a Day to its proper Quantity.

C A S E VIII.

To reduce Money, Weights, or Measures into Fractions.

R U L E.

Reduce the given Quantity to the lowest Name mentioned for a Numerator; under which put the Number of those Parts contained in an Unit of the Integer for a Denominator, then reduce the Fraction to its lowest Terms.

E X A M P L E S.

67. Reduce 6s. 8½d. to the Fraction of a £.
 First 6s. 8½d. = 161 Half Pence.
 And 1 l. = 480 ditto.
 Then $\frac{161}{480}$ is the Fraction required.
68. Reduce 4½d. to the Fraction of a Shilling.
69. Reduce 2l. 17s. 7½d. to the Fraction of a Three-Pound-Twelve.
70. Reduce 8s. 2d. to the Fraction of a Guinea.
71. Reduce 6 oz. 17 dw. 21 gr. to the Fraction of a lb. Troy.
72. Reduce 3 qrs. 3 lb. 1 oz. 12½ drs. to the Fraction of a cwt.

73. Reduce 10 cwt. 18 lb. 1 oz. $\frac{1}{32}$ to the Fraction of a Ton.
74. Reduce 3 qrs. $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Fraction of an Ell English.
75. Reduce 2 f. 6 in. to the Fraction of a Yard.
76. Reduce 4 fur. 32 p. to the Fraction of a Mile.
77. Reduce 3 r. 2 p. to the Fraction of an Acre.
78. Reduce 42 gal. of Wine to the Fraction of a hhd.
79. Reduce 28 gal. of Beer to the Fraction of a Barrel.
80. Reduce 14 bu. 2 p. to the Fraction of a Chaldron.
81. Reduce 1 w. 3 d. 12 h. to the Fraction of a Month.
82. Reduce 243 d. 8 h. to the Fraction of a Year (allowing 365 Days to the Year.)

39. ADDITION of VULGAR FRACTIONS.

R U L E.

1. Reduce the given Fractions to a common Denominator, by Case V. in Reduction.
2. Add all the Numerators together for a new Numerator, under which subscribe the common Denominator. And if it is an improper Fraction, reduce it to its proper Terms (by Case IV.) and you have the Sum of all the Fractions.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Add $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$ together.
Thus (per Case V.) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{56}{168} + \frac{96}{168} + \frac{105}{168} = \frac{257}{168}$,
Then (per Case IV.) $\frac{257}{168} = 1 \frac{89}{168}$ the Sum required.
2. Add $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$ together.
3. Add $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$ together.
4. Add $\frac{2}{3}$, of $\frac{4}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ together.
5. Add $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ to $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.
6. Add $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ into one Sum.

To add mixed Numbers.

R U L E.

Reduce the Fractions to a common Denominator, and add them together, as before directed, and annex their Sum to the Sum of the Integers.

E X A M P L E S.

7. Add $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $17\frac{3}{4}$ together.

First $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Then $4 + 17 + 1\frac{1}{4} = 22\frac{1}{4}$ their Sum.

8. Add $7\frac{2}{3}$, $9\frac{4}{5}$, and $6\frac{7}{10}$ together.

9. Add $8\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{2}{3}$, $10\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{4}{5}$, and $12\frac{5}{6}$ into one Sum.

When the given Fractions are of several Denominations.

R U L E.

Reduce them to one Denomination (by Case VIII.) then add them together as before directed; or you may reduce them to their proper Quantities (by Case IX.) and add as in Sect. VII.

10. Add $\frac{2}{3}$ of a £ . to $\frac{7}{9}$ of a Shilling.

First $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{20}{1} = \frac{40}{3}$, then $\frac{40}{3} + \frac{7}{9} = \frac{120}{9} + \frac{7}{9} = \frac{127}{9}$ or $13\frac{8}{9}$.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ the Sum.

11. Add $\frac{2}{4}\frac{1}{6}$ of a £ . to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Shilling.

12. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb. Troy to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an oz.

13. Add $\frac{5}{8}$ of an cwt. to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a lb.

14. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Yard to $\frac{2}{5}$ of an Ell Eng.

15. To $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Mile add $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Yard.

16. Add $\frac{3}{8}$ of a Children to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Peck.

17. To $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Week add $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Month.

18. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Hour to $\frac{5}{8}$ of a Week.

19. Add $\frac{2}{5}$ of 12 l. + $4\frac{3}{7}\text{ l.}$ + $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{10}$ of a l. + $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Shilling into one Sum.

40. SUBTRACTION of VULGAR FRACTIONS.

R U L E.

1. Prepare the Fractions as before directed in Addition.

2. Subtract one Numerator from the other, and their Difference will be a new Numerator, under which subscribe the common Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

1. From $\frac{7}{8}$ take $\frac{3}{4}$. First $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ (per Case V.) will become $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$. then $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{6}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$ the Difference required.

2. It is required to subtract $\frac{2}{9}$ from $\frac{1}{12}$.

3. From

3. From $\frac{1}{8}\frac{9}{4}$ take $\frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{3}$.
4. From $\frac{1}{1}\frac{4}{7}$ take $\frac{1}{1}\frac{7}{1}$.
5. From $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ take $\frac{2}{3}$.
6. From $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{10}$ take $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. From $10\frac{3}{4}$ take $6\frac{5}{6}$.
8. From $17\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$ take $16\frac{6}{7}$.
9. From 12 take $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.
10. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Shilling take $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Penny.
11. From $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cwt. take $\frac{3}{4}$ of an oz.
12. From $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Yard, take $\frac{3}{8}$ of an Inch.
13. From $\frac{3}{8}$ of a Chaldron take $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Peck.
14. From $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Day take $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Hour.

41. MULTIPLICATION of VULGAR FRACTIONS.

R U L E.

1. Prepare the Fractions to be multiplied, i. e. reduce compound Fractions to simple ones, per Case II. bring mixed Numbers into improper Fractions, per Case III. and express whole Numbers Fraction-wise, by subscribing an Unit for a Denominator; then reduce the Fractions into their lowest Terms.
2. Multiply the Numerators into one another for a New Numerator; and the Denominators into one another for a New Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Multiply $\frac{4}{7}$ by $\frac{3}{5}$. Thus $\frac{4 \times 3}{7 \times 5} = \frac{12}{35}$ the Product required.
1. Mul. $\frac{6}{11}$ by $\frac{7}{12}$.
3. Mul. $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 6.
4. Multiply $17\frac{3}{5}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$.
5. Mul. $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$.
6. Mul. $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ of 12.
7. Mul. $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{10}{11}$ by 1.
8. Mul. $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of 14.
9. Mul. $3\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{1}{7}$, and this Product again by $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.

42. DIVISION of VULGAR FRACTIONS.

R U L E.

1. Prepare the Fractions as (before directed) in Multiplication.
2. Multiply

2. Multiply the Numerator of the Dividend into the Denominator of the dividing Fraction, for a New Numerator, and multiply the other Numerator and Denominator together for a New Denominator, or invert the Divisor, and then proceed as in Sect. 41.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Divide $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{9}$. Thus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 9 = 27 \\ 4 \times 2 = 8 \end{array} \right. = 3\frac{3}{8}$ the Quotient.

Or thus, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{2} = 2\frac{7}{8}$ as before:

2. Divide $\frac{6}{7}$ by $\frac{3}{5}$.

3. Divide $\frac{2}{11}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$.

4. Divide $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{2}{3}$.

5. Divide $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{7}{8}$.

6. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{5}$ of 12.

7. Divide $7\frac{2}{7}$ by 9.

8. Divide 96 by $14\frac{6}{11}$.

9. Divide $14\frac{3}{7}$ by $\frac{5}{4}$ of 12.

10. Divide $142\frac{7}{12}$ by $12\frac{3}{5}$.

11. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ of 6 by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$ of $\frac{11}{12}$.

43. The RULE of THREE DIRECT In VULGAR FRACTIONS.

There are two Methods to perform this Rule, the second of which is the most expeditious and easiest.

R U L E I.

Prepare the Fractions if required as in directed Multiplication, then proceed as in Sect. 12. Or,

R U L E II.

Having reduced the Fraction and stated the Question, as before directed.

Multiply the Denominator of your first Number into the Numerators of the second and third for a new Numerator; then multiply the Numerator of the first Number into the Denominator of the second and third, for a New Denominator, and place it under the New Numerator, for an Answer, which reduce to its proper Quantity.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Yard of Cloth cost $\frac{4}{5}$ of a £. what will $24\frac{3}{8}$ Yard come to at the same Rate?

First $24\frac{3}{8} = 12\frac{5}{8}$, then if $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. : $\frac{4}{5}$ £. : : $12\frac{5}{8}$ yds.

Now per Rule 1, $\frac{4}{5} \times 12\frac{5}{8} = 7\frac{8}{10}$ or $3\frac{9}{2}$, And $3\frac{9}{2} \div \frac{3}{4} = 15\frac{6}{6} = 26$ £. the Answer.

Or thus, per Rule 2, $4 \times 4 \times 195 = 3120$ N. And $3 \times 5 \times 8 = 120$ D.

Then $3120 \div 120 = 26$ £. the Answer as before.

2. If

2. If $2\frac{2}{5}$ Yards of Silk cost $3\frac{1}{4}l.$ what will $4\frac{4}{5}$ Yards cost at the same Rate?
3. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. cost $5s. 6d.$ what will $42\frac{3}{8}lb.$ of the same cost?
4. Suppose I give $14s. 8d.$ for $\frac{7}{9}$ cwt. what must be given for 8 cwt. of the same, at that Rate?
5. A Merchant makes an Assurance upon a Ship and Cargo, bound to a certain Port, Value $2700l. 10s.$ and agrees to pay 10 Guineas per Cent. what comes the Premium or Charges of the Assurance?
6. How much South Sea Stock, at $112\frac{1}{2}l.$ per Cent. will $1270l.$ Purchase?
7. A Mercer bought $4\frac{3}{4}$ Pieces of Silk, each Piece containing $22\frac{3}{8}$ Yards, and was to give $8s. 9d.$ per Yard; I demand the Value of the Whole?
8. If I give $100l. 10s. 6d.$ for 12 Pieces of Holland, at the Rate of $5s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per Ell Flemish; I demand how many Ells English each Piece contained?

44. The RULE of THREE INVERSE, In VULGAR FRACTIONS.

As I observed in the Rule of Three Direct, of there being two Methods of performing it, so likewise in this.

RULE I.

Prepare the Fraction as before directed, and then proceed as in Sect. 13, or,

RULE II.

Multiply the Denominator of the third Number into the Numerator of the first and second for a new Numerator; then multiply the Numerator of the third Number into the Denominator of the first and second, for a Denominator, which place under the Numerator for an Answer, and find the proper Quantity as before.

E X A M P L E S.

1. How many Yards of Cloth, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, are equal to $42\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of Ell wide?

Fir

First $42\frac{1}{2} = 8\frac{5}{2}$, then if $\frac{5}{4}$ Yards, : $8\frac{5}{8}$ Yards, :: $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard.

Now by Rule 1. $8\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} = 42\frac{5}{8}$, And $42\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = 17\frac{00}{24}$, or $70\frac{5}{8}$ Yards the Answer.

Or thus, but the Rule 2, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 85 \times 4 = 1700 \\ 4 \times 2 \times 4 = 24 \end{array} \right.$ or $70\frac{5}{8}$ Yards the

Answer, as before.

2. A lends B $25\frac{1}{3}l.$ for $6\frac{3}{4}$ Months; how long ought B to let A have $10\frac{3}{4}l.$ to requite his kindness?
3. If 4 Men can do a Piece of Work in $12\frac{3}{4}$ Hours, in how many Hours will 12 Men do the same?
4. If the Penny Loaf weighs $12\frac{2}{3}$ oz. when the Bushel of Wheat is sold for $5s.$ what is the Bushel worth, when the Penny Loaf weighs $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
5. Suppose A lends to B $100\frac{2}{3}l.$ for $6\frac{2}{3}$ Months, what Sum must B lend A for $3\frac{5}{6}$ Years to requite him?
6. How many Yards of Cloth at $8s. 6d.$ per Yard, must be given for $26\frac{5}{8}$ Yards, at $5s. 7d.$ per Yard?

45. The DOUBLE RULE of THREE In VULGAR FRACTIONS.

R U L E.

Prepare the Number as before directed, and then proceed as in (15)

E X A M P L E S.

1. What Principal, put to Interest, will gain $4l. 15s.$ in 9 Months, at $6l.$ per Cent. per Annum?

First, $4l. 15s. = 4\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{9}{4}l.$ And $9 \text{ mo.} = \frac{3}{4}$.

$l. \text{ Year. } l.$

Then $100 : \frac{1}{1} : \frac{6}{1}$

— : $\frac{3}{4} : 1\frac{9}{4}$

Now per Sect. 15. Rule 5. $\frac{6}{1} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{8}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$ the Divisor.

And $\frac{100}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times 1\frac{9}{4} = \frac{1900}{4} = 475$ the Dividend.

Then $475 \div \frac{9}{2} = \frac{250}{9} = 105l. 11s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. \frac{1}{3}$ the Answer.

2. Suppose 12 Students spend $14l. 6s. 8d.$ in 16 Days, how much will 18 Students spend in 34 Days?
3. If the Carriage of 40 cwt. 30 Miles cost $16l. 13s. 4d.$ what Weight may I have carried 80 Miles for $6l. 17s. 6d.$ at the same Rate?

4. Six

4. Six Men, with their Wives, upon Calculation, found that their Expences for three Months past amounted to 26*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* I demand what Time 14*l.* 15*s.* may be spent by 36 Men in the like Proportion?
5. If 30 Men can perform a Piece of Work in eleven Days, how many will accomplish another, four Times as big, in one fifth of the Time?
6. Agreed for the Carriage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tons of Goods, 3 Miles wanting $\frac{1}{10}$, for $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ of a Guinea: What was that per cwt. for a Mile?

QUESTIONS for EXERCISE in FRACTIONS.

1. Four Figures of nine may be so placed and disposed of as to denote and read for 100, neither more or less: Pray how is that to be done?
2. What Number is that, to which if $\frac{3}{10}$ of $1\frac{8}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{1}\frac{1}{3}$ be added, the Total will be 1?
3. What Number is that, from which, if you deduct the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, and to the Remainder add $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{4}{1}\frac{7}{9}$, the Sum will be 3?
4. What Number is that, to which if you add $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{5}$ of 12 more $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{5}$ of 27, and from the Total subtract $\frac{1}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$, less $\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{10}$ of $1\frac{1}{4}$, the Remainder shall be 8?
5. There is a Number, which, if multiplied by $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $2\frac{3}{4}$, will produce no more than 1: What is the Cube of that Number?
6. There is a Number, which, if divided by $1\frac{6}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{1}\frac{6}{6}$ will quote $9\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{7}$: Pray what is the Sqaare of that Number?
7. If $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Ship be worth $\frac{1}{9}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$ of $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the Cargo, Value at 12000*l.* what did both Ship and Cargo stand the Owners in?
8. A Person was possessed of a $\frac{3}{5}$ Share of a Copper Mine, and sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his Interest therein for 1710*l.* what was the reputed Value of the whole Property at the same Rate?
9. A Father devised $\frac{3}{8}\frac{4}{3}$ of his Estate to one of his Sons, and $\frac{3}{8}\frac{4}{3}$ of the Residue to another, and the Surplus to his Relict, for her Life; the Children's Legacies were

- were found to be 257*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* different: pray what Money did he leave the Widow the Use of?
10. A Person making his Will, gave to one Child $\frac{2}{3}$ of his Estate, to another $\frac{1}{3}$, and when these Legacies came to be paid, one turned out 540*l.* 10*s.* more than the other: What did the Testator die worth.
11. A Lad having got 4000 Nuts, in his Return home, was met by Mad Tom, who took from him $\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of his whole Stock. Raving Ned lights on him afterwards, and forced $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Remainder from him; unluckily Positive Jack found him, and required $\frac{7}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of what he had left. Smiling Dolly was by promise to have $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Quarter of what Nuts he brought home: how many then had the Boy left?
12. A younger Brother received 2200*l.* which was just $\frac{5}{8}$ of his elder Brother's Fortune; and 3 and $\frac{1}{8}$ Times the Elder's Money was $\frac{1}{2}$ as much again as the Father was worth; what was that?
13. In Distress at Sea, they threw out 17 hhds. of Sugar, worth 34*l.* per hhd. the Worth of which came up to but $\frac{4}{7}$ of the Indigo they cast overboard; besides which they threw out 13 Iron Guns, worth 18*l.* 10*s.* a-piece; the Value of all amounted to $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of that and the Ship and Loading: Pray what of the Value came into the Port?
14. If A. having $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ of the Half of a Trading Sloop and Cargo, worth 16131*l.* $\frac{7}{10}$ sells his Brother B $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of his Interest therein at prime Cost; what did it cost the Brother, and what did his Cousin P pay at the same Time for $\frac{9}{11}$ of the Remainder?
15. X, Y, and Z can, working together, complete a Stair-Case in 12 Days; Z is Man enough to do it alone in 24 Days, and X in 34: In what Time then could Y get it done himself?
16. A Father dying left his Son a Fortune, $\frac{3}{4}$ of which he ran through in six Months; $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Remainder held him a Twelve-month longer, at which Time he had bare 348*l.* left: Pray what did his Father bequeath him?
17. Kitty told her Brother George, that though her Fortune on her Marriage took 19312*l.* out of the Family, it

it was but $\frac{3}{5}$ of 2 Years Rent, Heaven be praised for this Yearly Income! pray what was it?

18. A merry young Fellow in a short Time got the better of $\frac{1}{3}$ of his Fortune; by Advice of his Friends he then gave 2200*l.* for an Exempt's Place in the Guards; his Profusion continued till he had no more than 880 Guineas left, which he found by Computation was just $\frac{3}{8}$ Part of his Money, after the Commission was bought: Pray what was his Fortune at first?
19. A Person dying, left his Wife with Child, and making his Will, ordered, that if she went with a Son, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Estate should belong to him, and the Remainder to his Mother; and if she went with a Daughter, he appointed the Mother $\frac{2}{3}$, and the Girl $\frac{1}{3}$: But it happened that she was delivered both of a Son and Daughter; by which she lost in Equity 2000*l.* more than if it had been only a Girl: What would have been her Dowry had she only had a Son?
20. A Cistern holds 103 Gallons, and being Brim full, has two Cocks to run off the Water; by the first of which, a three Gallon Pail will be filled in 60 Seconds, by the other in 75; in what Time will this Cistern be emptied through both these Apertures together, supposing the Efflux of the Water all the same?
21. A Politician having about him a certain Number of Crowns, said, if $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$ of what he had, were added together, they would make just Wilkes's Number (45); how many Crowns had he about him?
22. A Gentleman has an Orchard of Fruit Trees, one half of the Trees bearing Apples, one fourth Pears, one-sixth Plumbs, and one-twelfth of them bearing Cherries: How many Fruit Trees in all grow in the said Orchard?
23. A School-Master being asked how many Scholars he had, answered, If I had as many, and $\frac{1}{2}$ as many, and $\frac{1}{4}$ as many, I should have 99. How many had he?
24. In the Year I wrote this, if to my Age you add $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, (thereof), with $\frac{4}{5}$ more, The Number 74 will then be had.
 Ingenious Youths, my Age explore.

25. A, in a Scuffle, seized on $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Parcel of Sugar-Plumbs, B caught $\frac{3}{8}$ of it out of his Hands, and C laid hold on $\frac{3}{10}$ more; D ran off with all A had left, except $\frac{1}{7}$, which E afterwards secured sily for himself; then A and C jointly set upon B, who, in the Conflict, shed $\frac{1}{2}$ he had, which were equally picked up by D and E, who lay perdue. B then kicked down C's Hat, and to work they all went anew for what it contained; of which A got $\frac{1}{4}$, B $\frac{1}{3}$, D $\frac{2}{7}$, and C and E equal Shares of what was left of that Stock; D then struck $\frac{1}{4}$ of what A and B last acquired out of their Hand; they with Difficulty recovered $\frac{5}{8}$ of it in equal Shares again, but the other three carried off $\frac{1}{3}$ a piece of the same. Upon this they called a Truce, and agreed, that the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Whole be left by A at first, should be equally divided among them: How much of the Prize after this Distribution, remained with each of the Competitors?

T H E

TUTOR'S GUIDE.

P A R T III.

46. DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

A Decimal Fraction is a Fraction whose Denominator is always Unity or 1. with one or more Cyphers: thus, an Unit may be imagined to be equally divided into 10 Parts, and each of these into 10 more; so that by a continual Decimal Sub-division, the Unit may be supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, and so on without End, all being equal Parts, called tenth, hundredth, thousandth Parts of an Unit or 1.

In Decimal Fractions, the Figures of the Numerator are only expressed, the Denominator being omitted, because it is always known to consist of an Unit with so many Cyphers as there are Places in the Numerator.

A Decimal Fraction is distinguished from an Integer with a Point or Comma prefixed, thus ,5 which stands for $\frac{5}{10}$, ,75 for $\frac{75}{100}$; ,2752 for $\frac{2752}{10000}$; and 12,005 for $12\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Cyphers at the Right Hand of a Decimal Fraction alter not its Value; for ,5 or ,50 or ,5000 is each of them of the same Value, and are equal to $\frac{5}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; but Cyphers at the Left Hand, in a Decimal Fraction, decrease the Value in a tenfold Proportion, for ,05 is $\frac{5}{100}$ also ,0005 is $\frac{5}{10000}$, &c. all of which will plainly appear by the following

R 2

TABLE.

T A B L E.												
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 &c.
Millions.	C. of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.	Parts of Ten.	Parts of one Hundred.	Parts of one Thousand.	Parts of ten Thousand.	Parts of one C. Thousand.	Parts of a Million.

By the above Table it also plainly appears, that as whole Numbers increase towards the Left Hand by a tenfold Proportion, so Decimal Parts decrease towards the Right Hand by the same Proportion.

A finite Decimal is that which ends at a certain Number of Places; but an infinite is that which no where ends.

A circulating or recurring Decimal is that wherein one or more Figures are continually repeated.

Thus 64,766666, &c. is called a single circulate or recurring Decimal.

And 147,642642, &c. is called a compound recurring Decimal.

Note, In all Operations, if the Result consists of several Nines, reject them, and make the next superior Place a Unity more. Thus, for 17,1999 write 17,2; and for 12,99 write 13, &c.

47. ADDITION of DECIMALS.

Addition and Subtraction in Decimals are performed after the same Manner as Sect. 2, 3, of whole Numbers, Care being taken, that like Parts be placed under one another, and from their Sum or Difference cut off so many Decimal Parts as there are the most in any of the given Numbers, as for Example, add 14,074, 1476; 10,074, 214,5, and ,001247 together, placed thus :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14,074 \\
 ,1476 \\
 10,074 \\
 214,5 \\
 ,001247 \\
 \hline
 \text{Sum } 238,796847 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Sum of ,0476, 21,476, ,0067, ,64, 17,6, and ,20764?
2. Add ,427, 64,075, 27,6421, 10,8, ,0074, and 104,046842 together.
3. What is the Sum of ,274, ,076, ,64762, ,0706, ,47, ,007, and 968,42.

48. SUBTRACTION of DECIMALS.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Difference between 17,0076 and ,947.

$$\text{Thus } \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 17,0076 \\ ,947 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Diff. } \underline{16,0606}$$

2. What is the Difference between 176, and 10,764?
3. From 647, take ,00746.
4. What is the Difference between 74,6407 and 69,5?

49. MULTIPLICATION of DECIMALS.

Multiplication in Decimals is also performed as in Sect. 4. of whole Numbers, no Regard being had to the Decimals as such, till the Product is obtained, but then so many Decimal Places must be cut off (with a Comma) from the Right Hand of the Product, as there are Decimals contained in the Multiplier and Multiplicand.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Multiply 74,674 by 12,768.

R. 3.

Mul.

Multiplicator 7,4674 here are four } Decimal Places, which
 Multiplicand 12,768 here are three } added together make 7.

Product 95,3437632 so then I cut off 7 Places here from the
 Right Hand.

2. Multiply, 17504 by 76. Mul. 27,42, by 3,56.

3. Mul. 8,04704 by ,2575. 4. Mul. 5745 by ,0675.

But if it happens, that when the Operation is finished, there are not so many Figures in the Product, as there ought to be Decimal Places by the Rule, when this is the Case, you must supply the Defect, by prefixing Cyphers to the Left Hand of the Product, to make the Number of Places equal, as in these

E X A M P L E S.

5. Mul. ,4 by ,2.

6. Mul. ,047 by ,046.

7. Mul. ,000476 by ,00078.

8. Mul. ,47 by ,0008.

C O N T R A C T I O N S.

1. When any proposed Number of Decimals is to be multiplied by 20, 100, 1000, &c. it is only removing the separating Point in the Multiplicand, so many Places toward the Right Hand as there are Cyphers in the Multiplier.

9. Mul. 2.74 by 10.

10. Mul. ,2746 by 100.

11. Mul. 1076 by 1000.

12. Mul. ,42768 by 10000.

2. When the Product will contain more Decimals than are necessary for the present Purpose, the Work may be contracted thus,

Write down the Multiplicand as usual, then write under it the Multiplier inverted, with the Units Place thereof under that Place of the Multiplicand, whose Place you intend the Product shall extend to; then multiply as usual, by each Figure of the Multiplier, beginning with those of the Multiplicand which stand over it, neglecting those to the Right Hand, unless so far as to observe what would arise from multiplying the Figures immediately foregoing, which must be taken in at the beginning of each Line, the first Figure of each particular Product must stand underneath one another.

13. Let it be required to multiply 47,274649 by 37,4767, and let there be only four Places of Decimals.

Contracted.

47,274649 Multiplicand.
7674,73 Multiplier inverted.

14182395
3309225
189099
33092
2836
331

1771,6978

Common Way.

47,274649
37,4767

330|922543
2836|47894
33022|2543
189098|596
3309225|43
14182394|7

1771,6978|381783

The Reason of this Contraction will easily occur to any one who considers the Work the common Way, as it stands above.

The perpendicular Line there drawn among the Figures, cuts off all the superfluous Part of the Work to the Right Hand, and leaves the significant Part on the Left, which answers to the contracted Part, so that the inverted Order must needs appear very plain.

Note, in multiplying the Figure left out every Time, next the Right Hand in the Multiplicand, if the Product be 5, or upwards to 15, carry 1; if 15, or upwards to 25, carry 2, and if 25, or upwards to 35, carry 3, &c.

14. Let it be required to multiply 3,47678, by 27,6782, and to have only three Places of Decimals in the Product.
15. Multiply 47,689464 by 26,17694 retaining five Decimals in the Product.

50. DIVISION of DECIMALS.

Division of Decimals, the Work is also performed as in Whole Numbers, the only Difficulty is in valuing the Quotient, which will be very easy by observing either of the following (general) Rules.

RULE.

R U L E.

1. The first Figure in the Quotient is always of the same Value with that Figure of the Dividend, which answers or stands over the Place of Units in the Divisor.
 2. The Quotient must always have so many Decimal Places, as the Dividend has more than the Divisor.
- To make the Rule more easy, I shall divide it into four Cases.

C A S E I.

When the Decimal Places in the Divisor and Dividend are equal, the Quotient will be whole Numbers.

Note, If there be a Remainder after all the Dividend Figures are used, the Quotient may be continued to what Number of Decimals you please, by subjoining a Cypher continually to the last Remainder.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Divide 1735,5 by 6,5
2. Divide ,8332 by ,0084.
3. Divide 49,3066 by ,0574.
4. Divide 17,46 by ,47.

C A S E II.

When there are not so many Places of Decimals in the Dividend as there are in the Divisor, annex Cyphers to make them equal, and the Quotient will be whole Numbers.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Divide 186,9 by 7,476.
6. Divide 14,41 by ,7875.
7. Divide 104 by ,04.
8. Divide 6 by ,008.

C A S E III.

When the Place of Decimals in the Dividend exceed those in the Divisor, cut off the Excess for Decimal Parts in the Quotient.

E X A M P L E S.

9. Divide 1229,42112 by 34.
10. Divide 754,4578 by 4,7.
11. Divide 246,1476 by 604,25.
12. Divide 7,268401 by 119.

C A S E

C A S E IV.

If, after the Division is finished, there are not so many Figures in the Quotient as there ought to be Places of Decimals by the general Rule, then so many Cyphers must be prefixed to the left Hand of the Quotient as there are Places wanting.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 13. Divide 6,7258 by 647. | 14. Divide ,0008136 by 678. |
| 15. Divide ,0072 by 12. | 16. Divide ,016728 by 2,46. |

C O N T R A C T I O N S.

When the Divisor is an Unit or 1, with any Number of Cyphers, as 10, 100, 1000, &c. the Quotient will be the same Figures as the Dividend, having the Decimal Point removed so many Places farther towards the Left-Hand as there are Cyphers in the Divisor.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 17. Divide 24,6 by 10. | 18. Divide ,4076 by 100. |
| 19. Divide 487,67 by 1000. | 20. Divide 474,6 by 1000. |

There is also a compendious Way of contracting the Work, reverse to that in Page 187, by which much Labour is saved, especially when the Divisor hath many Places of Decimal Parts in it; and is performed by the following

R U L E.

By the first Rule find what is the Value of the first Figure in the Quotient; then, by knowing the Denomination of the first Figure, the Decimal Places may be reduced to any Number proposed, by taking as many of the Left-Hand Figures of the Dividend as will answer them, and in dividing, omit, or prick off one Figure of the Divisor at each Operation, that is, for every Figure you place in the Quotient, prick off one in the Divisor; having a due Regard to the Increase which would arise from the Figure so omitted. (See Note in Page 187.)

E X A M P L E S.

21. Let it be required to divide 642,17684, by 67,68426, and retain four Places of Decimals in the Quotient.

Con-

Contracted Way.

6,768426)642,17684(94,8783.

60915834

3501850

2707370

594480

541474

53006

47379

5627

5415

212

203

9

Common Way.

6,786426(642,176840)94,8634

60915830

33018500

27073704

59447960

54147408

53005520

47378982

56265380

54147408

21179720

2005278

74442

22. Divide 913,08 by 2137,2 and let the Quotient only contain three Decimal Places.

23. Divide 6109,2674 by 240,649 and let there be only four Places of Decimals in the Quotient.

24. Divide 165,9923 by 52,7438, and let there be only two Places of Decimals in the Quotient.

51. REDUCTION of DECIMALS.

CASE I.

To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to a Decimal.

R U L E.

Add Cyphers to the Numerator, and divide by the Denominator, the Quotient will be the Decimal Fraction required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ to a Decimal.

Thus 4)1,00(.25 the Decimal required.

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ to a Decimal.

3. Reduce

3. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{16}$, to Decimals.
4. Reduce $\frac{5}{24}$ to a Decimal.
5. Reduce $\frac{5}{12}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ to a Decimal.
6. Reduce $\frac{4}{7}$ to a Decimal.
7. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ to a Decimal.
8. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ to a Decimal.
9. Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{12}$ to a Decimal.

C A S E II.

To reduce Coins, Weights, Measures, &c. into Decimals.

R U L E I.

Reduce the given Money, Weights, &c. into the lowest Denomination or Name mentioned, for a Dividend, then reduce the Integer into the same Denomination for a Divisor, the Result will be the Decimal required.

R U L E II.

Write the given Denomination or Parts orderly under each other, the inferior or least Parts being uppermost; let these be the Dividends. Against each Part on the left Hand, write the Number thereof contained in one of its superior; let these be Divisors. Then beginning with the lowest Denomination with Cyphers added (making a Dot between the Cyphers and the Figure) and divide, writing the Quotient of each Division, as Decimal Parts on the right Hand of the Dividend next below it: and let this mixt Number be divided by its Divisor, and so on, till all be finished, and the last Quotient will be the Decimal required.

R U L E III.

To reduce Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; if the Number of Shillings be even, take Half for the first Place of Decimals, and let the second and third Places be fitted up with the Farthing contained in the remaining Pence and Farthing, always remembering to add 1, when they are 25, if 40 add 2: but if the Number of Shillings be odd, multiply them by 5, and proceed with the Pence and Farthings as before.

E X-

E X A M P L E S.

1. Reduce 17s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the Decimal of a Pound.

By Rule I.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Thus } \begin{array}{c} s. \\ 17 \\ 12 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d. \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \end{array}$$

210

4

l. qrs. —

1=960)843,0(,878125, the Decimal required.

By Rule II. thus,

$$4)3,00$$

$$12)6,75$$

$$20)17,5625$$

By Rule III. thus,

$$17s. \quad 6\frac{3}{4}d.$$

$$5 \quad 4$$

$$85 \quad 27 + 1 = 28$$

$$28$$

,878125 the Decimal as before. ,878 the Decimal.

2. Reduce 6s. 9d. to the Decimal of a £.
3. Reduce 9s. to the Decimal of a Guinea.
4. Reduce 14s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the Decimal of a Moidore.
5. Reduce 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the Decimal of a £.
6. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Penny to the Decimal of a £.
7. Reduce 11 dwts. to the Decimal of a lb. Troy.
8. Reduce 10 Drams to the Decimal of a lb. Avoirdupoise.
9. Reduce 3 qrs. 14 lb. to the Decimal of a cwt.
10. Reduce 6 Inches to the Decimal of a Yard.
11. Reduce 6 Furlongs to the Decimal of a League.
12. Reduce 18 gall. 2 qts. of Wine to the Decimal of a hhd.
13. Reduce 3 qts. 1 pt. of Ale to the Decimal of a Barrel.
14. Reduce 8 Perches to the Decimal of an Acre.
15. Reduce 4 bush. 2 pks. to the Decimal of a Chaldron.
16. Reduce 12 Minutes to the Decimal of an Hour.
17. Reduce 12 Days to the Decimal of a Year (Julian).

By this Rule the following Decimal Tables are made.

Decimal

Decimal TABLES of COIN, WEIGHT, and MEASURES

TABLE I.

COIN.

1 £ Ster. the Interger

<i>Sh.</i>	<i>dec.</i>	<i>Sh.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
19	,95	9	,45
18	,9	8	,4
17	,85	7	,35
16	,8	6	,3
15	,75	5	,25
14	,7	4	,2
13	,65	3	,15
12	,6	2	,1
11	,55	1	,05
10	,5		

9	,75
8	,666666
7	,583333
6	,5
5	,416666
4	,333333
3	,25
2	,166666
1	,083333

Note, This Table
of oz. will also
serve for Inches
Months or Doz.

<i>Penny weight.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
10	,041666
9	,0375
8	,033333
7	,029166
6	,025
5	,020833
4	,016666
3	,0125
2	,008333
1	,004166

<i>Grain.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
20	,003472
10	,001736
9	,001562
8	,001389
7	,001215
6	,001042
5	,000868
4	,000694
3	,000521
2	,000347
1	,000173
$\frac{1}{2}$	,000086

TABLE III.

AVOIRDUPOISE.

112 lb. the Integ.

<i>Quart.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
1	,75
2	,5
3	,25

<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
20	,178571
10	,089286
9	,080357
8	,071428
7	,0625
6	,053571
5	,044643
4	,035714
3	,026786
2	,017857
1	,008928

<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
10	,00558
9	,005022
8	,004464
7	,003906
6	,003348
5	,00279
4	,002232
3	,001673
2	,001116
1	,000558

<i>Drams.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
10	,000348
9	,000313
8	,000279
7	,000244
6	,000209
5	,000174
4	,000139

TABLE II.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 lb. the Integer.

<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Decimals.</i>
11	,916666
10	,833333

Decimal TABLES of COIN, WEIGHT, and MEASURE.

3	,000104	9	,035714	Pints	Decim.	Busb.
2	,000069	8	,031746	4	,5	4
1	,000034	7	,027	3	,375	3
$\frac{1}{2}$	,000017	6	,023809	2	,25	2
		5	,019841	1	,125	1

TABLE IV.
AVOIRD. WEIGHT.
1 lb. the Integer.

Ounces.	Decimals.
8	,5
7	,4375
6	,375
5	,3125
4	,25
3	,1875
2	,125
1	,0625

Drams.	Decimals.
8	,03125
7	,027343
6	,023437
5	,019531
4	,015625
3	,011718
2	,007812
1	,003906

TABLE V.
LIQUID MEASURE.
1 Tun the Integer.

Gallons.	Decimals.
100	,396825
90	,357141
80	,317462
70	,27
60	,238095
50	,198412
40	,15873
30	,119047
20	,079365
10	,039682

Pints.	Decimals.
4	,001984
3	,001488
2	,000992
1	,000496

A Hoghead the
Integer.

Gallons.	Decimals.
30	,47619
20	,31746
10	,15873
9	,142857
8	,126984
7	,111111
6	,095238
5	,079365
4	,063492
3	,047619
2	,031746
1	,015873

Pints.	Decimals.
3	,005952
2	,003968
2	,001984

TABLE VI.
MEASURE.Liquid. Dry.
1 Gallon. 1 Quarter.
Integer.

2 pt.	Decim.	Peck.
3	,09375	3
2	,0625	2
1	,03125	1

Decimals.	2 Pk.
,023437	3
,015615	2
,007812	1

Decimals.	Pints.
,005859	3
,003906	2
,001953	1

TABLE VII.
LONG MEASURE.
1 Mile the Integer.

Yards.	Decimals.
1000	,568182
900	,511364
800	,454545
700	,397727
600	,340909
500	,284091
400	,227272
300	,170454
200	,113636
100	,056818
90	,051136
80	,045454
70	,039773
60	,034091
50	,028409
40	,022727
30	,017045
20	,011364

Decimal TABLES of COIN, WEIGHT, and MEASURE.

10	,005682	4	,010959	Nails.	Decimals.
9	,005114	3	,008219	3	,1875
8	,004545	2	,005479	2	,125
7	,003977	1	,002739	1	,0625
6	,003409	1 Day the Integer.			
5	,002841	Hours.	Decimals.	TABLE X.	
4	,002273	20	,833333	LEAD WEIGHT.	
3	,001704	10	,416666	1 Fother the Integer	
2	,001139	9	,375		
1	,000568	8	,333333	Hund.	Decimals.
Feet.	Decimals.	7	,291666	10	,51282
2	,0003787	6	,25	9	,461538
1	,0001894	5	,208333	8	,410256
Inch.	Decimals.	4	,166666	7	,358974
6	,0000947	3	,125	6	,307692
3	,0000474	2	,083333	5	,25641
2	,000315	1	,041666	4	,205128
1	,0000158	Minutes	Decimals.	3	,153846
TABLE VIII.		50	,034722	2	,102564
TIME.		40	,027777	1	,051282
1 Year the Integer		30	,020833	Qrs.	
Days.	Decimals.	20	,013888	2	,025641
300	,821918	10	,006944	1	,01282
200	,547945	9	,00625		
100	,273963	8	,005555	Pounds	Decimals.
90	,246575	7	,004861	14	,0064102
80	,219178	6	,004166	13	,0059523
70	,191781	5	,003472	12	,0054945
60	,164383	4	,002777	11	,0050366
50	,136786	3	,002083	10	,0045787
40	,109589	2	,001388	9	,0041208
30	,082192	1	,000694	8	,003663
20	,054794	TABLE IX.			
10	,027397	CLOTH MEASURE.			
9	,024657	1 Yard the Integer.			
8	,021918	Quart.	Decimals.	7	,0032051
7	,019178	3	,75	6	,0027472
6	,016438	2	,5	5	,0022893
5	,013699	1	,25	4	,0018315
				3	,0013736
				2	,0009157
				1	,0004578

C A S E III.

To find the Value of any Decimal Fraction, in Money, Weight, Measure, &c.

R U L E.

Multiply the Decimal by the Number of Parts of the next inferior Denomination, cutting off so many Places for Decimals to the Right Hand, as your given Decimal consists of, and those to the Left will be Integers; then multiply the remaining Decimals by the next inferior Denomination, and cut off for Decimals as before; thus proceed till you have brought it into the least Parts of the Integer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Value of ,878125 of a Pound Sterling?

Thus ,878125
 $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 17,562500 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 6,7500 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

grs. 3,00

Answer, 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the Value required.

2. What is the Value of ,3375 of a £.
3. What is the Value of ,45 of a Guinea?
4. What is the Value of ,72708 of a Moidore?
5. What is the Value of ,00243 of a lb. Troy?
6. What is the Value of ,3375 of a Ton?
7. What is the Value of ,0396 of a lb. Avoirdupois?
8. What is the Value of ,875 of a cwt?
9. What is the Value of ,16669 of a Yard?
10. What is the Value of ,259 of a League?
11. What is the Value of ,29365 of a hhd. of Wine?
12. What is the Value of ,875 of a Barrel of Ale?
13. What is the Value of ,05 of an Acre?
14. What is the Value of ,125 of a Chaldron of Coals?
15. What is the Value of ,4765 of a Day?

E X.

53. EXTRACTION of the SQUARE ROOT.

Extracting the Square Root is to find out such a Number as being multiplied into itself, the Product will be equal to the given Number.

As the Square Root of 81 is 9, consequently $9 \times 9 = 81$ the given Number.

Roots.		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Squares.		1		4		9		16		25		36		49		64		81	

To extract the Square Root of any Number observe the following

R U L E.

1. Point the given Number or Resolvend into Periods of two Figures each, beginning at the Unit's Place.
2. Find by the Table the greatest Square Number that is contained in the first Period towards the Left Hand, placing the Square Number under the first Period, and the Root thereof in the Quotient (as in Division), subtract that Square out of the said Period, and to the Remainder bring down the next Period for a Dividend.
3. Double the Quotient or Root, and place it for a Divisor, seek how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend (reserving always the Unit's Place), and put the Answer in the Quotient, and also on the Right Hand of the Divisor: then multiply the Divisor by the last Figure put in the Quotient (as in common Division), the Product subtract from the Dividend, and to the Remainder bring down the next Period, which proceed with as before.

Note 1, But if it happens that the given Resolvend is not a perfect Square, Cube, &c. then something will remain after Extraction hath been made throughout all the Points; when this is the Case, you must annex Cyphers according as the proposed Power requires, viz. by Pairs or Twos in the Square; Threes in the Cube, &c. and the Operations continued as before.

2. If the given Resolvend consists of a Whole Number and Decimals together, make the Number of Decimals even by adding Cyphers to them.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Let it be required to extract the Square Root of 74770609.

Thus $\sqrt{74770609} = 8647$. the Root required.
 $64 =$ the greatest Square in 74.

1. Divisor $166)1077$ Dividend.
 $996 = 1724 \times 4$.

2. Divisor $1724)8106$
 $6896 = 1724 \times 4$.

3. Divisor $17287)121006$
 $121009 = 17287 \times 7$.

$8647 \times 8647 = 74770609$, the Proof.

2. What is the Square Root of 60516?
3. What is the Square Root of 7658?
4. What is the Square Root of 39342864?
5. What is the Square Root of 8209667940,529?
6. What is the Root ,000729?
7. What is the Square Root of 2?
8. What is the Square Root of 2,2710957?
9. What is the Root of 36,00000625?

To extract the SQUARE ROOT OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.
 R U L E.

Reduce the Fraction or Fractional Parts to its lowest Terms, and if it be a mixed Number, to an improper Fraction; then extract the Square Root of the Numerator for a new Numerator, and the Square Root of the Denominator for a new Denominator.

E X A M P L E S.

10. What is the Square Root of $\frac{288}{648}$?

Thus, First $\frac{288}{648}$ reduced to its lowest Term is $= \frac{4}{9}$.

Then $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$ the Root required.

11. What is the Square Root of $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}$?

First $17 \times 27 + 16 = \frac{441}{25}$

Then $\sqrt{\frac{441}{25}} = \frac{21}{5}$ or $4\frac{1}{5}$, the Root required.

12. What is the Root of $\frac{25}{81}$?

13. What is the Square Root of $\frac{225}{32}$?

14. What is the Square Root of $10\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{9}$?

15. What is the Square Root of $\frac{4608}{6272}$?

16. What is the Square Root of $\frac{726}{864}$?

17. What is the Square Root of $27\frac{9}{16}$?

S U R D S.

To extract the Square Roots of Vulgar Fractions, when they be Surds, i. e. a Number where a Root can never be exactly found.

R U L E.

Reduce the Fraction or Fractional Part to its lowest Terms, then reduce it to a Decimal, and annex that Decimal to the Whole Number (if any) and extract the Square Root therefrom.

E X A M P L E S.

16. What is the Square Root of $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{7}\frac{5}{6}$?

Thus, First $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{7}\frac{5}{6}$ reduced to a Decimal is, .213613.

Then $\sqrt{.283613} = .5325+$. the Root required.

17. What is the Square Root of $8\frac{3}{7}$?

18. What is the Square Root of $\frac{597}{676}$?

19. What is the Square Root of $76\frac{1}{4}$?

54. The USE of the SQUARE ROOT.

C A S E I.

To find a mean Proportion between any two given Numbers.

R U L E.

Multiply the two given Numbers together, and extract the Square Root of the Product, which Root will be a mean Proportional sought.

EXAMPLES.

E X A M P L E 8.

1. What is the mean Proportional between 4 and 9?

Thus, First $9+4=36$.

Then $\sqrt[2]{36}=6$, the mean Proportion.

$$\therefore 4 : 6 :: 6 : 9.$$

2. What is the mean Proportional between 67 and 124?

C A S E II.

To find the Side of a Square equal in Area to any given Superficies.

R U L E.

Extract the Square Root of the given Superfices, which Root will be the Side of the Square sought.

E X A M P L E S.

3. If the Area of a given Circle is 4276,5, I demand the Side of a Square, whose superficial Content shall be equal thereto.

Thus $\sqrt[2]{4276,5}=65,395$, the Side of the Square required.

4. Suppose I have an elliptical or irregular Fish-Pond, containing in Surface 9 Acres, 2 Roods, 15 Perches, and would have a square one of the same Content; I desire you'd tell how many Yards each Side must be.
5. If the Content of a given Circle be 160, what is the Side of a Square equal thereto?

C A S E III.

Having the Area of a Circle, to find the Diameter.

R U L E.

As 355 : 452 :: or, as 1 : 1,273239 :: so is the Area to the Square of the Diameter : or multiply the Square Root of the Area by 1,12837, and the Product will be the Answer.

See Problem 6, in Mensuration.

E X A M P L E S.

6. Required the Diameter of a Circle that will comprehend within its Circumference the Quantity of an Acre of Land.

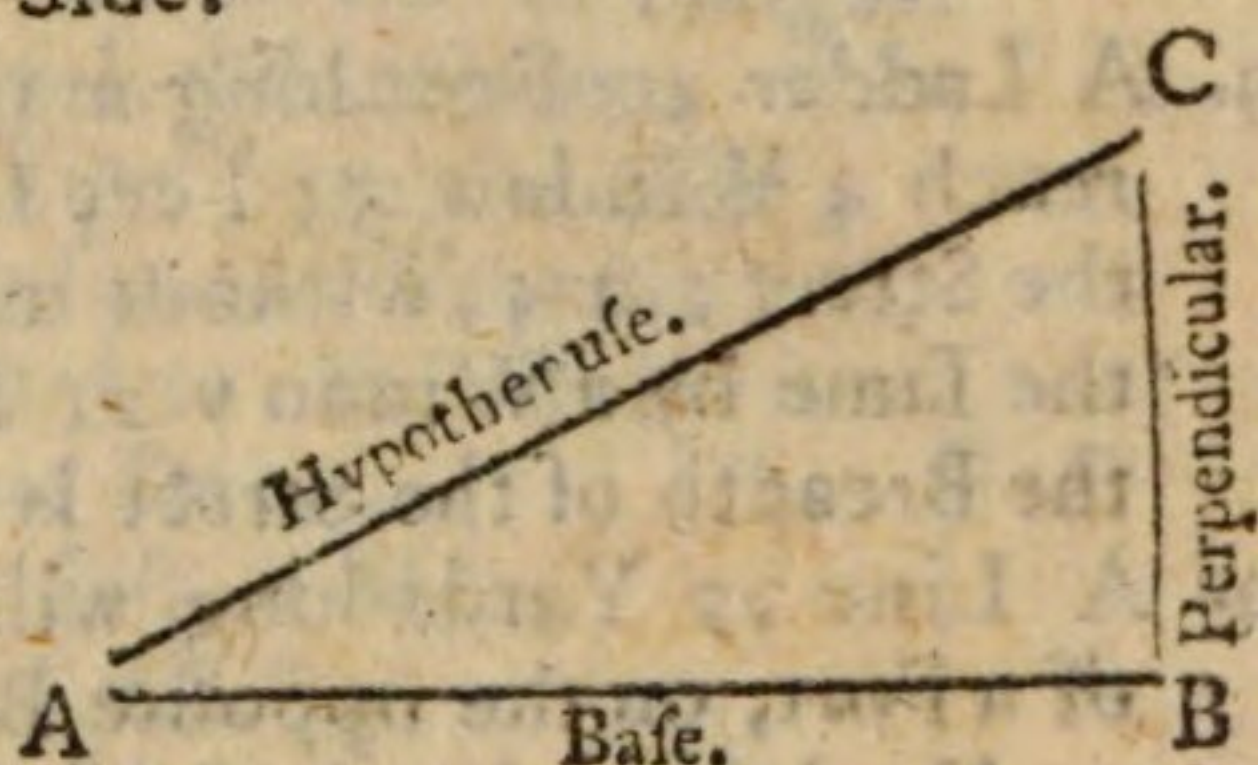
An Acre of Land contains 4840 square Yards, then $355 : 452 :: 4840 : 6162,4788$ Square of the Diameter.

$\therefore \sqrt{6162,4788} = 78,5$ yds. the Diameter required.

7. In the Midst of a Meadow well stored with Grass,
I took just two Acres to tether my Horse ;
How long must the Cord be, that feeding all round,
He mayn't graze less or more than these two Acres of
Ground.

C A S E IV.

Any two Sides of a right-angled Triangle, A B C, being given, to find the remaining Side.



1. The Base and Perpendicular being given, to find the Hypothenuse.

R U L E.

Square each Side, add the Squares together, and the Square Root of this Sum gives the Hypothenuse required.

2. If the Hypothenuse and one Side be given, to find the other Side.

R U L E.

From the Square of the Hypothenuse, subtract the Square of the given Side, the Square Root of the Remainder gives the Side required.

E X A M P L E S.

8. At Matlock, near the Peak in Derbyshire, where are many surprising Curiosities in Nature, is a Rock by the Side of the River Derwent, rising perpendicular to a wonderful Height, which being inaccessible, I endeavoured to measure, and found by a mathematical

tical Method, that the Distance between the Place of Observation and the Foot of the Rock to be $55\frac{1}{2}$ Yards, and from the Top of the Rock to the said Place, to be $140\frac{1}{2}$ Yards (nearly), required the Height of this stupendous Work ?

First $140,5 \times 140,5 = 19740,25$ Square of the Hypothennuse.
And $55,5 \times 55,5 = 3080,25$ ditto of the Base.

16660 Diff. of their Squares.

$\therefore \sqrt{16660} = 129,07$ the Height required nearly.

9. A Ladder 40 Feet long may be so planted, that it shall reach a Window 33 Feet from the Ground on one Side the Street ; and, without moving it at the Foot, will do the same by a Window 21 Feet high on the other Side ; the Breadth of the Street is required ?
10. A Line 27 Yards long will exactly reach from the Top of a Fort, on the opposite Bank of a River, known to be 23 Yards broad : the Height of the Wall is required ?
11. Suppose a Light-House built on the Top of a Rock, the Distance between the Place of Observation and that Part of the Rock level with the Eye, and directly under the Building, is given 310 Fathoms ; the Distance from the Top of the Rock to the Place of Observation is 423 Fathoms ; and from the Top of the Building 425 : the Height of the Edifice is required ?
12. Two Ships set sail from the same Port, one of them sails due East 50 Leagues, the other due North 84 : How far are they asunder ?
13. The Height of an Elm, growing in the middle of a circular Island 30 Feet in Diameter, plumbs 53 Feet, and a Line, stretched from the Top of the Tree straight to the hither Edge of the Water, 112 Feet : What then is the Breadth of the Moat, supposing the Land on the other Side the Water to be level ?
14. Require the Length of a Shoar, that being to strut 11 Feet from the Upright of a Building, will support a Jamb 23 Feet 10 Inches from the Ground ?

15. There are two Columns, in the Ruins of Persepolis, left standing upright, one is 64 Feet above the Plane, the other 50; between these, in a right Line, stands an ancient Statue, the Head whereof is 97 Feet from the Summit of the higher, and 86 Feet from the Top of the lower Column; the Base whereof measures just 76 Feet to the Center of the Figure's Base: By these Notices, the Distance of the Top of the Column may be, by Numbers, easily found.
16. A Castle Wall there was, whose Height was found To be an hundred Feet from th' Top to th' Ground; Against the Wall a Ladder stood upright, Of the same Length the Castle was in Height. A waggish Youth did the Ladder slide, (The Bottom of it) ten Feet from the Side; Now I would know how far the Top did fall, By pulling out the Ladder from the Wall.
17. As I was walking out one Day, Which happened on the first of May, As Luck would have it, I did spy, A May-Pole raised up on high, The which at first me much surpris'd, Not being before-hand advertis'd Of such a strange uncommon Sight; I said I would not stir that Night, Nor rest content, until I'd found, Its Height exact from off the Ground; But when these Words I just had spoke, A Blast of Wind the May-Pole broke, Whose broken Piece I found to be Exact in Length Yards sixty-three, Which by its fall broke up a Hole, Twice fifteen Yards from off the Pole; But this being all that I can do, The May-Pole now being broke in two Unequal Parts, to aid a Friend, Ye Youths, pray then an Answer send.

C A S E V.

Any Number of Men being given, to form them into a square Battle, or to find the Number of Ranks and Files.

RULE.

R U L E.

Extract the Square Root of the Number of Men given, will give the Number of Men either in Rank or File.

E X A M P L E.

18. A General disposing his Army into a square Battle, finds he has 23716 Men; required the Number in Rank and File.

55. The EXTRACTION of the CUBE ROOT.

To extract the Cube Root is to find out a Number, which being multiplied into itself, and then again into the Product, produceth the given Number.

As the Cube Root of 29 is 9, consequently $9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$ the given Number, and so of others, as in the following Table.

Roots.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cube.	1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729

R U L E.

1. Make a Point over every third Figure given, beginning at the Units Place, seek the greatest Cube to the first Point on the Left Hand (by the Table) whose Root place in the Quotient, then subtract its Cube from the Period, and to the Remainder (if any) bring down the three Figures, or your next Period, and call it your Dividend.
2. Find a Divisor by calling your Quotient Figure, with a Cypher joined to it, r ; then three Times the Square of r will be your Divisor, seek how often it is contained in the Dividend, and put the Answer in the Quotient as in Division, only with this Difference: call the said Quotient Figure last put up e , and multiply your Divisor by it, and place the Produce underneath the Dividend, then multiply the Square of e , by three Times r , and place it also under the Dividend; lastly, cube the Figure you called

called e, and place it under the Dividend : then add the three Products together, gives the Subtrahend, which subtract from your last Dividend, and to the Remainder bring down the next Period, and proceed as before.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Cube Root of 21024576?

21024576 (276, the Root required.

8

3rs=1200)13024

8400=3rre

2940=3ree

343 eee

} here r, is 20,
and e, 7.

11683

3rr=218700)1341576

1312200=3rre

29160=3rre

216=eee

} here r, is 270,
and e, 6.

1341576

.....

2. Extract the Cube Root of 92398647.
3. What is the Cube Root of 2716243264?
4. What is the Cube Root of 91?
5. What is the Cube Root of 67527834239?
6. Extract the Cube Root out of 4764,75.
7. The Solidity of a Cube is 36155,027576 Inches, what is the Side of that Cube?
8. What is the Side of that Cube, which contains 67667,921875 solid Inches?
9. What is the Cube Root of 219365329?
10. What is the Cube Root of 3105926,917?
11. What is the Cube Root of ,000421875?

12. What is the Side of a Cube, whose Solidity is 28022810,390625?

To extract the CUBE ROOT of a VULGAR FRACTION.

Note, the same Rules, with regard to Fractions, which given in Page 197, must be observed here, only extracting the Cube Root instead of the Square; that is, reduce the Fractions to their lowest Terms; if it be a mixed Number, to an improper Fraction; and if a Surd, to a Decimal.

E X A M P L E S.

13. What is the Cube Root of $\frac{324}{1500}$?
 14. What is the Cube Root of $\frac{352}{1188}$?
 15. What is the Cube Root of $5\frac{104}{125}$?
 16. What is the Cube Root of $405\frac{28}{25}$?

S U R D S.

17. What is the Cube Root of $5\frac{3}{5}$?
 18. What is the Cube Root of $7\frac{5}{7}$?

56. The USE of the CUBE ROOT.

C A S E I.

To find the Side of a Cube that shall be equal in Solidity to any given Solid, as a Globe, Cylinder, Prism, Cone, &c.

R U L E.

Extract the Cube Root of the solid Content of the given Body, which Root will be the Side of the Cube required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. There is a Stone of a cubic Form, which contains 21925 solid Feet, what is the superficial Content of one of its Sides.

C A S E II.

Having the Dimensions of any solid Body, to find the Dimensions of another Similar Solid, that shall be any Number of Times greater or less than the Solid given.

R U L E.

R U L E.

Multiply the Cube of each Side by the Difference between the Solid given and that required, if greater (or divide by the Difference if less) than the Solid given : then extract the Cube Root of each Product or Quotient, which will give the Dimensions of the Solid required.

E X A M P L E S.

3. Suppose the Length of a Ship's Keel to be 125 Feet, the Breadth of the Midship Beam 25 Feet, and the Depth of the Hold 15 Feet ; I demand the Dimensions of another Ship of the same Form, that shall carry three Times the Burthen ?
4. Again, I demand the Dimension of another Ship of the same Form, that shall only be Half the Burthen of that whose Dimensions are given as above ?

C A S E III.

Having the Dimensions and Capacity of a Solid, to find the Dimensions of a similar Solid of a different Capacity.

R U L E.

Like Solids are in triplicate Portion to their homologous Sides, therefore it will be as the Cube of a Dimension : is to its given Weight :: so is the Cube of any like Dimension : to the Weight sought.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If a Ship of 300 Tons Burthen be 75 Feet long in the Keel, I demand the Burthen of another Ship, whose Keel is 100 Feet long.
2. Suppose a Ball of 4 Inches Diameter weighs 18lb. I demand the Diameter of another that weighs 114lb.
3. If a Brass Saker, whose Diameter is 11,5 Inches, weighs 1000lb. what will another Piece of Ordnance (of the same Metal and Shape) weigh, whose Diameter is 20,83 Inches ?

C A S E IV.

To find two mean Proportionals between two given Numbers.

R U L E.

Divide the greater Extreme by the less, and the Cube Root of the Quotient multiplied by the less Extreme gives the lesser Mean ; multiply the said Cube Root by the lesser Mean, and the Product will be the greater mean Proportional.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What are the two mean Proportionals between 7 and 189 ?
2. Find two mean Proportionals between 5 and 246.

The Biquadrate of any Number is found by extracting the Square Root of the given Number first, and then the Square Root of that Root.

Thus, let it be required to extract the Biquadrate Root of 4857532416.

$$\text{First } \sqrt[2]{4857532416} = 69696.$$

$$\text{Then } \sqrt[2]{69696} = 264 \text{ the biquadrate Root required.}$$

The Root of the Square cubed, or sixth Power of any Number, is found by extracting the Square Root of the given Number, then extract the Cube Root of that Square Root, which will give the sixth Power required.

Thus, let it be required to extract the square cubed Root of 49656.

$$\text{First } \sqrt[2]{49656} = 223. \quad \text{Then } \sqrt[3]{223} = 6, \text{ the square cubed Root required.}$$

The Root of the Biquadrate squared, or eighth Power is found by first extracting the Square Root of the given Number, which will reduce it to a Biquadrate, which proceed with as before directed.

Thus,

Thus, let it be required to extract or find the Root of the eighth Power out of 43046721.

First $\sqrt[2]{43046721} = 6561$. Again $\sqrt[2]{6561} = 81$.

Also $\sqrt[2]{81} = 9$, the Root of the eighth Power.

The Root of the Cube cubed, or ninth Power of any Number, is found by extracting the Cube Root of the given Number, and the Result will be a cubic Resolvend, or extract the Cube Root also, which will be the Root of the ninth Power.

Thus, let it be required to extract or find the Root of the ninth Power of 387420489.

First $\sqrt[3]{387420489} = 729$. Then $\sqrt[3]{729} = 9$ the Root of the ninth Power.

The Extraction of the first and second Surfolids, i. e. the fifth and seventh Powers, will prove too difficult a Task in common Numbers; I would therefore advise the Tutor to learn his Pupils only the Square and Cube Roots here, as they are the most useful, and, in short, as high as is required in all common Things. Besides, the Reason of the Thing cannot be shewn till the Pupil comes to the Algebraic Part, where it will be easily performed, and appear more evident.

57. The SINGLE RULE of THREE in DECIMALS.

R U L E.

Reduce the Fractional Parts into Decimals of the highest Name mentioned; then state the Question and proceed as in Sect. 12, and 13.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Suppose I give 6s. 3d. for $4\frac{3}{4}$ Yards of Cloth; what will $48\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of the same come to at that Rate?

T 3

First

210 *The Rule of Three in Decimals.*

First $4\frac{3}{4} = 4,75$ yds. 6s. 3d. = 6,25s. and $48\frac{1}{2} = 48,5$ yds.

Then If $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{yds.} & \text{s.} & \text{yds.} \\ 4,75 & : 6,25 & : : 48,5 \\ & 48,5 & \end{array}$

$4,75)303,125(=63,8+=3\text{ l. } 3\text{ s. } 9\frac{1}{2}\text{ d. the Answer.}$

2. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Tea cost 1l. 5s. what will $14\frac{3}{4}$ lb. come to at the same Rate?
3. If 1lb. of Sugar cost $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. what will 4 hhds. each weighing Net 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb. cost at the same Rate?
4. A Grocer buys 4 Chests of Tea, each weighing Net 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 14lb. for 906l. 10s. at what Rate did he give per lb.
5. An Oilman bought 4 Tuns, $201\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons, of Florence Oil for 240l. 16s. 6d. but by Misfortune it chanced to leak out $24\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons: I desire to know at what he must sell the Remainder per Gallon to be no Loser?
6. Goliath is said to have been 6 Cubits and a Half, or a Span, high; this answers to 10 Feet 4 Inches and $\frac{74}{125}$: Pray what was the Length of the Cubit in British Measure?
7. In a Series of proportional Numbers, the first is 5, the third 8; the Product of the second and third is 78,4: What is the Difference of the second and fourth?
8. If the cubic Inch of Oil Olive be ,52835 Decimal Parts of an Ounce Avoirdupoise: What Quantity of Oil, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per Gallon, will be contained in a Cask allowed to hold $13\frac{1}{3}$ Gallons of Water, each 282 solid Inches?
9. The cubic Inch of Marble is, 1,5688 oz. Avoirdupoise; what Difference is there, in point of Weight, between a Figure containing a solid Foot and Half of Stone, and another of equal Dimensions in Brass 4,63 oz. whereof make a Cubic Inch.
10. There are two Numbers, the lesser 75, to which the greater is in Proportion as 8 to 5: What is their Sum, and the Product of their Sum and Difference, the Difference and Product of their Squares, and the Sum of the Square

- Square of their two Quotas, the greater divided by the less, and again the less by the greater?
11. There are two Numbers more, the greater 224, bearing Proportion to the other as 8 to 7: What is the Square of their Sum, Difference, and either Quota? What is the Result of the Square of the Sum of the Difference, added to the Product of their Sum and Difference?
12. If during the Tide of Ebb, a Wherry should set out from London westward, and at the same Instant another should put off at Chertsey for London, taking the Distance by Water at 34 Miles: The Stream forwards one and retards the other, say, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles an Hour: The Boats are equally laden, the Rowers equally good, and in the ordinary Way of working, in still Water, would proceed at the Rate of 5 Miles an Hour: The Question is, where in the River the two Boats would meet?
13. A Bullet of cast Iron, 4 Inches Diameter, weighs experimentally 9lb. What is the Difference of the Weight of one that is $13\frac{1}{2}$ Inches in Diameter, and another that is no more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches?
14. A gay young Fellow had 18200*l.* left him by an old Uncle, to whose Memory he expended three per Cent. of his whole Fortune, in a sumptuous Funeral and Monument: 9 per Cent. of the Remainder he made a present of to his Cousins, forgotten for his Sake by the old Man: with $\frac{2}{7}$ of what was left, he bought a fine Seat; with $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Residue a Stud of Horses; he squandered away 550*l.* upon one Mistress; and after he had lived at the Rate of 2000*l.* a Year for 19 Months together, he hath both ruined his Health and impaired his Fortune: Pray, at his Death, what was there left for his Sister, who was his Heir at Law?

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHT AND HEAT.

The Effects or Degrees of Light, Heat, and Attraction, are reciprocally proportional to the Squares of their Distances from the Center whence they are propagated.

15. Suppose that in a Room, where two Men, A and B, are sitting, there is a Fire, from which A is three Feet, and B is six Feet distant, it is required to find how much hotter it is at A's Seat than at B's.
16. Supposing the Earth to be 81000000 Miles distant from the Sun; I would know at what Distance from him another Body must be placed so as to receive Light and Heat, double to that of the Earth?
17. The Distance between the Earth and Sun is accounted 81000000 of Miles, the Distance between Jupiter and the Sun 424000000 of Miles, the Degree of Light and Heat received by Jupiter, compared with that of the Earth is required?
18. Mercury, the nearest of the Planets to the Source of Heat, Light, and Life in our System, the Sun, is about 32 Millions of Miles from him; Saturn, the remotest of the Planets, is usually distant about 777 Millions of Miles: what Comparison or Proportion is there between the Solar Influences on these two Bodies?
19. Suppose, with Dr. Keil, the Distance of the Sun to be from us 115 of his Diameters; how much hotter is it then at the Surface of the Sun than under our Equator?
20. A Ball, descending by the Force of Gravity, from the Top of a Tower, was observed to fall Half the Way in the last Second of Time; required the Tower's Height, and the whole Time of Descent.

The less porous a Body is, the greater is its Density.

21. The Compactness or Density of the Moon is to that of the Earth, as $132\frac{1}{2}$ is to 100: What Proportion then is there between the Quantity of Matter in the Earth and that in the Moon, since the Earth's Diameter is 7970 Miles, and that of the Moon 2170?
22. There is a vast Country in Ethiopia Superior, to whose Inhabitants the Moon doth always appear to be most enlightened, when she is least enlightened, and to be least, when most, according to Gordon's Geographical Grammar; admitting the mean Distance of the Earth
and

and Moon's Center's 24000 Miles, in what Proportion is this Illumination?

Velocities acquired by heavy Bodies falling.

The Velocity acquired by heavy Bodies falling near the Surface of the Earth, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in the first Second, and as $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet are to the Square of one Second, or 1, so is the given Distance to the Square of the Seconds required; or, on the contrary, to determine what Space a heavy Body has passed in any Time given, is,

By multiplying $16\frac{1}{2}$, the Descent of a heavy Body in one Second of Time, by as many of the odd Numbers, beginning from Unity, as there are Seconds in the given Time, viz. by 1 for the first, 3 for the second, 5 for the third, 7 for the fourth, &c. the Sum Total will give the Space it hath passed.

23. Suppose a Stone let go into Abyss should be stopped at the End of the eleventh Second after its Delivery, what Space would it have gone through?

24. What is the Difference between the Depth of two Wells, into each of which should a Stone be dropped at the same Instant, one will meet with the Bottom at 6 Seconds the other at 10?

25. If a Stone be $19\frac{1}{2}$ Seconds in descending from the Top of a Precipice to the Bottom, what is the Height of the same?

26. In what Time would a Musquet-Ball, dropped from the Top of Salisbury Steeple, said to be 400 Feet high, be at the Bottom?

27. If a Hole could be bored through to the Center of the Earth, in what Time after the Delivery of a heavy Body on its Surface, would it arrive at its Center?

57. The DOUBLE RULE of THREE in DECIMALS.

1. If 1/. 2s. worth of Wine will suffice a Club of 12 Persons, when the Wine is sold at the Rate of 25/. 4s. per hhd. how

- how many Persons will 1*l.* 12*s.* worth serve, when the Wine is sold after the Rate of 18 Guineas per hhd?
2. If 6*lb.* of Pepper be worth 13*lb.* of Ginger, and 19*lb.* of this be worth 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *lb.* of Cloves, and 10*lb.* be equivalent to 63*lb.* of Sugar at 5*d.* per *lb.* what is the Value of 1 cwt. of Pepper?
3. What Money, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. will clear 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in a Year and a Quarter's Time?

QUESTIONS *for* EXERCISE *at Leisure Hours.*

4. A lent his good Friend B fourscore and eleven Guineas, from the 11th of December to the 10th of May following; B, on another Occasion, let A have 100 Marks, from September 3 to Christmas following: Query, how long ought the Person obliged to let his Friend use 40*l.* fully to retaliate the Favour?
5. A, B, and C, will trench a Field in 12 Days; B, C, and D, in 14; C, D, and A, will do it in 15; and D, A, and B, in 18, in what Time will it be done by all of them together, and by each of them singly?
6. A young Hare starts 5 Rods, before a Greyhound, and is not perceived by him till she has been up 34 Seconds; she scuds away at the Rate of 12 Miles an Hour, and the Dog, on View, makes after her at the Rate of 20: how long will the Course hold, and what Ground will he run, beginning with the Out-setting of the Dog?

58. VIBRATIONS of PENDULUMS.

It hath been found by Experiment, that a Pendulum 39,2 Inches long, in our Latitude, vibrates 60 Times in one Minute; and that the Length of the Pendulums are to one another reciprocally as the Square of the Number of their Vibrations made in the same Space of Time.

7. What Difference is there between the Length of a Pendulum that vibrates Half a Second, or 120 Times in a Mi-

Minute, and another that swings double Seconds, or 30 Times in a Minute?

Recip. As 3600 : 39,2 :: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 900 : 156,8 \\ 14400 : 9,8 \end{array} \right.$

or 12 Feet, 3 Inches. Q. E. F. $\frac{147 \text{ Inches,}}{}$

8. What Difference will there be in the Number of Vibrations made by a Pendulum of 6 Inches long, and another of 12 Inches long in an Hour's Time?
9. What Difference is there in the Length of two Pendulums, the one swings 30 Times, the other 100 Times in an Hour?
10. Give the Length of a Pendulum that will swing once in a Third, ditto in a Second, ditto in a Minute, ditto in an Hour, ditto in a Day?
11. Observed, that while a Stone was descending to measure the Depth of a Well, a String and Plummets, that from the Point of Suspension, or the Place where it was held, to the Center of Oscillation, or that Part of the Bob, which being divided by the circular Line, struck from the Center abovesaid, would divide it into two Parts of equal Weight, measured just 18 Inches, had made 8 Vibrations; Pray what was the Depth, allowing the same as in Page 73 for the Return of Sound to the Ear?

59. F E L L O W S H I P.

How to perform FELLOWSHIP, either Single or Double, without that tedious and laborious Task of making so many different Statings as there are Persons concerned.

R U L E.

1. Divide the whole Gain or Loss by the whole Stock.
2. The Quotient multiplied by each Person's particular Stock, and the several Products will be the respective Gain or Loss of each.

Note,

Note, This Rule is best adapted for Decimals.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Three Persons make a joint Stock; A puts in 750*l*. B 450*l*. and C 300*l*. with which they Trade a certain Time, and, when they balance Accounts, find that they have gained 300*l*. What is the Share of each?

First $750 + 450 + 300 = 1500$, the whole Stock.

And $300 \div 1500 = .2$ the Quotient.

$$\text{Then } \begin{array}{c} \textit{l.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 750 \text{ A's} \\ 450 \text{ B's} \\ 300 \text{ C's} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Stock } \times .2 = \begin{array}{c} \textit{l.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 150 \text{ A's} \\ 90 \text{ B's} \\ 60 \text{ C's} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Gain.} \end{array}$$

Proof $\textit{l. } 300$

2. Three Merchants A, B, and C, traded together; A puts in 120*l*. for 8 Months, B 250*l*. for 4 Months, and C 100 for 5 Months; they gained 184*l*. 10*s*. What is each Man's Share of the Gain?

$$\text{First } \begin{array}{c} \textit{l.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 120 \\ 250 \\ 100 \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{c} \textit{Mo.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 960 \text{ A's} \\ 1000 \text{ B's} \\ 500 \text{ C's} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Stock and Time.} \end{array}$$

Sum 2460)184,5(,075, the Quotient.

$$\text{Then } \begin{array}{c} \textit{l.} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 960 \\ 1000 \\ 500 \end{array} \right\} \times .075 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 72 \text{ A's} \\ 75 \text{ B's} \\ 37,5 \text{ C's} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Gain.} \end{array}$$

Proof $\textit{l. } 184,5 = 184 \text{ l. } 10 \text{ s.}$

3. Once,

3. Once as I walked upon the Banks of the Rye,
 To see the purling Streams glide gently by,
 And hear the pretty Birds to chirp and sing,
 Making the Groves with Melody to ring;
 I, in the Meads, three beauteous Nymphs did spy,
 That for their Pleasure came as well as I;
 And unto me their Steps they did direct,
 Saluting me with most benign Respect.
 Saying, Well met, we've Business to impart,
 Which we cannot decide without your Art:
 Our Grannum's dead, and left a Legacy,
 Which is to be divided amongst three;
 In Pounds it is two hundred twenty-nine,
 Also a good Mark, being Sterling Coin.
 Then spake the eldest of the lovely three,
 I'll tell you how it must divided be;
 Likewise our Names I unto you will tell,
 Mine is Moll, the others Anne, and Nell.
 As oft as I five and five-ninths do take,
 Anne takes four and three-sevenths her Part to make;
 As oft as Anne four and one-ninth does tell,
 Three and two-thirds must be took up by Nell.

For more Examples see Sect. 23 and 24.

Of Simple Interest, Annuities or Pensions, &c.

60. I. SIMPLE INTEREST.

Here are five Letters to be observed, viz.

P = any Principal or Sum put to Interest.

I = the Interest.

T = the Time of the Principal's Continuance at Interest.

A = the Amount, or Principal and its Interest.

R = the Ratio, or Rate per Cent. per Annum.

2. What is the Interest of 260*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for $5\frac{1}{2}$ Years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
3. What is the Interest of 85*l.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
4. What is the Interest of 1000*l.* for 4 Years and 8 Months, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
5. What is the Interest of 500*l.* from May the 12th, 1764, to November the 24th, 1769, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Ann.?

61. When the INTEREST required is for DAYS only.

R U L E.

Multiply the Interest of 1*l.* for one Day, at the given Rate, by the Principal and Number of Days, it will give the Answer.

The Interest of 1*l.* for one Day, is thus found,

$d.$ $l.$ $d.$ $l.$
 Viz. As 365 : ,05 :: 1 : ,0001369863, &c.
 Or 365 : ,035 :: 1 : ,00009589041, &c.

T A B L E.

per Cent.	Decimals.
3	=,00008219178
$3\frac{1}{2}$	=,00009589041
4	=,00010958904
$4\frac{1}{2}$	=,00012328767
5	=,0001369863

E X A M P L E S.

6. What is the Interest of 370*l.* for 140 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

$$,0001369863 = r.$$

$$370 = p.$$

$$050684931 = pr.$$

$$140 = t.$$

$$\text{Answer } 7, 09589034 = ptr. = 7\text{ }l. 1\text{ }s. 11\text{ }d. +.$$

7. What is the Interest of 370*l.* 10*s.* for 220 Days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
8. What is the Interest of 600*l.* from the 1st of July, 1769, to the 24th of February following, at 6 per Cent?

When the Principal, Time, and Rate per Cent. are given, to find the Amount.

R U L E.

Find the Interest by Theorem 1, which, added to the Principal, will give the Amount.

Thus, THEOREM 2. $ptr + p = A.$

E X A M P L E S.

9. What will 284*l.* 10*s.* amount to in 7 Years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
10. What will 672*l.* 5*s.* amount to in $5\frac{1}{2}$ Years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
11. What will 500*l.* amount to in 6 Years 120 Days, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?

When the Rate, Time, and Interest are given, to find the Principal.

R U L E.

Divide the Interest by the Product of Rate and Time, the Quote is the Principal.

Thus, THEOREM 3. $\frac{I}{tr} = p.$

E X A M P L E S.

12. I demand, what Principal, being put to Interest for 3 Years, will gain 69*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* at 5 per Cent. per Ann.
13. I demand, what Principal, being put to Interest for 5 Years, will gain 64*l.* 7*s.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
14. I demand, what Principal, being put to Interest for 4 Years, at 4 per Cent. will gain 67*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

When the Amount, Rate, and Time are given, to find the Principal.

R U L E.

Add 1 to the Product of the Rate and Time, and by that Sum divide the Amount, the Quote is the Principal.

Thus, THEOREM 4. $\frac{a}{tr+1} = p.$

E X A M P L E S.

15. What Principal, being put to Interest, will amount to 354^l 4^s. $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d. in 7 Years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
16. What Principal, being to Interest, will amount to 500^l. 9^s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ ^d. in 6 Years, 5 Months, at 5 per Cent. per Ann.
17. What Principal, being put to Interest for 7 Years, 220 Days, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum, will amount to 100^l.

When the Principal, Interest, and Rate are given, to find the Time.

R U L E.

Divide the Interest by the Product of the Principal and Rate, the Quote is the Time.

Thus, THEOREM 5. $\frac{I}{pr} = t.$

E X A M P L E S.

18. In what Time will 464^l. 10^s. gain 69^l. 13^s. 6^d. at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
19. In what Time will 260^l. gain 64^l. 7^s. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?
20. In what Time will 500^l. gain 130^l. 9^s. 7^d. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?

When the Principal, Interest, and Rate are given, to find the Time.

R U L E.

Divide the Amount less the Principal, by the Product of the Principal and Rate, the Quote is the Time.

U 3

Thus

Thus, THEOREM 6, $\frac{a-p}{pr} = t.$

E X A M P L E S.

21. In what Time will 284*l.* 10*s.* amount to 354*l.* 4*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?
22. In what Time will 672*l.* 5*s.* amount to 847*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum?
23. In what Time will 378*l.* 18*s.* amount to 500*l.* 9*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

When the Principal, Interest, and Time are given to find the Rate per Cent.

R U L E.

Divide the Interest by the Product of the Principal and Time, the Quote is the Rate.

THEOREM 7. Thus $\frac{I}{pt} = r.$

E X A M P L E S.

24. At what Rate per Cent. will 464*l.* 10*s.* gain 69*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in 3 Years?
25. At what Rate per Cent. will 260*l.* gain 64*l.* 7*s.* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ Years?
26. At what Rate per Cent. will 560*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* gain 235*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* in 7 Years?

When the Principal, Amount, and Time are given, to find the Rate.

R U L E.

Take the Difference between the Amount and Principal, and divide it by the Product of the Principal and Time, the Quote is the Rate.

Thus, THEOREM 8. $\frac{a-p}{pt} = r.$

E X A M P L E S.

27. At what Rate per Cent. will 284*l.* 10*s.* amount to 354*l.* 4*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in 7 Years?

29. At what Rate per Cent. will 378*l.* 18*s.* amount to 500*l.* 9*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % in 6 Years?
30. At what Rate per Cent. will 672*l.* 5*s.* amount to 847*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years?

62. OF ANNUITIES, PENSIONS, &c. in ARREARS, At SIMPLE INTEREST.

An Annuity is a yearly Income arising from Money, &c. and is either paid for a Term of Years, or upon a Life.

Annuities or Pensions are said to be in Arrears, when they are payable or due either Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, and are unpaid for any Number of Payments.

Here *U* represents the Annuity, Pension, or Yearly Rent, *A*, *T*, *R*, as,

When *U*, *R*, *T*, are given to find *A*.

$$\text{THEOREM 9. } \frac{t^2u - tu}{2} \times r : + tu = A.$$

When the Annuity, &c. is to be paid Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, then for Half-Yearly Payments, take Half the Ratio, Half the Annuity, &c. and twice the Number of Years; and for Quarterly Payments take a fourth Part of the Ratio, a fourth Part of the Annuity, and four Times the Number of Years, which work with as per Theorem.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If a House be let upon Lease for 7 Years, at 80*l.* per Annum, what will be the Amount of the whole Time, at 4 per Cent. per Annum?

Here is given $u=80$, $t=7$, and $r=.04$ to find *A*.

$$\text{By Theorem } \frac{t^2u - tu}{2} \times r : + tu = \frac{7 \times 7 \times 80 - 7 \times 80}{2} \times .04 : +$$

$$7 \times 80 = 627.2 = 627*l.* 4*s.* the Amount required.$$

2. If 250*l.* yearly Rent, Pension, &c. be forborne or unpaid 6 Years, what will it amount to in that Time, at 3 per Cent. for each Payment as it becomes due?
3. If a Salary of 250*l.* payable every Half-Year, remain unpaid for 6 Years, what would it amount to in that Time, at 3 per Cent. per Annum?

4. If

4. If a Salary of 250*l.* payable every Quarter, was left unpaid for 6 Years, what would it amount to in that Time, at 3 per Cent. per Annum?

It may be observed by comparing the Answers of the three last Examples, that the half yearly Payment is more advantageous than the Yearly one, and also the Quarterly more than the Half-Yearly.

When A, R, and T, are given to find U.

$$\text{THEOREM 10. } \frac{2^t}{ttr - tr + 2t} = U$$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly. take 4 a. if Quarterly 8 a, and proceed with the Ratio and Time as before.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Suppose a House to be let upon Lease for 7 Years, and the Amount for that Time is 627*l.* 4*s.* at 4 per Cent. what is the Yearly Rent?
6. If a Salary payable Yearly amounts to 1612*l.* 10*s.* in 6 Years, at 3 per Cent. what is the Salary?
7. The Amount of a Salary payable Half-Yearly for 6 Years, at 3 per Cent. is 1623*l.* 15*s.* what is the Salary?
8. If the Amount of an Annuity, payable Quarterly, be 1629*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for 6 Years, at 3 per Cent. what is the Annuity?

When U, A, and T, are given, to find R.

$$\text{THEOREM 11. } \frac{2a - 2ut}{utt - ut} = R$$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly, take 4a—4ut for a Dividend, if Quarterly, take 8a—8ut, and proceed with the Annuity and Time as is mentioned in Theorem 9.

E X A M P L E S.

9. If a House be let upon Lease for 7 Years, at 80*l.* per Annum, and the Amount for that Time be 627*l.* 4*s.* what is the Rate per Cent?

10. If

10. If a Salary of 250*l.* per Annum, amounts to 1612*l.* 10*s.* in 6 Years, what is the Rate per Cent?
11. If a Salary of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Half-Yearly amounts to 1623*l.* in 6 Years, what is the Rate per Cent?
12. Suppose a Pension of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Quarterly, amounts to 1629*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in 6 Years, what is the Rate per Cent?

When U, A, and R, are given, to find T.

Theorem 12. First $\frac{2}{r} - 1 = X$. Then $\sqrt{\frac{2a}{ur} + \frac{xx}{4}} - \frac{x}{2} = T$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly or Quarterly, proceed with the Ratio and Annuity, as mentioned before, and T will be equal to those Half-Yearly or Quarterly Payments.

EXAMPLES.

13. If a House be let upon a Lease for a certain Time for 80*l.* per Annum, and the Amount be 627*l.* 4*s.* at 4 per Cent. I desire to know the Time it was left for?
14. In what Time will a Salary of 250*l.* per Annum amount to 1612*l.* 10*s.* at 3 per Cent.?
15. If an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum payable Half-yearly amounts to 1623*l.* 15*s.* at 3 per Cent. what Time was the Payments forborne?
16. If an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Quarterly, amounts to 1629*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at 3 per Cent. what was the Time of Forbearance?

63. PRESENT WORTH of ANNUITIES, &c.

Here P represents the present Worth; U, T, and R, as before.

When U, T, and R, are given to find P.

THEOREM 13. $\frac{11r - 1r + 2t}{2tr + 2} \times U = P$.

The same is to be observed here for Half-Yearly and Quarterly Payments, as before mentioned.

EXAM-

E X A M P L E S.

17. What is the present Worth of a House, whose yearly Rent is 80*l.* per Annum, to continue 7 Years at 4 per Cent?

Here $u=80$, $t=7$, and $r=,04$; then per Theorem.

$$\frac{tir - tr + 2t}{2tr + 2} : \times u = \frac{7 \times 7,04 - 7 \times ,04 + 7 \times 2}{7 \times ,04 \times 2 + 2} : \times 80 =$$

$$\frac{1,96 - ,28 + 4}{,56 + 2} : \times 80 = \frac{1,68 + 14}{2,59} : \times 80 = \frac{15,68}{2,50} : \times 80 =$$

56,125 $\times$ 80 = 490*l.* the present Worth required.

18. What is the present Worth of 250*l.* per Annum, to continue 6 Years, worth in ready Money to continue 6 Years?
19. What is a Pension of 250*l.* per Annum worth in ready Money, payable Half-Yearly, at 3 per Cent. for 6 Years?
20. What is the present Worth of 250*l.* payable Quarterly, for 6 Years, at 3 per Cent?

When P, T, and R, are given to find U.

$$\text{THEOREM 14. } \frac{tr + 1}{tir - tr + 2t} : \times 2p \equiv U$$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly, multiply by 4 p. for Quarterly by 8 p. and proceed with t and r as before directed.

E X A M P L E S.

21. There is a House let upon Lease for 7 Years to come, I desire to know the yearly Rent, when the present Worth is 490*l.* at 4 per Cent?
22. What Annuity is that, which for 6 Years Continuance produces 1366*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* present Worth, at 3 per Cent?
23. There is an Annuity payable Half-Yearly, for 6 Years to come; what is the yearly Income, when the present Worth, at 3 per Cent. is 1376*l.* 5*s.*?

24. There

24. There is an Annuity payable Quarterly for 6 Years to come; what is the yearly Income, when the present Worth is 1380*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at 3 per Cent?

When U, P, and T, are given to find R.

$$\text{THEOREM 15. } \frac{ut - p \times 2}{2pt + ut - ut} = R.$$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, proceed with the Annuity and Time as before directed, and the Quotient will be the Answer accordingly (*i. e.*) if for Half-Yearly, the Quotient will be half the Ratio, and if for Quarterly, a fourth Part of the Ratio.

E X A M P L E S.

25. At what Rate per Cent. will an Annuity of 80*l.* per Annum, to continue 7 Years, present Worth of 490*l.*?
26. At what Rate per Cent. will an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum, to continue 6 Years, produce the present Worth of 1366*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*?
27. If an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Half-Yearly, having 6 Years to come, is sold for 1376*l.* 5*s.* what is the Rate per Cent?
28. At what Rate per Cent. will an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Quarterly, to continue 6 Years, produce 1380*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for the present Worth.

When U, P, and R, are given, to find T.

$$\text{THEOREM 16. First } \frac{2}{r} \frac{2p}{u} - 1 = x.$$

$$\text{Then } \sqrt{\frac{2p}{ur} + \frac{xx}{4}} - \frac{x}{2} = t.$$

When the Payments are Half-Yearly or Quarterly, proceed with the Annuity and Ratio as before directed, and the Quotient will be the Number of Payments.

E X A M P L E S.

29. If 80*l.* yearly Rent produces the present Worth of 400*l.* at 4 per Cent. what is the Time of its Continuance?

30. If

30. If an Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum produces 1366*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for the present Worth at 3 per Cent. what is the Time of its Continuance?
31. An Annuity of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Half-Yearly, is sold for 1376*l.* 5*s.* at 3 per Cent. I desire to know the Number of Payments and Time to come?
32. Suppose a Lease of a House of 250*l.* per Annum, payable Quarterly, is sold for 1380*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at 3 per Cent. I demand the Number of Payments and Time to come?

ANNUITIES, &c. taken in REVERSION.

C A S E I.

To find the present Worth of an Annuity taken in Reversion.

R U L E.

1. Find the present Worth of the yearly Sum at the given Rate, and for the Time of its Continuance.
2. Change P into A, and find what Principal being put to Interest will amount to A at the same Rate, and for the Time to come before the Annuity, &c. commences.

THEOREM 17.

$$1. \text{ Thus } \frac{ttr - tr + 2t}{2tr + 2} \times U = P.$$

$$2. \text{ Thus } \frac{a}{tr + 1} = P.$$

E X A M P L E S.

33. What is the present Worth of 250*l.* per Annum to continue 6 Years, but not to commence until the End of 4 Years, allowing; per Cent. to the Purchaser?

Here

Here first $U=250$, $t=6$, and $R=.03$, then per Theorem 1.

$$\frac{11r - 1r + 2t}{2tr + 2} : \times U = \frac{6 \times 6.03}{6 \times .03 + 6 \times 2} : \times 250 =$$

$$\frac{1.08 - .18 + 12}{.36 + 2} \times 250 = \frac{.9 + 12}{2.36} \times 250 = \frac{12.9}{2.36} : \times 250 =$$

$$5.4661016 \times 250 = 1366.5254 = P.$$

Now per Rule 2. $A=1366.5254$, $t=4$, and $r=.03$,

Then per Theorem 2. $\frac{a}{tr + 1} = \frac{1366.5254}{4 \times .03 + 1} = \frac{1366.5254}{1.12} =$

1220, 112, or 1220*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* the present Worth required.

34. What is the present Worth of a Lease of 80*l.* per Annum, to continue $7\frac{1}{2}$ Years, but not to commence until the End of 5 Years, allowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. to the Purchaser?

35. There is a Legacy of 40*l.* per Annum, for 10 Years, left to a Person of 14 Years of Age; the Time of Payment is not to commence till the said Person's Age be 21; but he wanting a Sum of Money, is minded to sell the same at 5 per Cent. I demand the present Worth?

To find the yearly Income of an Annuity, &c. in Reversion.

R U L E.

1. Find the Amount of the present Worth at the given Rate and for the Time of its continuance

2. Change A into P , and find what Annuity being sold will produce P at the same Rate, and for the Time of its Continuance.

Thus Theorem 18. $p1r + p = A$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{tr + 1}{11r - 1r + 2t} : \times 2p = U.$$

E X A M P L E S.

36. A Person having an Annuity left him for 6 Years and 5 Months, but does not commence till the End of 4 Years, has disposed of it for the present Payment of 1220*l.* 2*s.* 2*¾d.* allowing 3 per Cent. to the Purchaser; what is the yearly Income?
37. There is a Lease of a House taken for 7½ Years, but not to commence till the End of 5 Years, the Lease would sell the same for 419*l.* 15*s.* 1¼*d.* present Payment, allowing 4½ per Cent. to the Purchaser; what is the yearly Rent?
38. There is a Legacy of a certain Rate per Annum, for 10 Years, left to a Person of 14 Years of Age; but the Time of Payment is not to commence till the said Person's Age be 21 Years; but he wanting a Sum of Money sold it for 241*l.* 19*s.* 6.074*d.* allowing 5 per Cent. to the Buyer; I demand the yearly Rate?

R E B A T E or D I S C O U N T.

Here S represents the Sum to be discounted, P the present Worth, T and R as before.

When S, T, and R, are given to find P.

$$\text{THEOREM 19. } \frac{S}{tr+1} = P.$$

E X A M P L E S.

39. What is the present Worth of 150*l.* due 9 Months hence, at 5 per Cent?

Here $S=150$, $t=.75$, and $R=.05$; then per Theorem

$$\frac{S}{tr+1} = \frac{150}{.75+.05+1} = \frac{150}{1.0375} = 144.5784 + \text{or } 144*l.* 11*s.*$$

6¾*d.* the present Worth required.

40. What is the present Worth of 1000*l.* due at 5 Months at 4½ per Cent?

What

What is the Discount of 9342*l.* at 4 per Cent. for 10 Months?

When P, T, and R, are given, to find S.

THEOREM 20. $pir + p = S.$

E X A M P L E S.

41. Suppose I receive 144*l.* 11*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* now for a Sum of Money due 9 Months hence, allowing 5 per Cent. for present Payment: I demand the Sum that was due at first?
42. If the present Worth of a Sum of Money due 5 Months hence, allowing 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. to be 981*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* what was the Sum first due?
43. A Person paid 9111*l.* 3*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for a Debt due 10 Months hence, he being allowed 4 per Cent. for the Discount, how much was the Debt?

When S, P, and R, are given, to find T.

THEOREM 21. $\frac{s-p}{pr} = T.$

E X A M P L E S.

44. The present Worth of 150*l.* due for a certain Time to come is 144*l.* 12*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* at per Cent. I demand in what Time the first Sum should have been paid if no Rebate had been made?
45. A Person receives 981*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for 1000*l.* due at a certain Time to come, allowing 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Discount, I desire to know in what Time the Debt should have been discharged without any Rebate?
46. I have received 9111*l.* 3*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for a Legacy of 9342*l.* allowing the Executor 4 per Cent. I demand when the Legacy was payable without Rebate?

When S, P, and T, are given, to find R.

THEOREM 22. $\frac{s-p}{pt} = R.$

E X A M P L E S.

47. At what Rate per Cent. will 150*l.* payable 9 Months hence, produce 144*l.* 11*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for the present Payment?

48. At what Rate per Cent. will 1000*l.* payable at 5 Months hence, produce 981*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for the present Payment?
49. At what Rate per Cent. will 9342*l.* payable 10 Months hence, produce 9111*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* for the present Payment?

EQUATION of PAYMENTS.

To find the equated Time for the Payment of any Sum of Money, due at several Times.

R U L E.

1. Find the present Worth of each Payment for its respective Time. | Thus THEOREM 23. $\frac{s}{tr+1} = P.$
2. Add all the present Worths together, and call that Sum *P*, then will $s - p = D$, the Rebate.
3. And $\frac{d}{pr} = E$ the true equated Time.

E X A M P L E S.

50. A owes B 500*l.* to be paid as follows, viz. 100*l.* at 3 Months, 150*l.* at 6 Months, and the rest at 9 Months; but they agree to have but one Payment of the Whole, I demand the true equated Time, Rebate being made at 5 per Cent?

Here the first Payment $s = 100$, $t = .25$, and $r = .05$; then

$$\text{per Theorem } \frac{s}{tr+1} = \frac{100}{.25 \times .05 + 1} = \frac{100}{1.0125} = 98,76344$$

the present Worth of 100*l.* for 3 Months.

The second Payment $s = 150$, $t = .5$; and r , as before.

$$\text{Then } \frac{s}{tr+1} = \frac{150}{.5 \times .05 + 1} = \frac{150}{1.025} = 146,34146 \text{ the present}$$

Worth of 150*l.* for 6 Months.

And the third Payment $s = 250$, $t = .75$, and r , as before.

$$\text{Then } \frac{s}{tr+1} = \frac{250}{.75 \times .05 + 1} = \frac{250}{1.0375} = 240,96385 \text{ the present}$$

Worth of 250*l.* for 9 Months.

Now

Now per Rule 2. $= 98,76314 + 146,34146 + 240,96385 = 486,06875 = P.$ the present Worth of 500*l.* payable as above.

Then $s - p = 500 - 486,06875 = 13,93125 = D.$ the Rebate.

Also per Rule 3. $\frac{D}{pr} = \frac{13,93125}{486,06875 \times .05} = \frac{13,93125}{24,3034375} =$

573 + or, 5 Months, 26 Days, the equated Time required.

51. B owes C 1400*l.* which was to have been paid as follows; 400*l.* down, 500*l.* at the End of 6 Months, 250 at the End of 8 Months, and the rest at the End of 10 Months; but they agree to have but one Payment of the whole Rebate at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. the true equated Time is demanded?
52. In what Time will the Interest of 49*l.* 3*s.* equal the Proceed of 19*l.* 6*s.* at Use 47 Days, at any Rate of Interest?
53. Put out 384*l.* to Interest, and in $8\frac{1}{4}$ Years there were 542*l.* 8*s.* found to be due; what Rate of Interest could then be implied?

COMPOUND INTEREST.

The Letters made use of here, are,

A, the Amount.

P, the Principal.

T, the Time.

R, the Amount of 1*l.* for 1 Year, at any given Rate, which is found by the following Proportion.

Thus,

As $\begin{cases} 100 : 105 :: 1 : 1,05 = R, \text{ at } 5 \text{ per Cent.} \\ 100 : 106 :: 1 : 1,06 = R, \text{ at } 6 \text{ per Cent, \&c.} \end{cases}$

The Construction of the first Table following, shewing the Amount of 1*l.* for any Number of Years under 31, at 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 per Cent.

Thus the Amount of 1*l.* for 2 Years, at 5 per Cent. compound Integers, will be $1,05 \times 1,05 = 1,1025,$

Also, $1,05 \times 1,05 \times 1,05 = 1,157625$ = the Amount of 1*l.* for 3 Years, at 5 per Cent.

And the Construction of the second Table is by the continual Multiplication of the Amount of 1*l.* for a Day; the Amount of 1*l.* for a Day being the Root of its Amount for a Year, extracted to the 365th Power.

The Amount of 1*l.* for a Day at 5 per Cent. is 1,001336, its Amount for 2 Days will be $1,001336 \times 1,001336 = 1,002672$, &c. and $1,001336 \times 1,001336 \times 1,001336 = 1,004011$, the Amount of 1*l.* at 5 per Cent. for 3 Days compound Interest.

TABLE

T A B L E I.

The Amount of One Pound for Years.

Years.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent	4 per Cent	4½ per Cent	5 per Cent.
1	1.0300000	1.0350000	1.0400000	1.0450000	1.0500000
2	1.0609000	1.0712250	1.0816000	1.0920250	1.1025000
3	1.0927270	1.1087178	1.1248640	1.1411661	1.1576250
4	1.1255088	1.1475230	1.1698586	1.1925186	1.2155063
5	1.1592740	1.1876863	1.2166529	1.2461816	1.2762816
6	1.1948523	1.2292553	1.2653190	1.3022601	1.3400956
7	1.2298733	1.2722792	1.3159318	1.3608618	1.4071004
8	1.2667700	1.3168090	1.3685691	1.4221006	1.4744554
9	1.3047731	1.3628973	1.4223118	1.4860251	1.5513282
10	1.3439163	1.4105987	1.4862443	1.5529694	1.6288946
11	1.3842338	1.4599697	1.5394541	1.6228530	1.7103393
12	1.4257608	1.5110636	1.6010322	1.6958814	1.7958563
13	1.4685337	1.5639560	1.6650735	1.7721961	1.8856491
14	1.5125897	1.6186045	1.7316764	1.8519449	1.9799316
15	1.5579674	1.6753488	1.8009435	1.9352834	2.0789282
16	1.6017064	1.7339860	1.8729812	2.0223701	2.1828746
17	1.6528476	1.7946755	1.9479005	2.1133768	2.2920183
18	1.7024330	1.8574892	2.0258165	2.2308478	2.4066192
19	1.7535060	1.9225013	2.1068492	2.3078603	2.5269502
20	1.8061112	1.9897888	2.1911231	2.4117140	2.6532977
21	1.8602945	2.0594314	2.2787681	2.5202411	2.7859626
22	1.9161034	2.1315115	2.3699188	2.6336520	2.9252607
23	1.9735865	2.2061144	2.4647155	2.7521663	3.0715238
24	2.0327941	2.2833284	2.5633042	2.8760138	3.2251000
25	2.0937779	2.3632449	2.6658363	3.0054344	3.3863549
26	2.1565912	2.4459585	2.7724697	3.1406709	3.5546727
27	2.2212890	2.5315671	2.8833685	3.2820095	3.7334563
28	2.2879276	2.6201719	2.9987033	3.4296999	3.9201291
29	2.3565655	2.7118779	3.1186514	3.5840364	4.1161356
30	2.4272624	2.8067937	3.2433975	3.7453181	4.3210424

TABLE

TABLE II.

The Amount of One Pound for Days.

Days.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent	5 per Cent.
1	1.0000809	1.0000942	1.0001074	1.0001206	1.0001336
2	1.0001619	1.0001885	1.0002149	1.0002412	1.0002973
3	1.0002429	1.0002827	1.0003224	1.0003618	1.0004011
4	1.0003240	1.0003770	1.0004299	1.0004824	1.0005348
5	1.0004050	1.0004713	1.0005374	1.0006031	1.0006685
6	1.0004860	1.0005656	1.0006449	1.0007238	1.0008023
7	1.0005670	1.0006600	1.0007524	1.0008445	1.0009361
8	1.0006480	1.0007542	1.0008600	1.0009652	1.0010699
9	1.0007291	1.0008486	1.0009675	1.0010859	1.0012037
10	1.0008101	1.0009429	1.0010751	1.0012066	1.0013376
20	1.0016209	1.0018867	1.0021512	1.0024148	1.0026770
30	1.0024324	1.0028315	1.0032288	1.0036243	1.0040182
40	1.0032445	1.0037771	1.0043074	1.0048354	1.0053611
50	1.0040573	1.0047236	1.0053871	1.0060479	1.0067059
60	1.0048708	1.0056710	1.0064680	1.0072618	1.0080525
70	1.0056849	1.0066193	1.0075501	1.0084773	1.0094009
80	1.0064996	1.0075685	1.0086333	1.0096942	1.0107511
90	1.0073151	1.0085186	1.0097177	1.0109125	1.0121031
100	1.0081311	1.0094696	1.0108033	1.0121324	1.0134569
110	1.0089479	1.0104214	1.0118900	1.0133537	1.0148125
120	1.0097653	1.0113742	1.0129779	1.0145765	1.0161699
130	1.0105834	1.0123279	1.0140670	1.0158007	1.0175291
140	1.0114021	1.0132825	1.0151572	1.0170265	1.0188932
150	1.0122215	1.0142379	1.0162487	1.0182537	1.0202531
160	1.0130415	1.0151943	1.0173412	1.0194824	1.0216178
170	1.0138623	1.0161516	1.0184350	1.0207126	1.0229843
180	1.0146837	1.0171098	1.0195299	1.0219442	1.0243527
190	1.0155057	1.0180689	1.0206261	1.0231774	1.0257228
200	1.0163284	1.0190288	1.0217233	1.0244120	1.0270949
210	1.0171518	1.0199897	1.0228218	1.0256481	1.0284687
220	1.0179759	1.0209315	1.0239215	1.0268858	1.0298444
230	1.0188006	1.0219142	1.0250223	1.0281249	1.0312219
240	1.0196260	1.0228778	1.0261243	1.0293655	1.0326013
250	1.0204520	1.0238424	1.0272275	1.0306076	1.0339825

When P, T, and R are given, to find A.

THEOREM I, $p \times r^t = A$.

1. By the foregoing Tables, thus, Multiply the Principal by the tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Product will be the Amount required.

If the Amount is required for any Number of Years or Days that are not in the Tables, then observe this Rule. Divide the given Number of Years or Days into such Numbers as are in the Tables, then multiply the Amounts answering to each, into each other, continually; and the Product by the Principal, which will be the Amount required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What will 200*l.* amount to in 4 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

Here $P=200$, $t=4$, and $r=1,05$, then per Theorem $p \times r^t = 200 \times 1,05 \times 1,05 \times 1,05 \times 1,05 = 200 \times 1,2155063 = 243,10126$, or 243*l.* 2*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* the Amount required.

By the Table, thus,

In Table I. against 4 Years, under 5 per Cent. is 1,2155063
Which, multiplied by the Principal, 200

The Product is the Amount as before, viz. 243,10126*l.*

Or, Suppose the Amount of the above Sum was required for 40 Days, then,

In Table II. against 40 Days, under 5 per Cent. is 1,00053611
Which, multiplied by the Principal, 200

The Product is the Amount, viz. 200,107222=

200*l.* 2*s.* $1\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* nearly.

2. What will 246*l.* 10*s.* amount to in 7 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

3. What

3. What will 500*l.* amount to in 30 Years or Days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.?
4. What is the Amount of 523*l.* in 5 Years, and 194 Days at 5 per Cent.?

When A. R. and T. are given, to find P.

THEOREM 2. $\frac{A}{R} = P.$

2. By the foregoing Tables, thus, Divide the Amount by the tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Quotient will be the Principal required.

5. What Principal, or Sum of Money, must be put out to raise a Stock of 243*l.* 2*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 4 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
6. What Principal, being put to Interest, will amount to 346*l.* 17*s.* in 7 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
7. What Principal, being put to Interest for 30 Years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Ann. will amount to 1872*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*?
8. What Principal, being put to Interest for 5 Years and 194 Days, will amount to 685*l.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* at 5 per Cent. per Ann.?

When P, A, and R are given, to find T.

THEOREM 3. $\frac{a}{P} = R \cdot t.$ { which being continually divided by r , till nothing remains, the Number of those Divisions will be equal to T. the Time.

3. By the foregoing Tables, thus, Divide the Amount by the Principal, and the Quotient will be the Amount of 1*l.* at the given Rate, which will be found under the Rate even with the Time required.

E X A M P L E S.

9. In what Time will 200*l.* raise a Stock of (or amount to) 243*l.* 2*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* allowing 5 per Cent. per Annum?
10. In what Time will 246*l.* 10*s.* amount to 346*l.* 17*s.* at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

11. In what Time will 500*l.* amount to 1872*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* at 4½ per Cent. per Annum?
12. In what Time will 523*l.* amount to 685*l.* 7½*d.* at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

When A, P, and T are given, to find R.

THEOREM 4. $\frac{a}{p} = R^t$. { which being extracted by the Rules of Extraction (the Time given to the Question shewing the Power) will give the Rate.

4. By the foregoing Tables, thus, proceed as with the last, and even with the given Time is under the Rate required.

EXAMPLES.

13. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum, will 200*l.* become 243*l.* 2*s.* ½*d.* in 4 Years?
14. At what Rate per Cent. will 246*l.* 10*s.* amount to 346*l.* 17*s.* in 7 Years?
15. At what Rate per Cent. will 500*l.* amount to 1872*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* in 30 Years?
16. At what Rate will 523*l.* amount to 685*l.* 7½*d.* in 5 Years and 194 Days?

ANNUITIES, PENSIONS in ARREARS.

Here U represents the Annuity, Pension, or yearly Rent, A, R, and T, as before.

The 3d Table shews the Amount of 1*l.* Annuity for any Number of Years under 31, at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per Cent. and is thus constructed: Take the first Year's Amount, which is 1*l.* multiply it by 1,05 + 1 = 2,05 = 2d Year's Amount, which also multiply by 1,05 + 1 = 3,15 = 3d Year's Amount.

The 4th Table shews the present Worth of 1*l.* due at any Number of Years, to commence under 31, Rebate at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per Cent. And is made thus $1 \div 1,05 = ,952381$ first Year's present Worth, and $,952381 \div 1,05 = ,9070295$ = 2d Year's, and $,9070295 \div 1,05 = ,8638376$, the third Year's present Worth, &c.

TABLE

T A B L E III.

The Amount of one Pound per Annum, or Annuity for Years.

Years.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	5 per Cent.
1	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2	2.0300000	2.0350000	2.0400000	2.0450000	2.0500000
3	3.0909000	3.1062250	3.1216000	3.1370250	3.1525000
4	4.1836270	4.2149429	4.2464640	4.2781911	4.3101250
5	5.3091358	5.3623659	5.4707097	5.4707097	5.5256312
6	6.4684099	6.5501522	6.6329755	6.7168917	6.8019128
7	7.6624622	7.7794075	7.8982943	7.9191518	8.1420084
8	8.8923360	9.0516866	9.2142263	9.3800136	9.5493643
9	10.1591061	10.3684958	10.5827953	10.8021142	11.0267871
10	11.4638793	11.7313931	12.0261071	12.2882094	12.5771925
11	12.8077957	13.1419919	13.4863514	13.8411788	14.2067871
12	14.1920296	14.6019616	15.0258055	15.4640319	15.9171265
13	15.6177904	16.1130303	16.6262397	17.1599133	17.7129828
14	17.0863242	17.6769864	18.2919112	18.9521094	19.5986320
15	18.5989139	19.2956809	20.0235876	20.7840543	21.5785636
16	20.1568813	20.9710297	21.8245311	22.7193367	23.6574918
17	21.7615877	22.7050158	23.6975124	24.7417069	25.8403664
18	23.4144354	24.4996912	25.6454129	26.8550837	28.1323847
19	25.1168684	26.3571805	27.6712294	29.0635625	30.5390039
20	26.8703745	28.2796818	29.7780786	31.3714228	33.0659541
21	28.6764857	30.2694707	31.9692017	33.7831368	35.7192518
22	30.5367803	32.3289022	34.2479698	36.5033779	38.5052144
23	32.4528837	34.4604137	36.6178886	38.9370299	41.4304651
24	34.4264702	36.6665282	39.0826041	41.6891963	44.5019989
25	36.4592643	38.9498567	41.6459082	44.5652101	47.7270988
26	38.5530422	41.3131017	44.3117441	47.5706446	51.1134538
27	40.7096335	43.7590602	47.0842144	50.7113236	54.6691265
28	42.9309225	46.2906273	49.9675830	53.9933332	58.4025828
29	45.2188502	48.9107993	52.9662863	57.4230332	62.3227119
30	47.5754157	51.6226773	56.0849377	61.0070607	66.4388475

T A B L E IV.

The present Worth of One Pound for Years.

Years.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	5 per Cent.
1	.9708738	.9661836	.9615385	.9569378	.9523809
2	.9425959	.9331507	.9245562	.9157299	.9070295
3	.9151417	.9019427	.8889964	.8762966	.8628376
4	.8884870	.8714422	.8548042	.8385613	.8227025
5	.8626088	.8419732	.8219271	.8024511	.7835262
6	.8374843	.8135006	.7903145	.7678957	.7462154
7	.8130915	.7859910	.7599178	.7348285	.7106813
8	.7894092	.7594116	.7306902	.7031851	.6768394
9	.7664167	.7337310	.7025867	.6729044	.6446089
10	.7440939	.7089188	.6755642	.6439277	.6139133
11	.7224213	.6849457	.6495809	.6161988	.5846703
12	.7013799	.6617833	.6245971	.5896639	.5568374
13	.6809513	.6394041	.6005741	.5642716	.5303214
14	.6611178	.6177818	.5774751	.5399729	.5050679
15	.6418619	.5968906	.5552645	.5167204	.4810171
16	.6231669	.5767059	.5339052	.4944693	.4581115
17	.6050164	.5572038	.5133733	.4731764	.4362967
18	.5873946	.5383611	.4936281	.4528004	.4155207
19	.5702860	.5201557	.4746424	.4333018	.3957340
20	.5536758	.5025659	.4563870	.4146429	.3768895
21	.5375493	.4855709	.4388336	.3967874	.3489424
22	.5218925	.4691506	.4219554	.3797009	.3418479
23	.5066917	.4532856	.4057263	.3633501	.3255713
24	.4919337	.4379571	.3901215	.3477035	.3100639
25	.4776056	.4231470	.3751168	.3327306	.2953028
26	.4636947	.4088378	.3606892	.3184025	.2812407
27	.4501891	.3950123	.3468166	.3046914	.2678483
28	.4370768	.3816543	.3334775	.2915707	.2550936
29	.4243464	.3687482	.3206514	.2790150	.2429463
30	.4119868	.3562784	.3083187	.2670000	.2315775

Y

When

When U , T , and R , are given, to find A .

$$\text{THEOREM 5. } \frac{Ur^t - u}{r - 1} = A.$$

By Table III. thus, Multiply the Annuity by the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Product will be the Amount required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What will an Annuity of 70*l.* per Annum (payable yearly) amount to in 4 Years, allowing 4 per Cent. per Ann.?

Here $U=70$, $t=4$, and $r=1,04$, then per Theorem,

$$\frac{ur^t - U}{r - 1} = \frac{70 \times 1,04 \times 1,04 \times 1,04 \times 1,04 - 70}{1,04 - 1} =$$

$$\frac{70 \times 1,1698,586 - 70}{,04} = \frac{81,80102 - 70}{,04} = \frac{11,80120}{,04}$$

$$= 297,25255, \text{ or } 297\text{ } l. \text{ } 5\text{ } s. \text{ } 0\frac{1}{2}\text{ } d. \text{ the Amount required.}$$

By Table III. thus,

Against 4 Years, and under 4 per Cent. is	—	4,246464
Which multiply by the Annuity	—	70

The Product is the present Worth, as before, £. 297,25248

2. If a Salary of 100*l.* per Annum, to be paid yearly, be forborne 6 Years, or unpaid, at 5 per Cent. per Ann. what is the Amount?
3. A Minor of 14 had an Annuity left him of 70*l.* a Year, the Proceed of which, by Will, was to be put out, both Principal and Interest, yearly, as it fell due, at 3 per Cent. till he should attain to 21 Years of Age; the utmost Improvement being made of this Part of his Fortune, what had he then to receive?
4. If an Annuity of 30*l.* per Annum, payable yearly, be omitted to be paid for 30 Years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. what is the Amount?

When

When A, T, and R are given, to find U.

$$\text{THEOREM 6. } \frac{ar - a}{r - 1} = U.$$

By Table III. thus, Divide the Amount given by the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Quotient will be the Annuity required.

E X A M P L E S.

5. What Annuity, forborne 4 Years, will amount to 297*l.* 5*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 448 at 4 per Cent. ?
6. What Pension, being forborn 6 Years, at 5 per Cent. will amount to 680*l.* 3*s.* $9\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 6288 ?
7. What Annuity will amount to 536*l.* 7*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* 45984 in 7 Years, at 3 per Cent. ?
8. If the Payment of an Annuity be forborne 30 Years amount to 1548*l.* 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ?

When U, A, and R, are given, to find T.

$$\text{THEOREM 7. } \frac{ar + u - a}{u} = Rt. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Proceed with as in Theorem} \\ 3, \text{ which will give T the} \\ \text{Time.} \end{array} \right.$$

By Table III. thus, Divide the Amount by the Annuity, and the Quotient will be the Amount of 1*l.* at the given Rate, which will be found under the said Rate even with the Time required.

E X A M P L E S.

9. In what Time will 70*l.* per Annum amount to 297*l.* 5*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 448 at 4 per Cent. for Non-Payment ?
10. In what Time will a Salary of 100*l.* per Annum amount to 680*l.* 3*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* at 5 per Cent. ?
11. In what Time will an Annuity of 70*l.* amount to 536*l.* 7*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 45984 at 3 per Cent. ?
12. In what Time will 30*l.* per Annum amount to 1548*l.* 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 45984 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ?

When A, U, and T are given, to find R.

$$\text{THEOREM 8. } \frac{ar}{u} - r^t = \frac{a - u}{u} = R^t.$$

This being a very high Equation, it requires the Assistance of Algebra to determine R by the Theorem.

By Table III. thus, Proceed as in the last Rule, which will give the Annuity which 1*l.* will purchase for the given Time, which will stand even with the said Time, and under the Rate required.

E X A M P L E S.

13. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum will an Annuity of 70*l.* per Annum amount to 297*l.* 5*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 448 in 4 Years?
14. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum will a Salary of 100*l.* per Annum amount to 686*l.* 3*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 6288 in 6 Years?
15. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum will an Annuity of 70*l.* per Ann. amount to 536*l.* 7*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 45984 in 7 Years?
16. At what Rate per Cent. per Annum will a Salary of 30*l.* per Ann. ammount to 1548*l.* 13*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* 0264 in 30 Years?

PRESENT WORTH of ANNUITIES, &c.

The 5th Table shews the present Worth of 1*l.* Annuity for any Number of Years under 31, at 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 per Cent. and is made thus, Divide 11 by 1,05 = ,95238, the present Worth for the first Year, which $\div 1,05 = ,90703$ added to the first Year's present Worth, = 1,85941, the second Year's present Worth again ,90703 $\div 1,05$ and Quotient added to 1,85941 = 2,72324 = third Year's present Worth, &c.

The 6th Table shews the Annuity which 1*l.* will purchase for any Number of Years under 31, at 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 per Cent. and is constructed by finding the present Worth of 1*l.* per Annum in the 5th Table, at the assigned Rate and Time, and dividing Unity or 1 thereby, the Quotient will be the Annuity, that 1*l.* will purchase at the same Rate for the same Time.

TABLE

T A B L E V.

The present Worth of One Pound per Annum, or Annuity
for Years.

Years.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	5 per Cent.
1	0.9708738	0.9661836	0.9615385	0.9569378	0.9523809
2	1.9134697	1.8996943	1.8860947	1.8726678	1.8594104
3	2.8286114	2.8016370	2.7750910	2.7489644	2.7232480
4	3.7170984	3.6730792	3.6298952	3.5875257	3.5459505
5	4.5797072	4.5150524	4.4518223	4.3899767	4.3294767
6	5.4171914	5.3283530	5.2421369	5.1578725	5.0756921
7	6.2302829	6.1145439	6.0020547	5.8927009	5.7863734
8	7.0196922	6.8739555	6.7327448	6.5958861	6.4632128
9	7.7861039	7.6076865	7.4353314	7.2687905	7.1078217
10	8.5302028	8.3169053	8.1108955	7.9127182	7.7217349
11	9.2525624	9.0015510	8.7604763	8.5289169	8.3064142
12	9.9540040	9.6633343	9.3850733	9.1185808	8.8632516
13	10.6349553	10.3027585	9.9856473	9.6828524	9.3935730
14	11.2960734	10.9205203	10.5631224	10.2228253	9.8986409
15	11.9379351	11.5174109	11.1183868	10.7395457	10.3796580
16	12.5611020	12.0941168	11.6522949	11.2340151	10.8377695
17	13.1661185	12.6513206	12.1656680	11.7071914	11.2740622
18	13.7535131	13.1896817	12.6592961	12.1599918	11.6895869
19	14.3237991	13.7098374	13.1339385	12.5932936	12.0853208
20	14.8774748	14.2124033	13.5903253	13.0079365	12.4622103
21	15.4150241	14.6979742	14.0291539	13.4047239	12.8211527
22	15.9369166	15.1671248	14.4511142	13.7844248	13.1630026
23	16.4436084	15.6204105	14.8568405	14.1477749	13.4885739
24	16.9355421	16.0583676	15.2469619	14.4954784	13.7986418
25	17.4131477	16.4815146	15.6220787	14.8282089	14.0939445
26	17.8768420	16.8903523	15.9827678	15.1466115	14.3751853
27	18.3270315	17.2853645	16.3295844	15.4513028	14.6430336
28	18.7641082	17.6670188	16.6630618	15.7428735	14.8981272
29	19.1884546	18.0357670	16.9837132	16.0218885	15.1410735
30	19.6004413	18.3920454	17.2920318	16.2888885	15.3724510

TABLE VI.

The Annuity which One Pound will purchase for any Number of Years.

Years.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	5 per Cent.
1	1.0300000	1.0350000	1.0400000	1.0450000	1.0500000
2	.5226108	.5264005	.5301961	.5339976	.5378049
3	.3535304	.3569342	.3603485	.3637734	.3672086
4	.2690271	.2722511	.2754901	.2785437	.2820118
5	.2183546	.2214814	.2246271	.2277916	.2309748
6	.1845975	.1876682	.1907619	.1938784	.1970175
7	.1605064	.1635445	.1666096	.1697015	.1728198
8	.1424564	.1454767	.1485279	.1516097	.1547218
9	.1284339	.3314460	.1344930	.1375745	.1406901
10	.1172305	.1202414	.1232909	.1263788	.1295046
11	.1080775	.1110920	.1141490	.1172482	.1203889
12	.1004621	.1034840	.1065522	.1096662	.1128254
13	.0940295	.0970616	.1001437	.1032754	.1064558
14	.0885263	.0915707	.0946690	.0978203	.1010240
15	.0837666	.0868251	.0899411	.0931138	.0963423
16	.0796109	.0826848	.0858200	.0890154	.0922699
17	.0759525	.0790431	.0821985	.0854176	.0886991
18	.0727087	.0758168	.0789933	.0822369	.0855462
19	.0698139	.0729403	.0791386	.0794073	.0827450
20	.0672157	.0703611	.0735818	.0768761	.0802426
21	.0648718	.0680366	.0712801	.0746006	.0779961
22	.0627474	.0659321	.0691988	.0725457	.0759705
23	.0608139	.0640188	.0673091	.0706825	.0741368
24	.0590474	.0622728	.0655868	.0689870	.0724709
25	.0574279	.0606740	.0640120	.0674390	.0709525
26	.0559383	.0592054	.0625674	.0660214	.0695643
27	.0545642	.0578524	.0612385	.0647195	.0682919
28	.0532932	.0566029	.0600130	.0635208	.0671225
29	.0521147	.0554454	.0588799	.0624146	.0660455
30	.0510193	.0543713	.0578301	.0613915	.0650614

When

When U, R, and T are given, to find P.

$$\text{THEOREM 9. } u - \frac{u}{r^t} : \div r - 1 = P.$$

By Table V. thus, Multiply the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, by the Annuity, &c. the Product will be the present Worth required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the present Worth of an Annuity of 50*l.* per Annum, to continue 8 Years at 5 per Cent?

Here $U=50$, $t=8$, and $R=1,05$, which being involved to $R^t=1,4774554$ by the 1st Table, then per Theorem

$$u - \frac{u}{r^t} : \div r - 1 = 50 - \frac{50}{1,4774554} : \div 1,05 - 1 = 50 - 33,84196$$

$\div,05 = 16,15804$, $,05323,1608$, or $323*l.* 3*s.* 2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 368, or by the Table, thus,

Against 8 Years and under, 5 per Cent. is $6,4632128$

Which multiplied by the Annuity, 50

Gives the present Worth as before, viz. $\text{£. } 323,1606400$

2. What is the present Worth of an Annuity or yearly Rent of 60*l.* to continue 6 Years at 4 per Cent?

3. What is the present Worth of a Pension of 1000*l.* per Annum, for 21 Years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent?

When P, T, and R are given, to find U.

$$\text{THEOREM 10. } \frac{pr^t \times r - pr^t}{rt - 1} = U.$$

By Table V. thus, Divide the present Worth by the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Quotient will be the Annuity required.

Or by Table VI. thus, Multiply the Tabular Number (for the given Rate and Time) by the present Worth, and the Product will be the Annuity.

E X A M P L E S.

4. If the present Worth of $323*l.* 3*s.* 2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 368 were required for a Pension for 8 Years to come, at 5 per Cent. what was the Pension?

5. What

5. What Annuity or yearly Rent may be purchased for 314*l.* 10*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* 08544 at 4 per Cent for 6 Years?
6. Suppose the present Worth of a Pension for 21 Years, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. was 13404*l.* 14*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 944 what was the Pension?

When U, P, and R are given, to find T.

THEOREM 11. $\frac{u}{p + u - pr} = R^t$ { Which proceed with
as in Theorem 3, will
give T.

By Table V. thus, Divide the present Worth by the Annuity, and the Quotient will be the Amount of 1*l.* at the given Rate, which will be found under the said Rate, even with the Time required.

E X A M P L E S.

6. How long may one have a Lease of 50*l.* yearly Rent for 323*l.* 3*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 368, allowing 5 per Cent to the Purchaser?
7. If an Annuity of 60*l.* is purchased for 314*l.* 10*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* 08544, at 4 per Cent. what Time ought it to continue?
8. I demand what Time a Lease of 1000*l.* may be purchased for, when the present Worth of 13404*l.* 14*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* is made at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent?

When U, P, and T are given, to find R.

THEOREM 12. $\frac{u}{p} = \frac{u}{p} R^t + R^t - R^t + 1.$

This being a very high Equation, requires the Assistance of Algebra to determine R.

By Table V. proceed as in the last Rule, and the Quotient will be the Amount of 1*l.* Annuity for the given Time, over which will be the Rate required.

E X A M P L E S.

9. If an Annuity of 50*l.* to continue for 8 Years, be purchased for 323*l.* 3*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* 368, what Rate of Interest hath the Purchaser for his Money?
10. Suppose I give 314*l.* 10*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* 08544, for an Annuity of 60*l.* to continue 6 Years, at what Rate was Interest allowed?

3. If

11. If an Annuity of 1000*l.* to continue 21 Years be purchased for 13404*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* 944 what Rate of Interest is the Purchaser allowed for his Money?

ANNUITIES, LEASES, &c. taken in REVERSION.

To find the present Worth of Annuities, &c. in Reversion.

R U L E.

1. Find the present Worth of the Annuity, &c. at the given Rate, and for the Time of its Continuance, by Theorem 9. Thus,
2. Change P into A, and find what Principal being put to Interest will amount to P at the same Rate and Time to come before the Annuity commences, by Theorem 2. which will give the present Worth of the Annuity. Thus $\frac{A}{R^t} = P$.

By Table V. thus, Find the present Value of 1*l.* per Annum, at the given Rate, both for the Time being, and also for that and the Time in Reversion added together, then subtract the Time in being from the other, and multiply the Remainder by the Annuity, the Product will be the present Worth required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the present Worth of a Reversion of a Lease of 80*l.* per Annum, to continue 6 Years, but not to commence till the End of 2 Years, allowing 5 per Cent. to the Purchaser?

1. Here $u=80$, $t=6$, and $r=1,05$, then per Rule 1.

$$u - \frac{u}{r^t} \div r - 1 = 80 - \frac{80}{1,3400955} \div 1,05 - 1 = 80 - 59,6976$$

$\div,05 = 20,3028 \div,05 = 406,056 = P$. Then per Rule 2,

$A = 406,056$, $t = 2$, and r , as before, and per Theorem 2,

$$\frac{a}{r^t} = \frac{406,056}{41,1025} = 368,30419, \text{ or } 368*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* the present$$

Worth required.

Thus,

Thus, by the Table, $2+6=8$ Years.

Then $\begin{cases} 6,463,2128 = \text{Value of } 1\text{ l. for } 8 \text{ Years.} \\ 1,859,4104 = \text{ditto, for } 2 \text{ Years.} \end{cases}$

Remains $4,603,8024$

Which $\times$ 80 Annuity

Gives $\text{£. } 368.304192$ as before.

2. What ought a Person to give down in ready Money for the Reversion of 1000 l. a Year, to continue 20 Years, on a Lease which cannot commence till 5 Years are at an End, allowing the Purchaser 5 per Cent?

To find the yearly Income of an Annuity taken in Reversion.

R U L E.

1. Find the Amount of the present Worth at the given Rate, and for the Time before the Annuity commences, by Theo. 1.

Thus, $prt = A.$

2. Change A into P , and find what yearly Rent, &c. being sold, will produce P at the same Rate, and for the Time of its Continuance, by Theo. 10.

Thus, $\frac{prt \times r - prt}{r^t - 1} = U.$

By Table V. thus, proceed as in the last Rule, and divide the present Worth by the Remainder, the Quotient will be the Annuity required.

E X A M P L E S.

3. What Annuity, to be entered upon two Years hence, and then to continue 6 Years, may be purchased for $368\text{ l. } 6\text{ s. } 1\text{ d.}$ ready Money, allowing 5 per Cent. to the Purchaser?
4. Suppose the present Worth of a Lease of an Estate is $8132\text{ l. } 14\text{ s. } 8\text{ d. } 064$, taken in Reversion for 20 Years, but not to commence till the End of 5 Years, allowing 5 per Cent. to the Purchaser; what is the yearly Rent?

R E-

68. R E B A T E or D I S C O U N T.

Here S represents the Sum to be purchased.

When S, T, and R are given, to find P.

THEOREM 13. $\frac{s}{rt} = P.$

By the 4th Table, thus, Multiply the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, by the Sum to be purchased, the Product will be the present Worth.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the present Worth of 150*l.* payable 4 Years hence, at 5 per Cent?

Here $\frac{s}{rt} = \frac{150}{1,2155063} = 123,40536$, or 123*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

present Worth required.

By the Table, thus, $,8227025 \times 150 = 123,405375$ as before.

3. What is the present Worth of 743*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* payable 6 Years hence at 4 per Cent?

When P, T, and R are given, to find S.

THEOREM 14. $p \times rt = S.$

By Table IV. thus, Divide the present Worth by the Tabular Number for the given Time and Rate, and the Quotient will be the Sum to be purchased.

E X A M P L E S.

4. If 123*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* be received for a Debt payable 4 Years hence, and an Allowance of 5 per Cent. to the Debtor for present Payment, what was the Debt?
5. If a Sum of Money due 6 Years hence produces 587*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* 718, for present Payment, Rebate being made at 4 per Cent. I demand how much the Debt was?

When S, P, and R are given, to find T.

THEOREM 15. $\frac{s}{p} = r^t$ { which proceed with as in Theorem 3.

by

By Table IV. thus, Divide the Principal by the Sum to be purchased, and the Quotient will be the present Worth of 1*l*. at the given Rate, which will be found under the Rate, and even with the Time required.

E X A M P L E S.

6. A Person received 123*l*. 8*s*. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. for a Debt of 150*l*. Rebate being made at 5 per Cent. I demand in what Time the Debt was payable?
7. The present Payment of 587*l*. 7*s*. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d*. 718, is made for a Debt of 743*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. Rebate at 4 per Cent. I demand when the Debt was payable?

When S, P, and T are given, to find R.

THEOREM 16. $\frac{S}{P} = R^T$ { Which proceed with as in Theorem 4.

By Table IV. thus, proceed as in the last Rule, and the Quotient will be the present Worth of 1*l*. for the given Time, which will be found even with the Time, and under the Rate required.

E X A M P L E S.

8. The present Worth of 150*l*. payable 4 Years hence, is 123*l*. 8*s*. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. at what Rate per Cent. is the Rebate made at?
9. The Sum of 743*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. is payable in 6 Years Time, and the present Value of that Sum is 587*l*. 7*s*. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d*. 718, I demand at what Rate per Cent. the Rebate must be made?

PURCHASING Freehold or Real ESTATES,

Is to find the present Worth of an Annuity, &c. to continue for ever.

When U and R are given, to find P.

THEOREM 17. $\frac{U}{r-1} = P.$

E X A M P L E S.

1. Suppose a Freehold Estate of 500*l.* per Annum were to be sold; what is the Worth, allowing 5 per Cent. to the Buyer?

Here $u=500$, $r=1,05$; then per Theorem

$$\frac{u}{r-1} = \frac{500}{1,05-1} = \frac{500}{,05} = 10000*l.* \text{ the present Worth?}$$

2. What is an Estate of 25*l.* per Annum, to continue for ever, worth in present Money, allowing 4½ per Cent. to the Buyer?

When P and U are given, to find R .

$$\text{THEOREM 18. } \frac{P+u}{p} = R.$$

E X A M P L E S.

3. Suppose one gave 1000*l.* for a Freehold Estate of 500*l.* per Annum, what Rate per Cent. has the Purchaser for his Money?
4. If an Estate of 25*l.* per Annum is bought for 555*l.* 1*l.*s. 1¼*d.* what is the Rate per Cent?

When P and R are given, to find U .

$$\text{THEOREM 19. } P \times \overline{r-1} = U.$$

E X A M P L E S.

5. Suppose a Person would lay out 10000*l.* on a Freehold Estate, and so as to be allowed 5 per Cent. for his Money, what must be the annual Rent of such an Estate?
6. If a Freehold Estate is bought for 555*l.* 1*l.*s. 1¼*d.* and the Allowance of 4½ per Cent. is made the Buyer; what is the yearly Rent?

69. Purchasing FREEHOLD ESTATES in REVERSION.

To find the Worth of a Freehold Estate in Reversion.

R U L E.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Find the Worth of the yearly Rent, &c.</p> <p>2. Change P into A, and find what Principal being put to Interest will amount to A, at the same Rate, and for the Time to come before the Estate commences.</p> | <p>Theo. 20, Thus $\frac{u}{r-1}$</p> <p>Thus $\frac{A}{R^t} = P.$</p> |
|---|--|

E X A M P L E.

1. What is an Estate of 500*l.* per Annum worth in ready Money, to continue for ever, but not to commence till the End of 4 Years, allowing 5 per Cent. to the Purchaser?

To find the yearly Rent of an Estate taken in Reversion.

R U L E.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Find the Amount of the Worth of the Estate at the given Rate, and Time before it commences.</p> <p>2. Change A into P, and find what yearly Rent being fold will produce P at the same Rate.</p> | <p>Theo. 21. $p \times r^t = A.$</p> <p>$\frac{Pr \times r - pr}{r} = U.$</p> |
|--|---|

E X A M P L E.

3. A Freehold Estate is sold for 8227*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* which does not commence till the End of 4 Years, the Buyer being allowed 5 per Cent. for his Money: I desire to know the yearly Income?

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS for EXERCISE.

1. Held of a College 486*l.* 10*s.* a Year, on a reserved Rent of 94*l.* Money being at 5 per Cent. Interest; what Fine ought severally to be paid on a 7, a 14, and a 21 Year's Lease?
2. Suppose I would add 5 Years to a running Lease of 15 Years to come, the improved Rent being 186*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per Annum; what ought I to pay down in ready Money for this Favour, discounting 4 per Cent?
3. A has a Term of 7 Years in an Estate of 50*l.* per Annum; B hath a Term of 14 Years in the same Estate; and C hath a farther Term of 10 Years after B in the same Estate: what is the present Value of the several Interests in the said Estate?
4. For a Lease of certain Profits for 7 Years, A offers to pay 150*l.* Gratuity, and 300*l.* per Annum; B offers 400*l.* Gratuity, and 250*l.* per Annum; C bids 650*l.* Gratuity, and 200*l.* per Annum; and D offers 1800*l.* for the whole Purchase, without any yearly Rent: Query, which is the best Offer, and what Difference, computing at 4 per Cent.?
5. Value the Lease of a House in tolerable Repair, the Rent 54*l.* 17*s.* a Year, the Ground Rent 7 Guineas, 3 Years of it only to come, the Rent payable every 6 Months, Discount per Compound Interest on this Kind of Purchase, at 10*l.* per Cent.?
6. A Fine for a Lease of a Tenement is settled at 153*l.* under a reserved Rent of 16*l.* a Year: Now the Tenant cannot conveniently pay more than 50*l.* but for the 6 Years to come of the Term, is willing rather to pay an adequate Rent, computing 10*l.* per Cent. per Compound Interest; what ought that Rent to be?
7. Another Lease for 7 Years is agreed for at 250*l.* Fine, on the old Rent 44*l.* a Year; but considering the Contractor desires to reduce the Rent to 20*l.* a Year, and pay a proper Fine, computing, as before, after the Rate of 10*l.* a Year; to what must the Fine be advanced?
8. A Son, previous to his Marriage, is minded to have 50*l.* a Year Freehold settled on his Family, and to have im-

mediate Possession of it, offers his Father in Lieu an Annuity for his Life, valued at 12 Years Purchase, Discounting at 4 per Cent. thereon; whereas he is content the Estate should be valued at a Discount of 3 per Cent. and consequently will be worth $33\frac{1}{3}$ Years Purchase: pray what had the Father for his Life?

9. A Gentleman took a College Lease of 237*l.* a Year, for 21 Years, and paid the full Fine; the Rent reserved was 10*l.* a Year, but when 4 Years were elapsed, against the Marriage he renewed the Lease, and filled up the 21 Years. In 14 Years after that his Wife dying, he again renewed it in Favour of his Daughter, then 7 Years of Age; and by the Time she was 19, it was a third Time renewed in order to her Settlement: The Question is, what Money the Society must have received from this Family from first to last, allowing 5*l.* a Year Discount on the Fines?

THE TUTOR'S GUIDE.

PART IV.

MENSURATION.

GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

GEOMETRY contains the Nature and Properties of Lines, Angles, Surfaces and Solids.

A Point is that which has no Parts or Magnitude.

A Line is Length conceived without Breadth.

An Angle is the mutual Inclination of two Lines which meet.

When a strait Line, as CD , (Fig. 4.) standing upon another, AB , makes the Angles, ADC , and CDE , on each Side equal to one another, each of these equal Angles is called a right Angle, and the dotted Line CD , is said to be perpendicular to the Line AB .

An Angle is commonly expressed by three Letters, that placed at the angular Point being always wrote in the Middle, as ADC , (Fig. 4.) denotes the Angle, b .

An obtuse Angle is that which is greater than a right Angle, as CAB , (Fig. 3.)

An acute Angle is that which is less than a right Angle, as DCB , (Fig. 4.)

Parallel Lines are those of which every Point of the one is at the same Distance from the other, as the Lines A B, and C D, (Fig. 2.)

A Superficies, or Surface, is an Extension of two Dimensions. viz. Length and Breadth.

A Plane or Plane Superficies is that with which a right Line may every Way coincide.

A Plane Superficies receives several Denominations, according to the Number and Positions of the Lines by which it is terminated, as follows :

Fig. 1. A Square is a right-angled equi-lateral Parallelogram, whose four Sides are equal, and its Angles all right ones.

A Quadrangle is a Figure made by four strait Lines.

Fig. 2. A Parallelogram is a Quadrangle whose opposite Sides are parallel.

An Oblong, or Rectangle, is longer than broad ; but its opposite Sides are equal, and all its Angles right ones.

A Rhombus, or Diamond Figure, is a Parallelogram whose Sides are all equal, but its Angles are not right Angles.

Fig. 3. A Rhomboides is an oblique-angled Parallelogram, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

A Triangle is a Space included by three Lines, and of consequence hath three Angles ; for every rectilineal plane Figure hath as many Angles as Sides.

A right-angled Triangle is that which has one right Angle, as Fig. in Page 201.

Fig. 4. An equi-lateral Triangle is that whose three Sides are all equal to each other.

An isosceles Triangle is that which has only two of its Sides equal to one another.

A Scalene Triangle is that which has all its Sides unequal.

An obtuse-angled Triangle is that which has an obtuse Angle.

An acute-angled Triangle is that which has every Angle acute.

Fig. 5. A Trapezium is a Quadrangle, whose opposite Sides are not parallel.

All right lined Figures, having more than four Sides, are called Polygons, and receive their Names from the Number of their Sides or Angles.

Fig. 6. Having five Sides or Angles is called a Pentagon.

A regular Polygon is a Figure with equal Sides and equal Angles.

Fig. 7. A Circle is a plane Figure bounded by a curve Line called the Circumference, every Part whereof is equally distant from a Point within called the Center.

A Diameter, AB , of a Circle is a right Line drawn thro' the Center, and terminated by the Circumference.

The Semi-Diameter, AC , is called the Radius.

A Semi-Circle is a Figure contained under a Diameter, and that Part of the Circumference of a Circle cut off by that Diameter, as the Line AB , divides the Circle into two Semi-Circles.

Fig. 8. A Segment is any Part of a Circle terminated by an Arc, ADB cut off by the Line AB , called the Chord.

Fig. 9. A Sector of a Circle is a Portion contained between two right Lines or Semi-Diameters and the intercepted of the Circumference.

Fig. 10. represents the Front of an Arch built with Stones of equal Length, and is a Segment of a Sector.

The hollow Side, AB , of a Curve is called Concave, and the raised Side, CD , Convex.

Fig. 11. An Ellipsis, or Oval, is a Figure bounded by a regular curve Line, returning into itself, but of its two Axes cutting each other in the Center, one of which is longer, (called the transverse Axis) than the other (called the conjugate Axis.)

A Solid is that which hath Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

Fig. 12. A Cube is a Solid bounded by six equal Squares.

Fig. 13. A Prism is a Solid whose Sides are Parallelograms, and whose two Ends are parallel to each other.

Fig. 14. A Cylinder is a round Solid, like the Rolling-Stone of a Bowling-Green, whose two Ends are equal and parallel Circles.

Fig. 15. A Pyramid is a Solid whose Base is a Polygon, or right-lined Figure, and whose Sides or Triangles meet in a Point, C , called the Vertex.

Fig.

Fig. 16. A Cone is a round Pyramid, or Pyramid having a circular Base, in Form like a Sugar Loaf.

Fig. 17, 18. A Frustrum of a Pyramid or Cone is that Part which remains, when any Part next the Vertex is cut off by a Plane parallel to the Base.

Fig. 19. A Wedge is a Solid having a rectangular Base, AB , and two of the opposite Sides ending in an Acies or Edge, EF .

Fig. 20. A Pavilion is a Solid contained under five Planes; the Base is a Rectangle or Oblong, and the four Sides terminate in a Ridge, EF , parallel to a Side of the Base, AB , or CD , but unequal to it.

Fig. 21. A Prismoid is a Solid contained under six Planes; the Bases, or Ends, are parallel Rectangles, and the four Sides are Quandrangles.

Fig. 22. A Sphere is a Solid bounded by a convex Surface, every Point of which is equally distant from a Point, C , within, called the Center.

The Axis, or Diameter, of a Sphere is the right Line, AB .

Fig. 23. A Segment of a Sphere is a Part cut off by a Plane, AB . If the Plane pass through the Center of the Sphere, it will cut it equally in two, and each Half is called a Hemisphere.

Fig. 24. A Spheroid is a Solid resembling an Egg, and is the Body conceived to be generated by the Revolution of an Ellipse about its Axe, and is denominated either prolate (oblong), or oblate, according as the Revolution is made about the transverse Axe or its conjugate.

The Axe about which the Revolution is made is the fixed Axe, the other is the revolving Axe.

Fig. 25. A parabolic Spindle is eight-fifteenths of its circumscribing Cylinder.

Fig. 26. is the middle Frustrum of a Spheroid.

SUPER-

70. SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

PROBLEM I.

To multiply Feet, Inches, and Parts, by Feet, Inches, and Parts, which Method is termed Cross Multiplication, but more properly Duodecimal.

R U L E.

Set the Feet in the Multiplier under the least Denomination in the Multiplicand, and the rest in Order, beginning with the least Denomination ; divide each Product by 12, as you go on ; place the first Remainder under the multiplying Figure, and the rest in Order, adding each Quotient to the next arising Product, as in Sect. 9. and having thus finished Multiplication, the Sum of all will be the Product required.

In general, thus,

When Feet are concerned, the Product is of the same Denomination with the Term multiplying Feet.

When Feet are not concerned, the Name of the Product will be expressed by the Sum of the Indices of the two Factors.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Product of 10 Feet, 9 Inches, 9 Parts, by 8 Feet, 6 Inches, and 3 Parts?

1. By Duodecimals.

F. ' " ' ' ' Indices.

Mul.	10	:	9	:	9	:	0	:	0
By					8	:	6	:	3
			2	:	8	:	5	:	3
	5	:	4	:	10	:	6	:	0
	86	:	6	:	0	:	0	:	0

2. By Aliquot Parts.

F. / //

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 : 9 : 9 \\ \quad : 8 \\ \hline 86 : 6 : 0 : 0 \\ 3 : 7 : 3 : 0 \\ 1 : 9 : 7 : 6 \\ 0 : 2 : 8 : 5 : 3 \end{array}$$

Prod. 92 : 1 : 6 : 11 : 3 P. as before 92 : 1 : 6 : 11 : 3

3. By

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,52083 \\ 10,8125 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 8,52083 \\ 10,8125 \end{array}} \right\} 3. \text{ By Decimals,}$$

Product $92,131510414 = 92 \text{ F. } 1', 6'', 11''', 3''''$, as before.

1. Multiply 17 Feet, 7 Inches, by 6 Feet.
2. Multiply 47 Feet, 8 Inches, by 8 Feet, 4 Inches.
3. Multiply 7 Feet, 10 Inches, by 8 Feet, 6 Inches.
4. Multiply 64 Feet, 7 Inches, by 4 Feet, 8 Inches.
5. Multiply 12 Feet, 8 Inches, 9 Parts, by 9 Feet, 6 Inches, 7 Parts.
6. Multiply 9 Feet, 11 Inches, 6 Parts, by 11 Feet, 8 Inches.
7. Multiply 64 Feet, 10 Parts, by 14 Feet, 9 Inches.
8. Multiply 124 Feet, 4 Inches, by 42 Feet, 9 Seconds.
9. Multiply 16 Feet, 7 Inches, 10 Parts, by 6 Feet, 5 Inches, 7 Seconds.
10. Multiply 474 Feet, 6 Inches, 8 Seconds, by 186 Feet, 7 Inches, 4 Seconds.
11. Multiply 24 Feet, 11', 8'', 6''', 7, by 8 Feet, 6', 7''.
12. Multiply 46 Feet, 6 In. 8'', 4''', by 6 Feet, 4 In. 8'', 6'''.

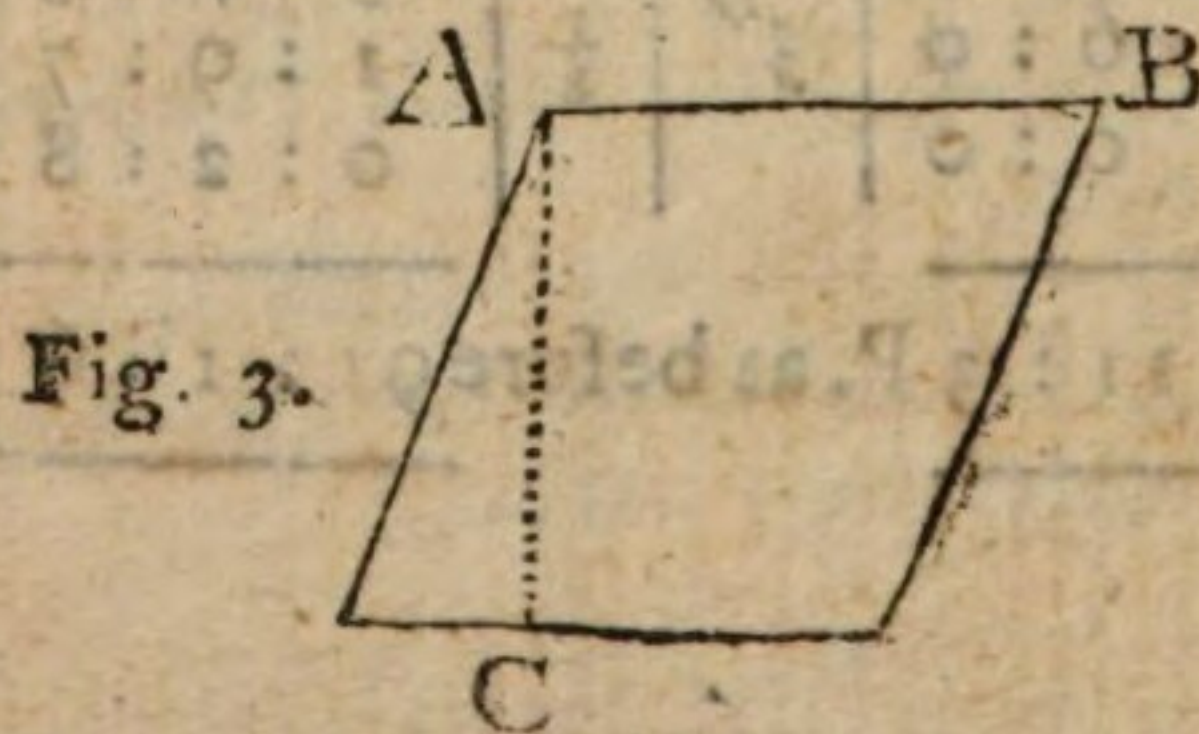
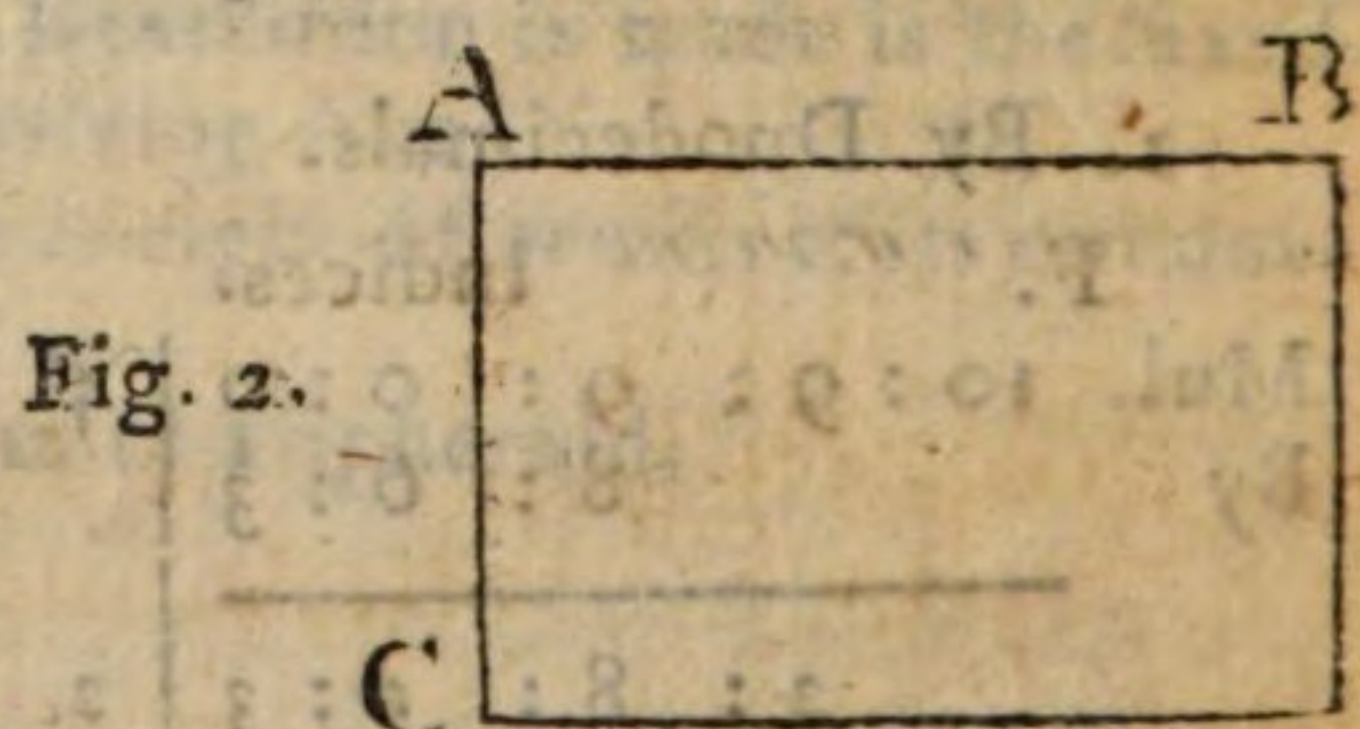
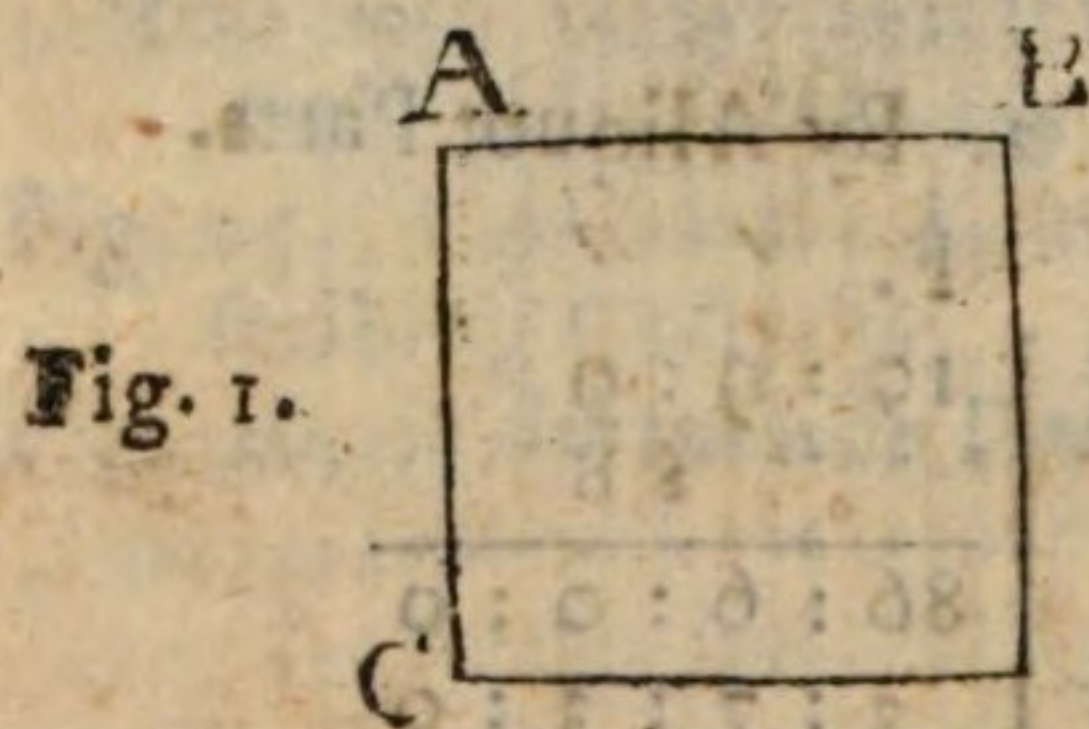
P R O B L E M II.

To find the Area of a Parallelogram, whether it be a Square, a Rectangle, a Rhombus, or a Rhomboides.

R U L E.

Multiply the Length by the Height or perpendicular Breadth, and the Product will be the Area.

That is $A B \times A C = \text{the Area.}$



E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Area in Acres of a Parallelogram whose Length is 14,5 Chains, and its Breadth 9,75 Chains.
2. What is the Area of a Square whose Side is 245 Yards or Chains, &c.
3. How many square Yards of Paving are there in a Court-Yard, being in the Form of a Rhombus or Rhomboides, whose Length is 64 Feet, 6 Inches, and perpendicular Breadth is 47 Feet, 8 Inches?

If the Area of a Field, in Yards, is divided by 4840, (the Number of square Yards in one Acre) the Quotient will give the Number of Acres in that Field.

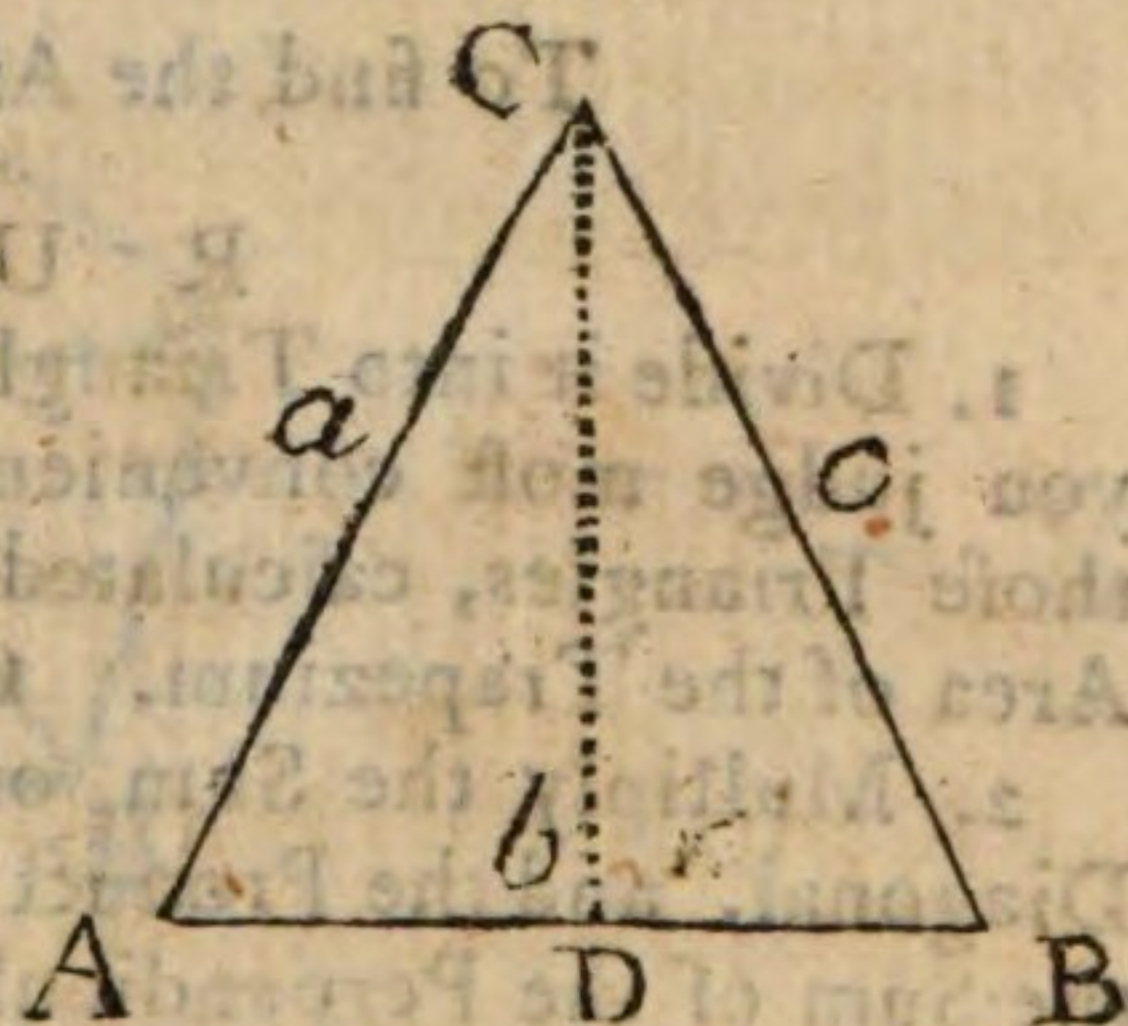
P R O B L E M III.

To find the Area of a Triangle.

R U L E S.

Fig. 4.

1. Multiply one of its Sides by the Perpendicular let fall upon it from its opposite Angle, and Half the Product will be the Area.
2. Multiply the Base by Half the Perpendicular, or Perpendicular by Half the Base, and the Product gives the Area.



That is $\frac{A B \times C D}{2} = \text{the Area.}$

E X A M P L E S.

4. How many Acres are in a triangular Field, whose Base is 28, and Perpendicular 20,5 Chains?
5. A Triangle Field 738 Links long, and 583 in the Perpendicular, brings in 12*l*. a Year: What is it let at per Acre?

If the Area of a Field in Links is divided by 100000 (the Number of square Links in one Acre) the Quotient will be the express Number of Acres in that Field.

When

When the three Sides of a Triangle are given, to find the Area.

R U L E.

3. From Half the Sum of the three Sides subtract each Side severally ; multiply the Half Sum and the three Remainders continually together, and the Square Root of the last Product will be the Area of the Triangle, that is, $\frac{a+b+c}{2} = s$ = Half the Sum of the Sides.

Then let $s-a=e$, and $s-b=f$, also $s-c=g$; $\therefore \sqrt{s e f g}$ = the Area. — Note, $a=A C$, $b=A B$ and $c=B C$. See the last Figure.

E X A M P L E.

6. Suppose I have a Fish-Pond of a triangular Form, whose three Sides measure 400, 348, and 312 Yards ; what Quantity of Ground does it contain.

P R O B L E M IV.

To find the Area of a Trapezium.

R U L E S.

1. Divide it into Triangles according to the Manner which you judge most convenient ; then the Sum of the Areas of those Triangles, calculated by the last Problem, will be the Area of the Trapezium. Or,

2. Multiply the Sum of the Perpendiculars by Half the Diagonal, and the Product will give the Area ; or multiply the Sum of the Perpendicular by the Diagonal, and Half the Product will be the Area.

That is $\frac{DE+BF}{2} \times AC = \text{the Area.}$

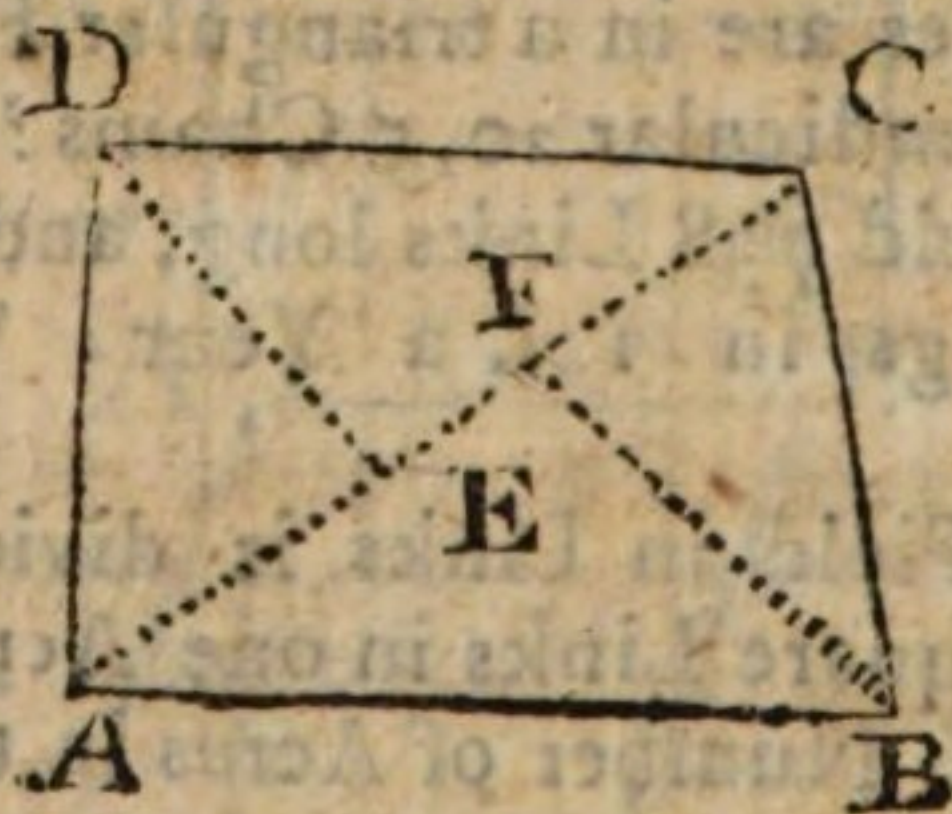


Fig. 5.

7. How

7. How many square Yards of Paving are there in a Trapezium, A B C D, whose Diagonal, B D, 45 Feet, and the Perpendiculars, A E, equal to 17,25, C F, equal to 14 Feet.

P R O B L E M V.

To find the Area of any regular Polygon.

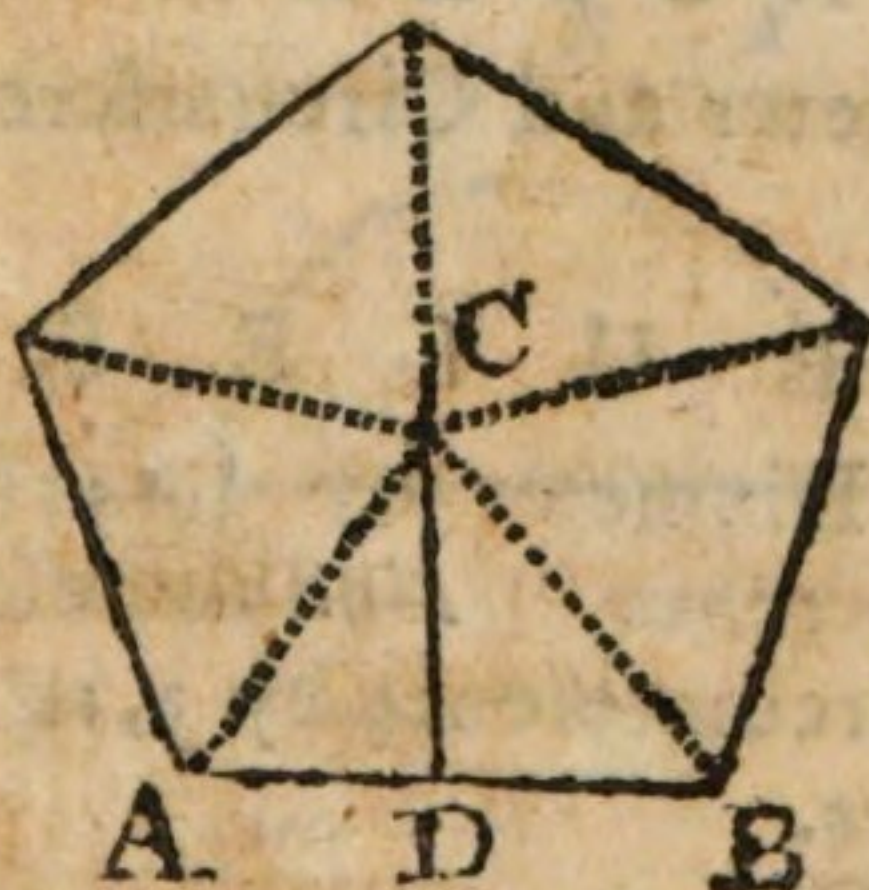
R U L E I.

Let fall a Perpendicular from the Center of the Figure to one of its Sides, then multiply together the Perpendicular, the Side of the Figure, and the Number of its Sides, and Half the Product will be the Area.

Here the Number of Sides is $5 = N$.

Then it is $\frac{AB \times CD \times n}{2} = \text{the Area.}$

Fig. 6.



E X A M P L E.

8. A Piece of Garden Box lies in Form of a regular Pentagon, or Figure of five equal Sides, (as above) each 48 Feet; and from the Center of the Figure, C, to the Middle of one of its Sides, D, it measures 41,57 Feet nearly, the Area of the Figure will be the Content of these five Triangles. Pray, what is that?

R U L E II.

Multiply the Square of the Side of any regular Figure by the Multiplier standing opposite to its Name in the following Table, and the Product will be the Area.

A a

No.

No. of Sides.	Names.	Multipliers.
3	Trigon or equal Δ	0,433013
4	Tetragon or Square.	1,000000
5	Pentagon.	1,720477
6	Hexagon.	2,598076
7	Heptagon.	3,633912
8	Octagon.	4,828427
9	Nonagon.	6,181824
10	Decagon.	7,694209
11	Undecagon.	9,365641
12	Duedecagon.	11,196152

E X A M P L E S.

9. What is the Area of an Hexagon, whose Side is 30?
 10. What is the Area of an Octagon whose Side is 24?

P R O B L E M VI.

To find the Diameter and Circumference of a Circle, the one from the other.

R U L E S.

1. Multiply the Diameter by 3,1416, and the Product will be the Circumference. And therefore,
2. Divide the Circumference by 3,1416, and the Quotient will be the Diameter.
3. See Sect. 54, Case 3.

E X A M P L E S.

11. If the Diameter of a Circle be 7, what is the Circumference?
12. What is the Diameter of a Circle whose Circumference is 22?
13. What is the Circumference of the Earth, supposing it to be perfectly round, and its Diameter is 8000 Miles?

P R O B L E M VII.

To find the Area of a Circle.

R U L E S.

1. Multiply Half the Circumference by Half the Diameter, and the Product will be the Area. Or,
2. Mul-

2. Multiply the Square of the Diameter by ,7854, and the Product will be the Area. Or,

3. Multiply the Square of the Circumference by ,079574, and the Product will be the Area. Or

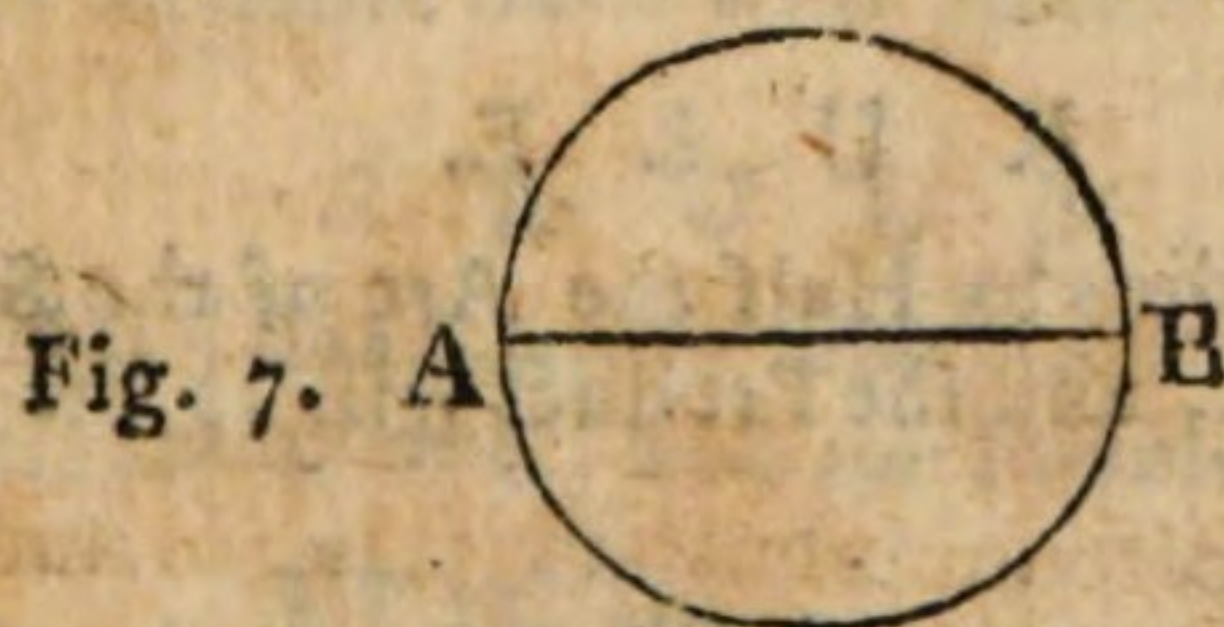
4. Multiply the Square of the Semi-Diameter by 3,1416 and the Product will be the Area. Or

3. Multiply the Circumference by the Diameter, and a fourth Part of the Product will express the Area.

Note, ,7854, and 3,1416, are Areas of Circles whose Diameters are 1 and 2, and ,079577 is the Area of a Circle whose Circumference is 1; likewise 452, and 1,273239, are Squares of the Diameters of Circles, whose Areas are 355, and 1, and 1,12831 is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to a Square whose Side is 1.

Let C = the Circumference and D = the Diameter, A B.

Then per Rule I. $\frac{C}{2} \times \frac{D}{2} = \text{the Area.}$



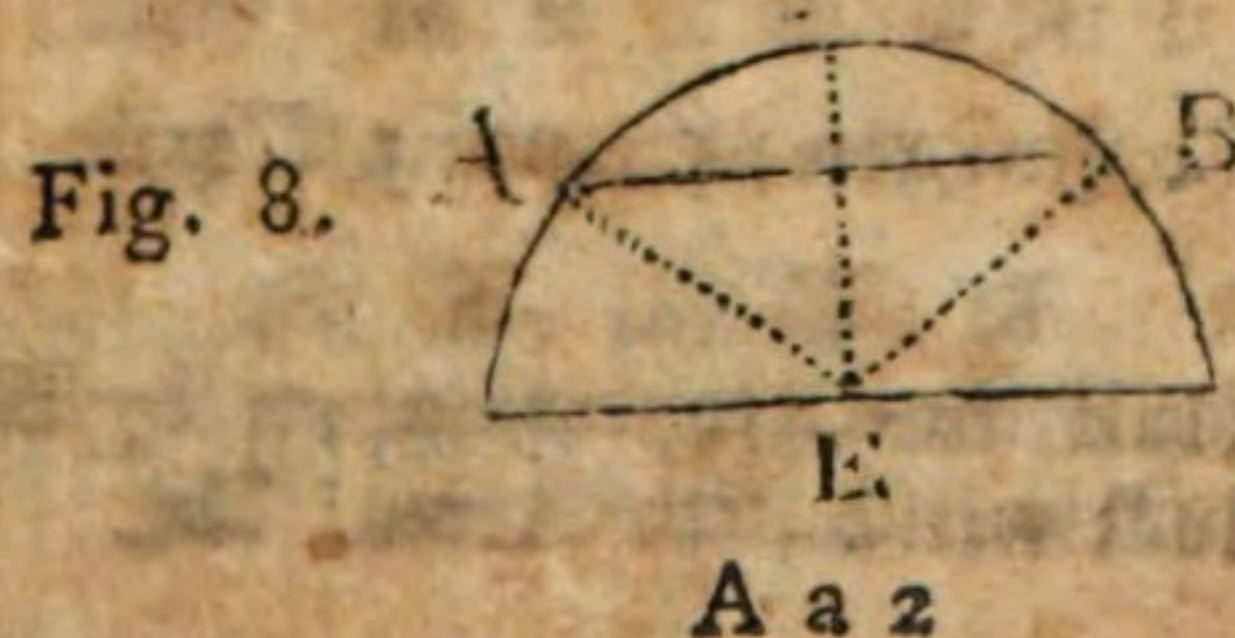
EXAMPLES.

14. How many Square Feet are in a Circle whose Circumference is 6,2832?

15. What is the Area of a Circle whose Diameter is 12?

PROBLEM VIII.

To find the Length of any Arc of a Circle, A D B.



RULE.

R U L E.

Multiply together the Radius, D E, the Number of Degrees in the given Arc, and the Number ,01745320, (b) the last Product will be the Length of the Arc; for, when the Radius is 1, Half the Circumference is 3,14159265, &c. and therefore, $\frac{3,14159265}{180 \text{ Degrees}} = ,01745329252$ nearly, which is the Length of an Arch of 1 Degree.

Hence $E D \ A D B \times b = \text{the Length of the Arc, A D B.}$

E X A M P L E.

16. What is the Length of the Arc, A D E, which is 29,5 Degrees, and Radius 9.

P R O B L E M IX.

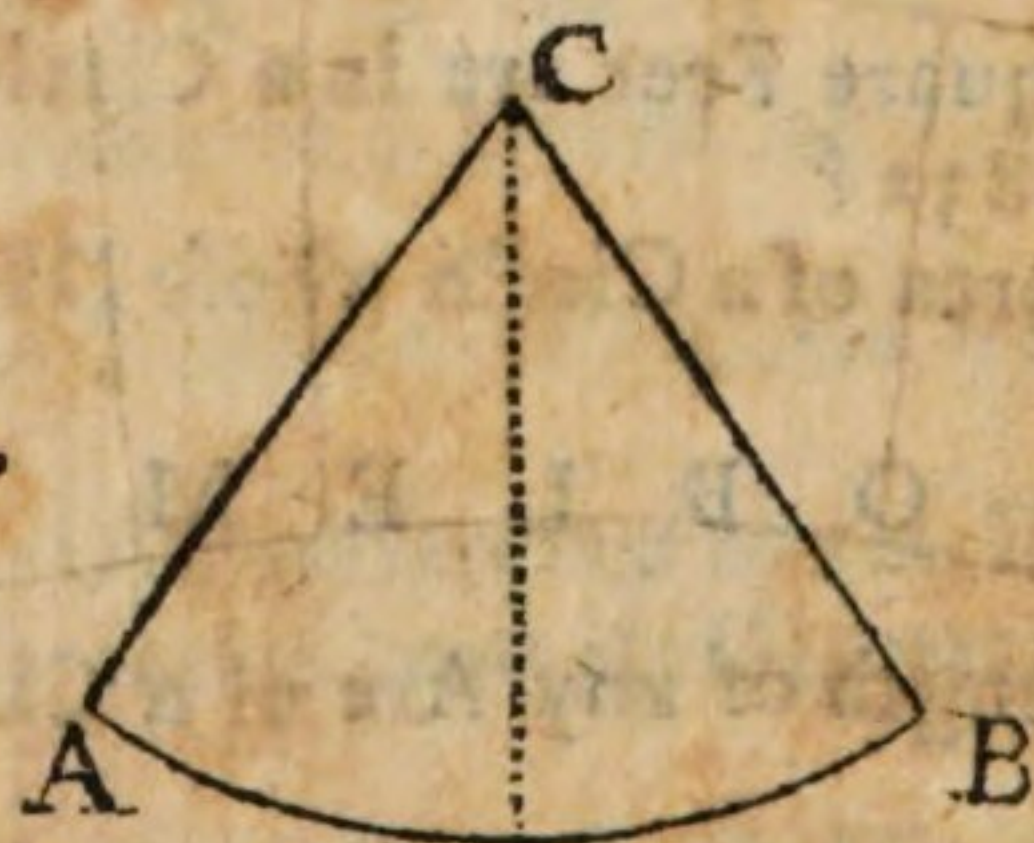
To find the Area of any Sector of a Circle.

R U L E.

Multiply the Radius by Half the Arc of the Sector, found by the last Problem, and the Product will be the Area, as in the whole Circle.

That is, $A C \times \frac{A B}{2} = \text{the Area.}$

Fig. 9.



E X A M P L E.

17. What is the Area of a Sector whose Radius, C A, is 55, and the Length of the Arc, A B, 59.

PROBLEM.

P R O B L E M X.

To find the Area of the Segment of a Circle, A D B, whose Center is E. (See Fig. in Prob. VIII.)

R U L E.

Find the Area of the Triangle A B E, by Prob. III. and of the Sector, A D B E, by the last Problem, their Difference, or Sum of these Areas, will be that of the Segment, according as it is less or greater than a Semi-Circle.

E X A M P L E.

18. What is the Area of a Segment whose Arc is a Quadrant or contains 90 Degrees, and Diameter 18 Feet?

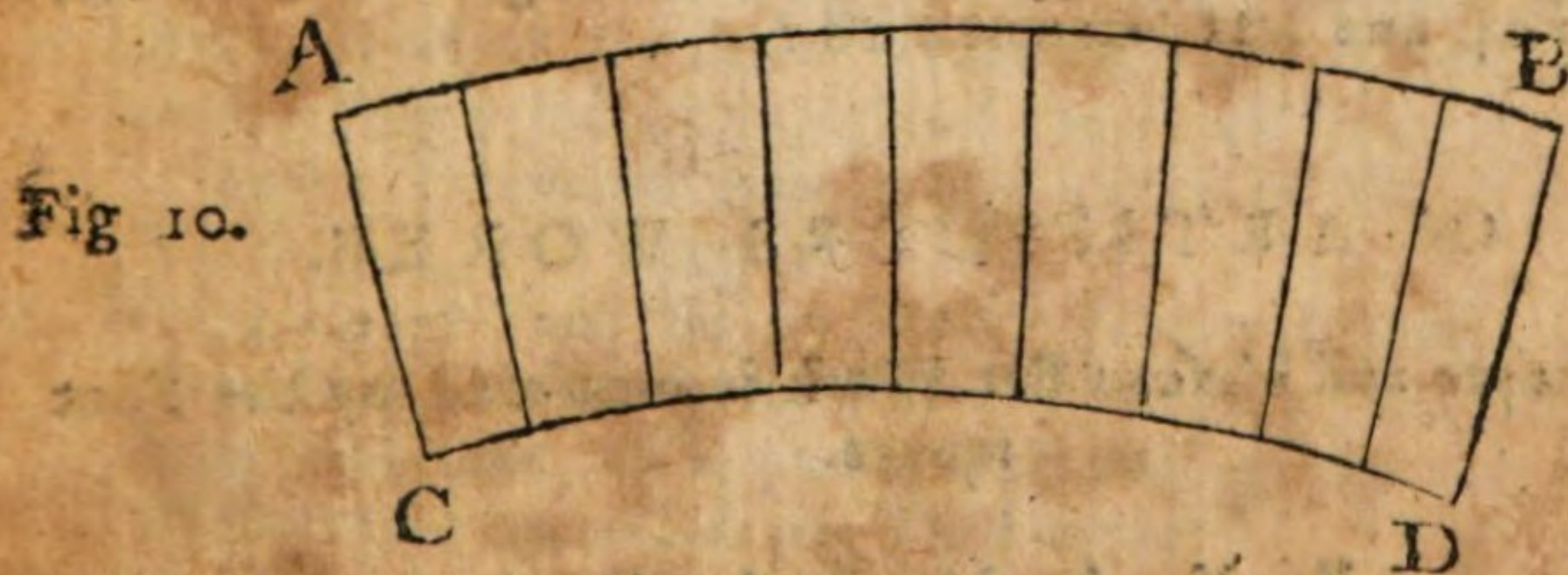
P R O B L E M XI.

To find the Area of a Segment of a Sector, A B C D, or the Fronts of an Arch built with Stones of equal Length.

R U L E.

Multiply Half the Sum of the bounding Arches, A B C D, by the Distance, A C, and the Product will give the Area.

That is $\frac{A B + C D}{2} \times A C = \text{the Area nearly.}$



E X A M P L E S.

19. What is the Area of the Front of an Arch built with Stones $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, whose upper and lower bounding Arcs are in Length 84 and $72\frac{1}{2}$ respectively?

A a 3

20. What

20, What is the Area contained between two concentric Semi-Circles, whose Diameters are 24 and 16?

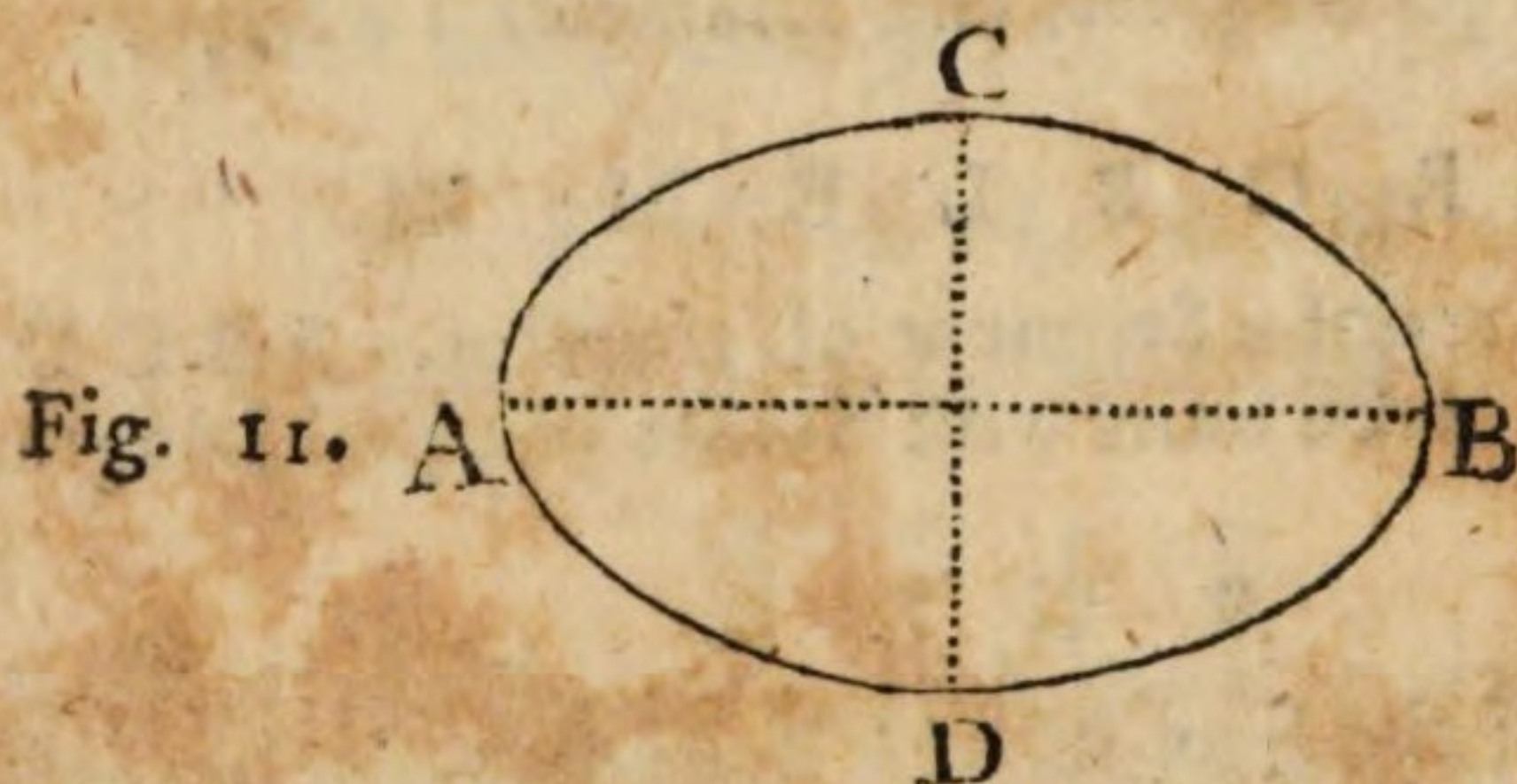
P R O B L E M XII.

To find the Area of an Ellipsis, or Oval.

R U L E.

Multiply continually together the two Axes, and the Number ,7854 (b) and the Product of these three Numbers will express the Area.

That is, $b \times A \times C D = \text{the Area.}$



E X A M P L E.

21. What is the Area of an Ellipsis whose greatest Diameter is 24, and least Diameter 18?

OF ARTIFICERS WORKS.

I. Glaziers and Masons flat Work is measured by the Foot square.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Content of 12 Panes of Glafs, each measuring 3 Feet 10 Inches long, and 2 Feet 8 Inches broad? What will the Glazing come to at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Foot?

2. There

2. There is a House with 3 Tier of Windows, 4 in a Tier, the Height of the first Tier is 6 Feet 6 Inches, the second $5\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, and the third $4\frac{3}{4}$ Feet, the Breadth of each Window is three Feet 9 Inches; what will the glazing come to at 16*d.* per Foot?
3. What is the Price of a Marble Slab whose Length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and Breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, at 8*s.* per Foot?
4. A Looking-Glass is 16 Inches by 9, and contains a Foot of Glass; what will the Content of the Plate be that has twice the Length, and three Times the Breadth?

II. Painting, Plaistering, Paving, &c. is measured by the Yard Square, which is 9 Square Feet.

R U L E.

Divide the Square Feet by 9, and the Quotient will be the Number of square Yards.

E X A M P L E S.

5. What will the paving of a Street come to at 6*d.* per Yard, the Length of the Street being $176\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and the Breadth $56\frac{3}{4}$ Feet?
6. What is the Content of a Piece of Wainscotting in square Yards, that is $9\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in Height, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ Feet broad, and what will it come to at 6*s.* per Yard?
7. There is a Room 84 Feet round, and 9 Feet 6 Inches high, in which are three Windows, each 6 Feet high, and 3 Feet 5 Inches wide, and the Fire Place 4 Feet by 4 Feet; I demand how many Yards of Paper, Half-Yard wide, will hang it?
8. If my Court Yard be 47 Feet 7 Inches square, and I have laid a Footway of Purbeck Stone 4 Feet wide along one Side of it; what will paving the rest with Flints come to, at 6*d.* per Yard square?
9. A rectangular four-sided Room measures $129\frac{1}{2}$ Feet about, and is to be wainscoted at 3*s.* 6*d.* per Yard square; after the due Allowances for Girth of Cornice and Member, it is $16\frac{1}{4}$ Feet high; the Door is seven Feet by $3\frac{3}{4}$ Feet, the Window Shutters, two Pair, are $7\frac{1}{4}$ Feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ Feet; the Check Boards round them come $1\frac{1}{4}$ Feet

$1\frac{1}{4}$ Feet below the Shutters, and are 14 Inches in Breadth; the lining Boards round the Door-Way are 16 Inches broad; the Door and Window Shutters being wrought on both Sides, are reckoned Work and half, and paid for accordingly; the Chimney $3\frac{3}{4}$ Feet by 3 Feet, not being inclosed, is to be deducted from the superficial Content of the Room; and the Estimate of the Charge is required?

10. What will Plaistering of a Cieling, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Yard, come to, supposing the Length $34\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and the Breadth 20 Feet?

11. There is a Quantity of Partitioning that measures 34 Feet 8 Inches about, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high; but is rendered between Quarters: The Lathing and Plaistering will be $8d.$ per Yard, and the Whiting $2d.$ per Yard; what will the Whole come to?

Note, In measuring Plaistering rendering between Quarters, there is commonly a fifth Part of the whole Area deducted; but when rendering between Quarters is whited or coloured, there is commonly a fourth or fifth Part added to the whole Area, for Sides of the Quarters and Braces, &c.

III. FLOORING, PARTITIONING, ROOFING, TYLING, &c. is measured by the Square of 100 Feet.

In these Measurements, the Dimensions are taken by a Rod of 10 Feet long; and therefore the Result is in Squares of 100 square Feet each.

Hence, dividing the Area in square Feet by 100, the Quotient will be the Number of Squares required.

EXAMPLES.

12. In $120\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in length, and $12\frac{3}{4}$ Feet in Height of Partitioning, how many Squares?

13. What Difference is there between a Floor 28 Feet long, by 20 broad, and two others that measure 14 Feet a-piece by 10; and what do all three come to, at $2l. 5s.$ per Square?

14. Suppose a House three Stories, besides the Ground Floor, was to be floored, at $8l. 10s.$ per Square, the House

House measures $30\frac{1}{2}$ Feet by $20\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, there are eight Fire Places, whose Measure are four of 6 Feet by $5\frac{1}{4}$, and four of $4\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, by 4, and the Well Hole for the Stairs is 10 Feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$; what will the Whole come to?

15. How many Oaken Planks will floor a Room $60\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ wide, supposing the Plank 15 Feet long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ wide?

16. Suppose a House measures, within the Walls, 64 Feet in Length, and 36 Feet in Breadth, and to be of a true Pitch, what will it come to roofing, at 12s. 6d. the Square?

17. Suppose I employ a Person to thatch a Barn, which is 70 Feet long, and 30 deep; I demand how many Squares are contained in the Whole; also what it will come to at 10s. 8d. per Square?

18. What will the new ripping an Out-House cost, that measures $32\frac{3}{4}$ Feet long, by $22\frac{3}{4}$ broad, upon the flat, at 15s. the Square; the Eaves Boards projecting 10 Inches on each Side?

Note, In Tying and Roofing, it is customary to reckon the Flat, and Half of any Building within the Walls, to be the Depth or Width of the Roof of that Building; when the said Roof is of a true Pitch, that is, when the Rafters are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Breadth of the Building: But when the Roof is more or less than the true Pitch, they measure from one Side to the other.

IV. BEICKLAYER'S WORK is measured by the Rod, of $272\frac{1}{4}$ square Feet.

This Work is always valued at the Rate of a Brick and a Half thick, and if the Thickness of the Wall is more or less, it must be reduced to that Thickness, by the following

R U L E S.

1. Multiply the Area of the Wall in Feet, by the Number of half Bricks in the Thickness; divide the Product by $816\frac{1}{2}$, and the Quotient will be the Content in Rods: Or,

2. Multiply

2. Multiply the Area of the Wall by the Number of half Bricks the Thickness of the Wall is of; the Product divided by 3, gives the Area in Feet, which divide by $27\frac{1}{2}$, the Quotient will be the Rods required.

Note, The Fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ in Rule 1, or $\frac{1}{2}$ in Rule 2, is rejected in Favour of the Workmen.

E X A M P L E S.

19. There is a Brick Wall 470 Feet round, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high, and 3 Bricks thick, how many Rods doth it contain?
20. A Gentleman built a Wall round his Garden, which is 840 Feet, and 9 Feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Bricks thick; how many Rods doth it contain, and what will it come to at 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per Rod?
21. The End Wall of an House is $24\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in Breadth, and 40 Feet to the Roof; $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is two Bricks thick, $\frac{1}{3}$ more $1\frac{1}{2}$ Brick thick, and the rest 1 Brick thick: Now the Gable rises 38 Course of Bricks (4 of which usually make a Foot in Depth) and this is but 4 Inches, or half a Brick thick: What will this Piece of Work come to, at 5*l.* 10*s.* Statute Rod?

Questions for Exercise in SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

1. An Elm Plank is $14\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, and I would have just a Yard Square slit off; at what Distance from the Edge must the Line be struck?
2. Having a rectangular Marble Slab, 58 Inches by 27, I would have a Foot square cut off, parallel to the shorter Edge; I would then have the like Quantity divided from the Remainder, parallel to the longer Side, and this alternately repeated till there should not be the Quantity of a Foot left; what will the Dimension of the Remainder be?
3. Being about to plant 10584 Trees equally distant in Rows, the Length of the Grove must be 6 Times the Breadth: How many of the shorter Rows will there be?

4. A common Joist is 7 Inches deep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick : but I want a scantling just as big again, that shall be three Inches thick ; what will the other Dimensions be ?
5. I have a square Girder 19 Inches by 11 ; but one Quarter of the Timber in it (provided it be 9 Inches deep, will serve ; how broad will it be ?
6. I have a wooden Trough, that, at 6*d.* per Yard, cost me 3*s.* 2*d.* painting within ; the Length of it was 102 Inches, the Depth 21 Inches ; what was its Breadth ?
7. My Plumber has put 28lb. per Foot square into a Cistern 74 Inches, and twice the Thickness of the Lead long, 26 Inches broad, and 40 deep ; he has put three staves within, across it 16 Inches deep, of the same strength, and reckons 22*s.* per cwt. for Work and Materials : I being a Mason, have paved him a Workshop, 22 Feet 10 Inches broad, with Purbeck Stone, at 7*d.* per Foot, and upon the Balance I find there is 3*s.* 6*d.* due to him ; what was the Length of his Workshop ?
8. The rectangular powdering Trough of a Man of War measures 27 square Feet 112 Inches, the Depth is 20 Inches, the Breadth 16 : The Length is sought ?
9. In 110 Acres of Statute Measure, in which the Pole is $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, how many Cheshire Acres, where the Customary Pole is 6 Yards long ? And how many Yorkshire, where the Pole in Use is seven Yards in Length ?
10. I would set 3584 Plants in Rows, each 4 Feet asunder, and the Plants 7 Feet apart, in a rectangular Plot of Ground ; what Land will this take up ?
11. The paving of a triangular Court, at 18*d.* per Foot, came to 100*l.* the longest of the three Sides was 88 Feet ; what then was the Sum of the other two equal Sides ?
12. An ancient Bath was found of a triangular Form, the Sum of whose three equal Sides was 125 Feet ; the Area of the Bottom is required ? See Prob. III. Rule III.
13. I would plant 20 Acres of Hop-Ground, which must be done either in the square Order, as the Number 4 stands on the Dice, or in the quincunx Order, as the Number 5 ; the three nearest Binds, in both Cases, must be

be set lineally just 6 Feet asunder: How many Plants more will be required, for the last Order than for the first; admitting the Form of the Plot to lay the most advantageous for the Plantation in either Case?

14. A Summer House is a Cube of 10 Feet in the clear, Cornice of which projects just 15 Inches on a Side, and being of Timber and Stucco, the Sides are 6 Inches thick, so that the whole Front of the Roof, from Out to Out, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ Feet; this is hipped from each of the Corners to the Centre, and being truly Pediment Pitch, it rises $\frac{2}{9}$ of the Front or 3 Feet. I would, by Help of these Dimensions, measure the Slating without venturing to climb for more, and compute the Cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ per square Foot?
15. There are two Columns in the Ruins of Persepolis left standing upright; one is 64 Feet above the Plane, the other 50; between these, in a right Line, stands an ancient Statue, the Head whereof is 97 Feet from the Summit of the higher, and 86 Feet from the Top of the lower Column; the Base whereof measures just 76 Feet to the Corner of the Figure's Base; by these Notices the Distance of the Top of the Columns may be, by Number, easily found.
16. A triangular Bath, 6 Feet deep, is exactly inclosed by 3 square Pavilions, and rectangular, the Sum of whose Planes together make just 50 Poles: The Area of A, the less, is to that of B, the middle One, as $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; and the Sum of the Areas of A and C, the biggest, is to that of B, as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 4: How many Wine Hogsheads of Water will this Bath receive?
17. I have an Orchard in the Form of a Quadrangle or Trapeze, containing $3\frac{3}{4}$ Acres, which being divided by a Diagonal, or Line from Corner to Corner, the Perpendicular of one of the Triangles is 430 Links, and the other 360; the Length of the said Diagonal, or common Base of those Triangles, is required?
18. Give the Area of a circular Bowling Green that is 16 Poles across the Middle, the Circumference being 3,1416 Times the Diameter of a Circle?

19. The

19. The surveying Wheel is so contrived as to turn just twice in the Length of a Pole, or $16\frac{1}{4}$ Feet; what then is the Diameter?
20. I would Turf a round Plot, measuring 130 Feet about, and would know the Charge, at 4*d.* per Yard square?
21. I want the Length of a Line, by which my Gardener may strike a round Aurangerie, than shall contain just Half an Acre of Land?
22. Agreed for an Oaken Curb to a round Well, at 8*d.* per square Foot; it is exactly 42 Inches in Diameter, within the Brick Work, and the Breadth of the Curb is to be $14\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, what will it come to?
23. It is observed, that the extreme End of the Minute-Hand of a public Dial moves just 5 Inches in the Space of $3\frac{1}{4}$ Minutes: The Question is, what is the Length of that Index?
24. A B, and C, join for a Grinding-Stone, 36 Inches in Diameter, Value 20*s.* toward which A paid 7*s.* B 8*s.* and C 5*s.* the waste Hole through which the Spindle passed was 5 Inches square; to what Diameter ought the Stone to be worn, when B and C begin severally to work with it?
25. As the Diameter of a Circle is the only necessary Dimension to find the greatest Square that may either be inscribed, or the least Square that may be circumscribed: I demand what Difference there is in the Area of the Section of a round Tree, 20 Inches over, considered both those Ways; and how far the Result, from each of those Dimensions differ from the Truth in the circular Measure?
26. Having paved a Semi-Circle Alcove with black and white Marble, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per Foot; the Mason's Bill was just 10*l.* what then was this Arch in Front, considering, that as ,7834 the Area of the Circle, the Square of whose Diameter is 1, so is the Area of any other Circle, to the Square of its Diameter?
27. What Proportion is there between the Arpent of France, which contains 100 square Poles of 18 Feet each, and the English Acre, containing 160 square Poles of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet each, considering that the Length of the French Foot is to the English as 16 to 15.

28. In turning any one Horse-Chaise within a Ring of a certain Diameter, it was observed, that the outer Wheel made two turns while the inner made but one: The Wheels were equally high, and supposing them fixed at the statutable Distance, or 5 Feet asunder on the Axle Tree, pray what was the Circumference of the Track described by the outer Wheel?
29. The Area of a Sector, (supposing one of the Divisions of a Wilderness) which being struck from a Centre with a Line 30 Yards long, makes the sweep, or circular Part, 63 Feet, is required?
30. If the Chord or Line drawn thro' the two Ends of the Curve be 15 Inches shorter than the Arch Line, I demand the Segment?
31. The Ellipse in Grosvenor-Square measures 840 Links the longest Way, and 612 acrofs, within the Rails; the Walls are 14 Inches thick; what Ground do they enclose, and what do they stand upon?

The Dimensions of all similar Figures are in Proportion to their Areas, as the Squares of their respective Sides, et contra.

32. If a round Pillar, 7 Inches over, has 4 Feet of Stone in it, of what Diameter is the Column, of equal Length, that measures ten Times as much?
33. A Pipe of 6 Inches bore will be 3 Hours in running off a certain Quantity of Water: In what Time will 4 Pipes, each 3 Inches bore, be in discharging double the Quantity?
34. A Yard of Rope 9 Inches round weighs, suppose 22lb. what will a Fathom of that weigh, which measures a Foot about?
35. If 20 Feet of Iron Railing shall weigh Half a Ton when the Bars are an Inch and Quarter square; what will 50 Feet of Ditto come to, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. the Bars being but $\frac{7}{8}$ of an Inch square?
36. A Looking Glass is 16 Inches by 9, and contains a Foot of Glass; what will the Content of the Plate be, that has twice the Length, and three Times the Breadth?

37. A Sack that holds three Bushels of Corn is $22\frac{1}{2}$ Inches broad when empty; what would the Sack contain, that being of the same Length, had twice its Circumference, or twice its Breadth?
38. My Plumber has set me up a Cistern, and his Shop-Book being burnt, he has no Means of bringing in the Charge, and I do not chuse to take it down to have it weighed; but by Measure he finds it contains 64 square Feet $\frac{3}{8}$, and that it was $\frac{3}{8}$ of an Inch precisely in Thickness. Lead was then wrought at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Fodder.—Let the Accomptant, from these Items, make out the poor Man's Bill, considering farther, that $4\frac{4}{11}$ oz. is the Weight of a Cubic Inch of Lead?

74. MENSURATION of SOLIDS.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find the Solidity of a Cube, Prism, or Right Cylinder

Fig. 12.

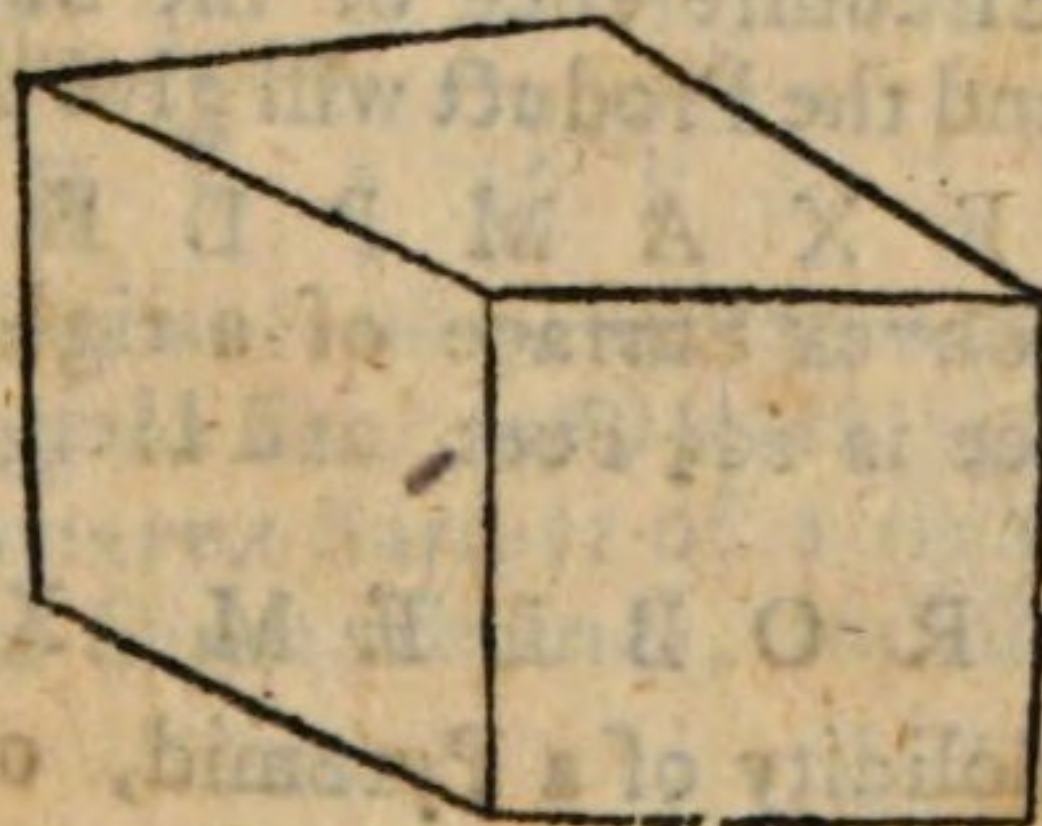
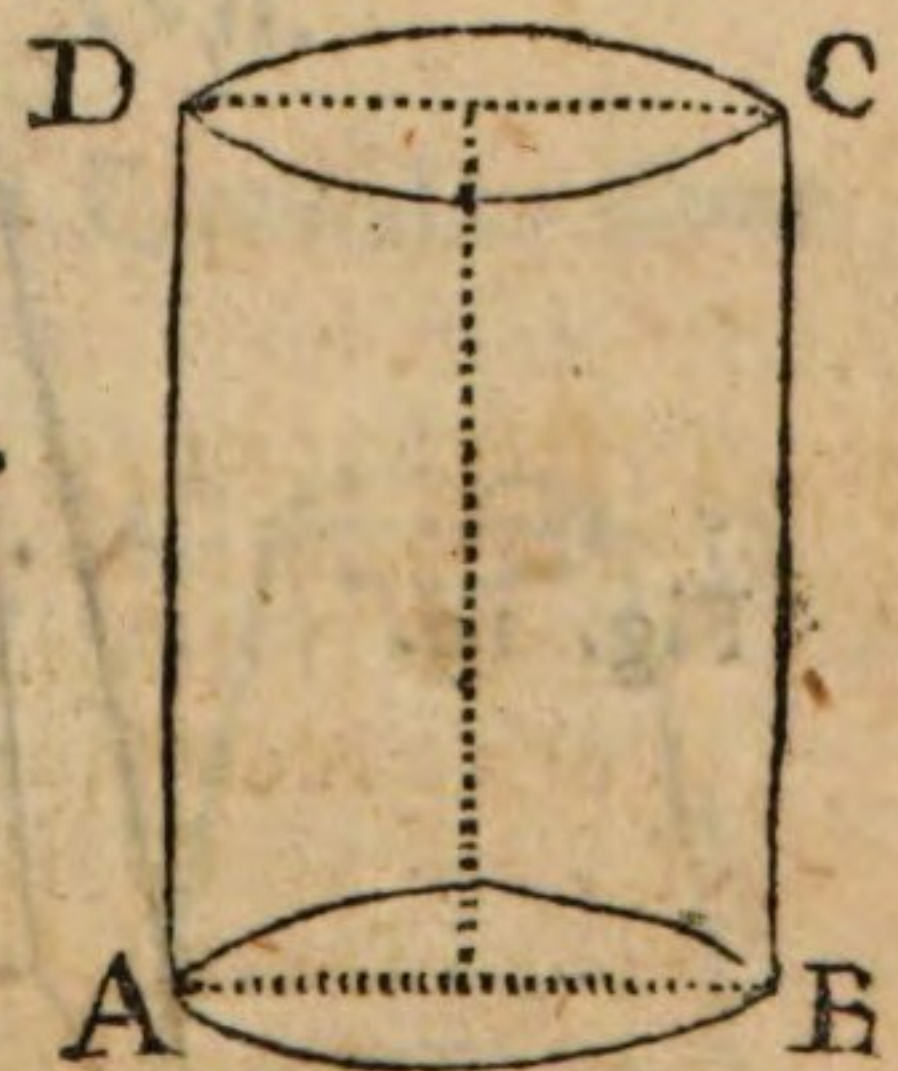


Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



R U L E.

Multiply the Area of the Base into the Height or Altitude, and the Product will be the Solidity.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the solid Content of a Cube whose Side is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Feet?
2. How many Ale Gallons of Water will a Cistern hold, whose Length, Breadth, and Depth, are 4 Feet 9 Inches, 3 Feet 6 Inches, and 2 Feet 10 Inches?
3. What is the Content of a Cylinder, whose Diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and 8 Feet high?

P R O B L E M XIV.

To find the Convex Surface of a Prism or a right Cylinder

A G E N E R A L R U L E.

Find the Area of each Side and End separately, then add those Areas together, and their Sum will be the whole Surface of any Prism or Body whatever.

A P A R T I C U L A R R U L E.

Multiply the Circumference of the Base by the Altitude of the Cylinder, and the Product will give the convex Surface.

E X A M P L E.

4. What is the convex Surface of a right Cylinder, whose Circumference is $10\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, and Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ Feet.

P R O B L E M XV.

To find the Solidity of a Pyramid, or right Cone.

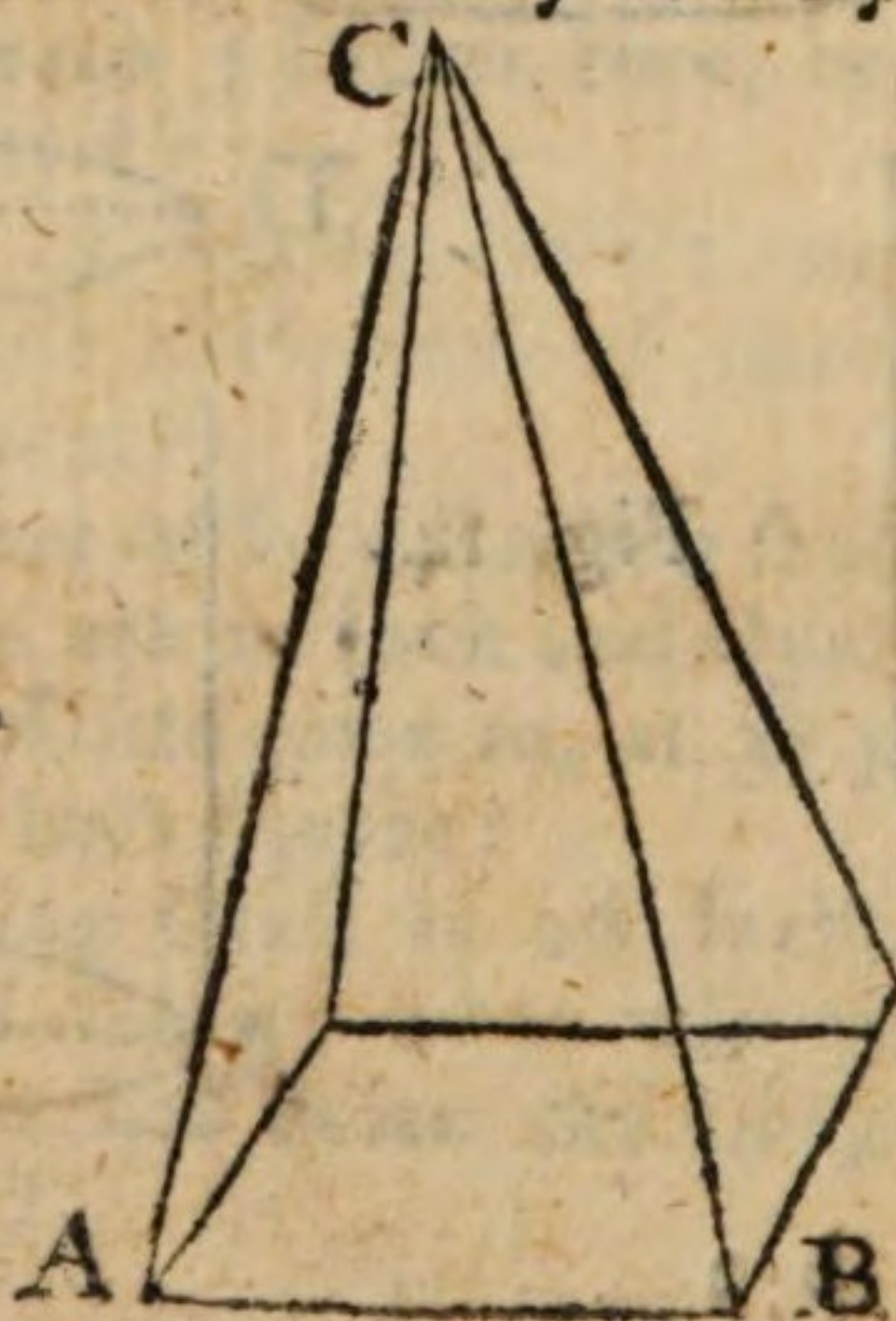
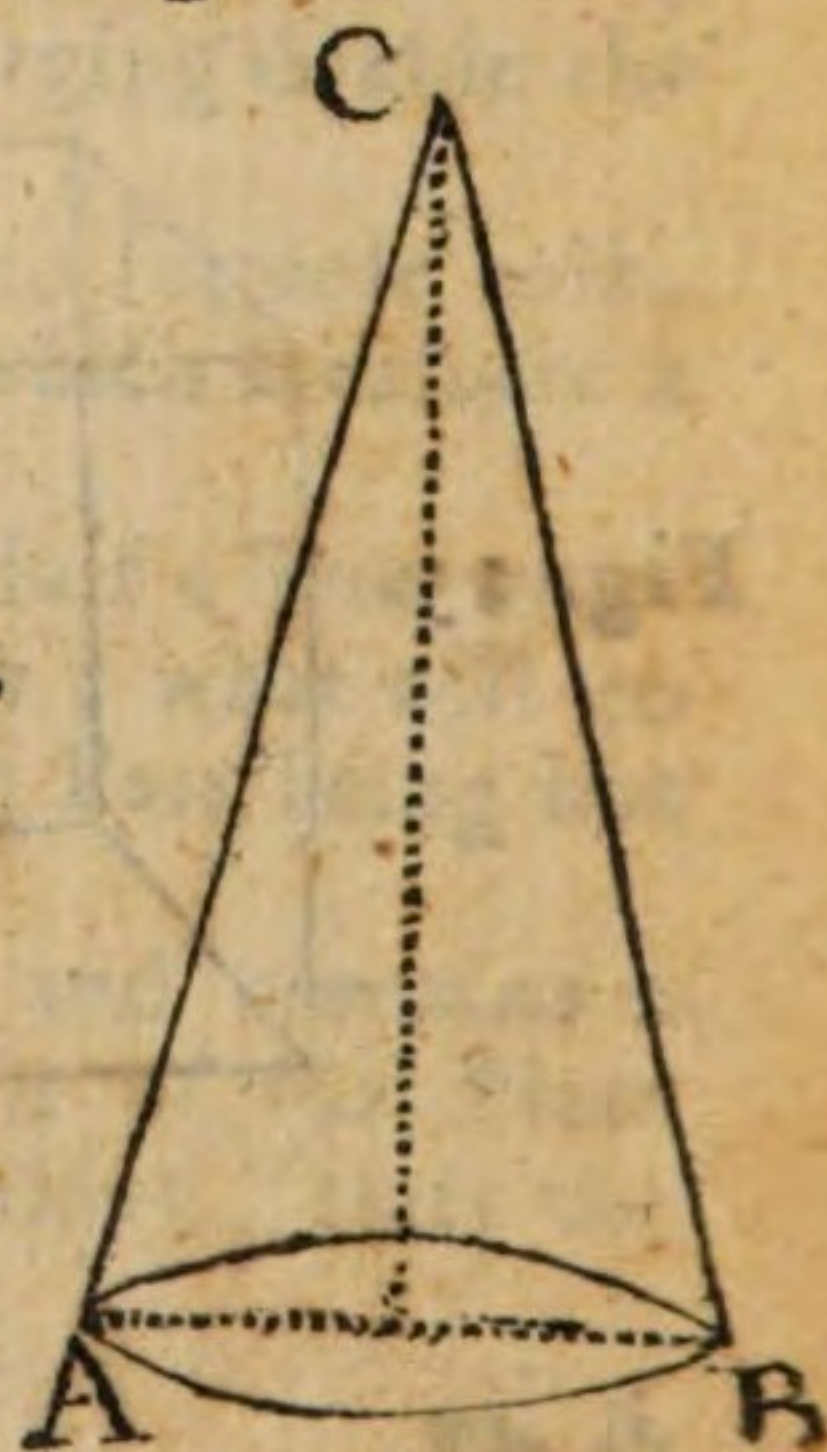


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.



R U L E.

R U L E.

Multiply the Area of the Base by a third Part of the Altitude, and the Product will be the Content required.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Required the Solidity of a square Pyramid, each Side of whose Base is 12 Feet, and the slant Height 25 Feet?
6. What is the solid Content of a triangular Pyramid, whose Height is 30 Feet, and each Side of its Base $5\frac{1}{2}$?
7. What is the Solidity of a Cone, whose Base is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet Diameter, and Altitude 6 Feet?

P R O B L E M XVI.

To find the convex Surface, a Pyramid, or Cone (as Fig. 15 and 16.)

R U L E.

Multiply the Perimeter or Circumference of the Base by the slant Height or Length of the Side (A C) and Half the Product will be the Area.

E X A M P L E S.

8. What is the Surface of a triangular Pyramid, the slant Height being 20 Feet, and each Side of the Base $3\frac{1}{4}$?
9. What is the convex Surface of a right Cone, whose Base is 45 Feet in Circumference, and slant Side is 20 Feet in Length?

P R O B L E M XVII.

To find the Solidity of a Frustum of a Pyramid or Cone,

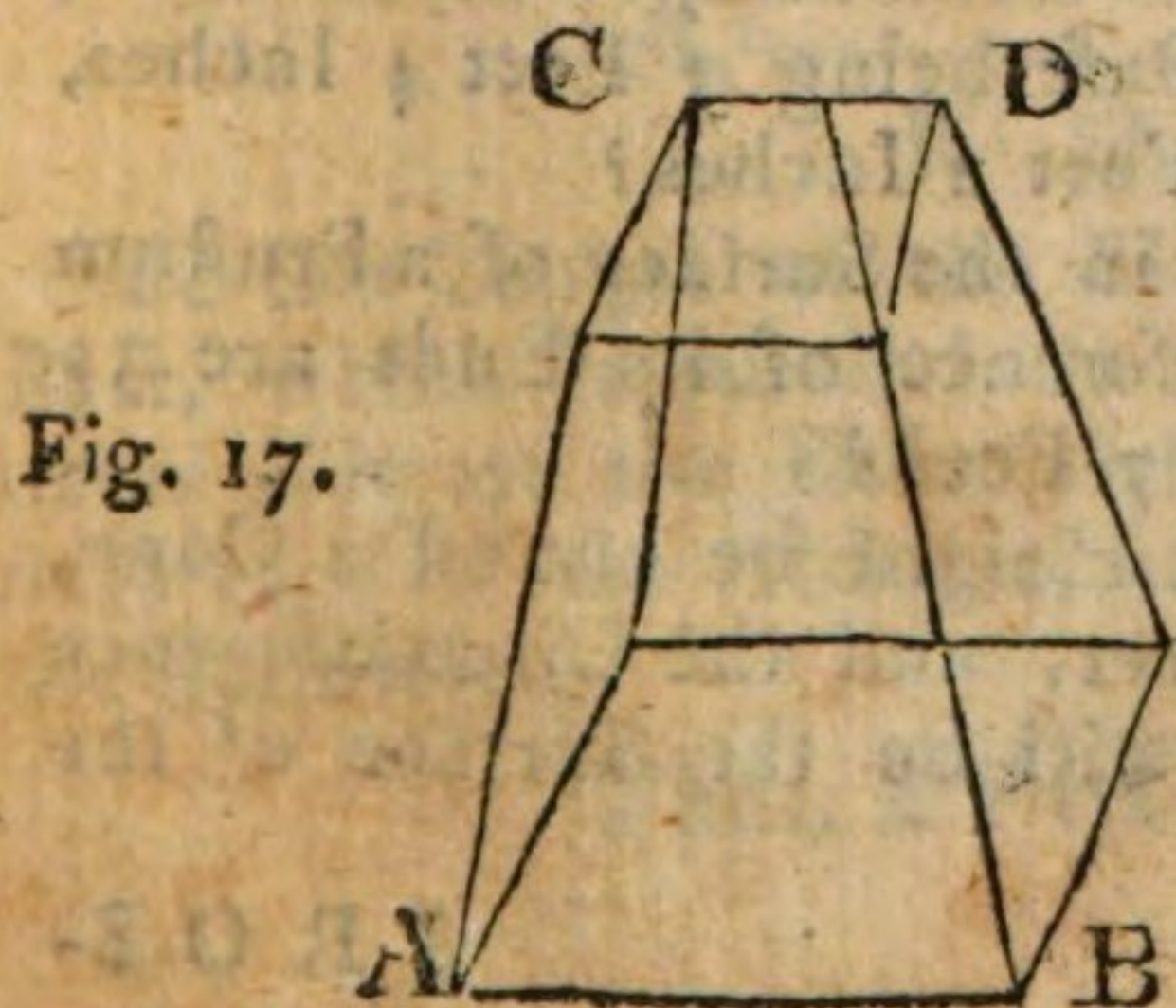


Fig. 17.

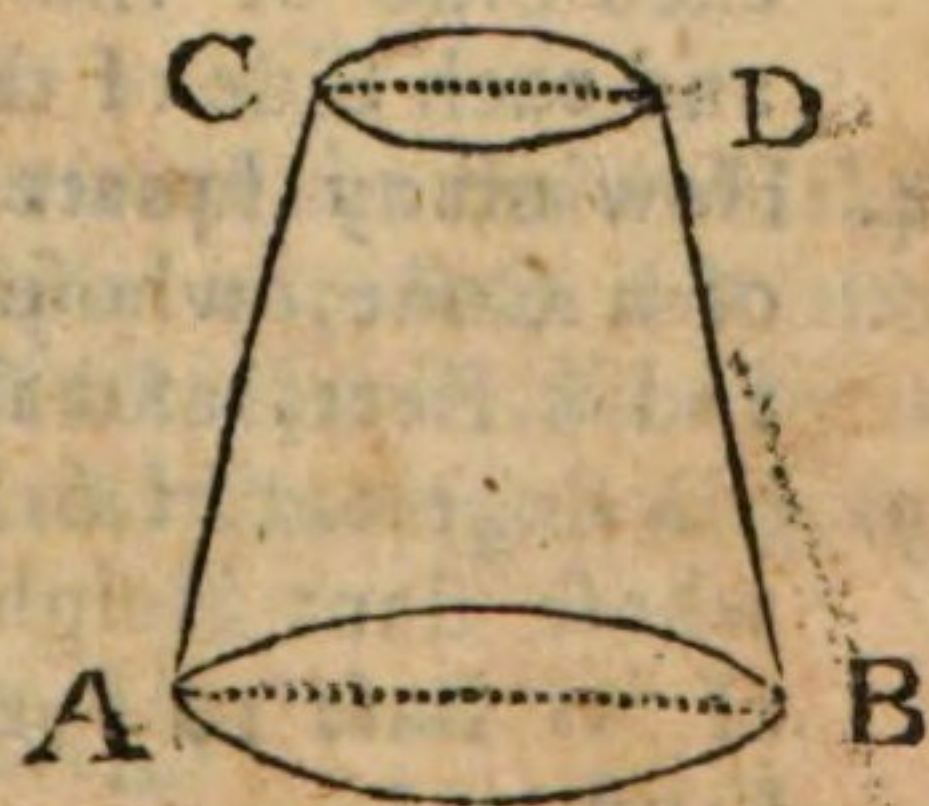


Fig. 18.

B b 3

Add

Add into one Sum the Areas of the two Ends, and the mean Proportional between them; multiply the Sum by the perpendicular Height, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Product will be the Solidity; that is, if A be the Area of the greater End, and a of the lesser, and b the Height.

Then $A + a + \sqrt{Aa} \times \frac{1}{3}b = \text{the Solidity.}$

E X A M P L E S.

10. How many solid Feet are there in a Tree, whose Bases are Squares, each Side of the one being 15 Inches, and each Side of the other 6, and the Length measure along the Side 24 Feet?
11. What is the Content of the Frustrum of a Cone 60 Feet high, the Diameter of its Ends being 20 and 3 Feet?
12. How many solid Feet are there in a conical Frustrum, the Circumferences of whose Bases are 66 and 56 Feet, Height is 4 Feet?

P R O B L E M XVIII.

To find the convex Surface of the Frustrum of a Pyramid or right Cone.

R U L E.

Multiply the Sum of the Perimeters or Circumference of the Ends, by the slant Height, and Half the Product will be the Surface required.

E X A M P L E S.

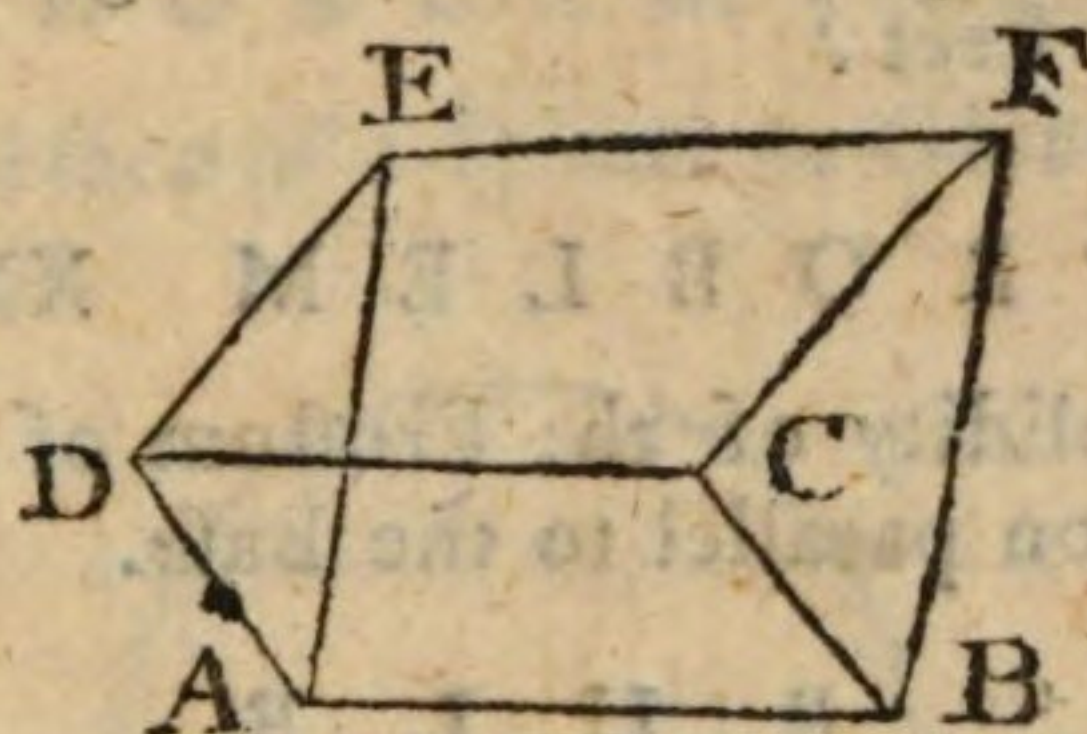
13. How many square Feet are in the Surface of a Frustrum or a square Pyramid, whose slant Height is 10 Feet, each Side of the greater Base being 3 Feet 4 Inches, and each Side of the less 2 Feet 2 Inches?
14. How many square Feet are in the Surface of a Frustrum of a Cone, whose Circumference of its Ends are 32 and 8 Feet, and slant Side 7 Feet?
15. If a Segment of 6 Feet slant Height be cut off a Cone, whose slant Height is 30 Feet, and the Circumference of its Base 10 Feet, what will be the Surface of the Frustrum?

P R O B-

P R O B L E M XIX.

To find the Solidity of a Cuneus or Wedge.

Fig. 19.



R U L E.

Multiply the Area of the Base, A D E, or B C F, by Half the Altitude, D C, of the Wedge, and the Product will give the Solidity.

Thus, $AD \times DE \times \frac{CD}{2} = \text{the Solidity.}$

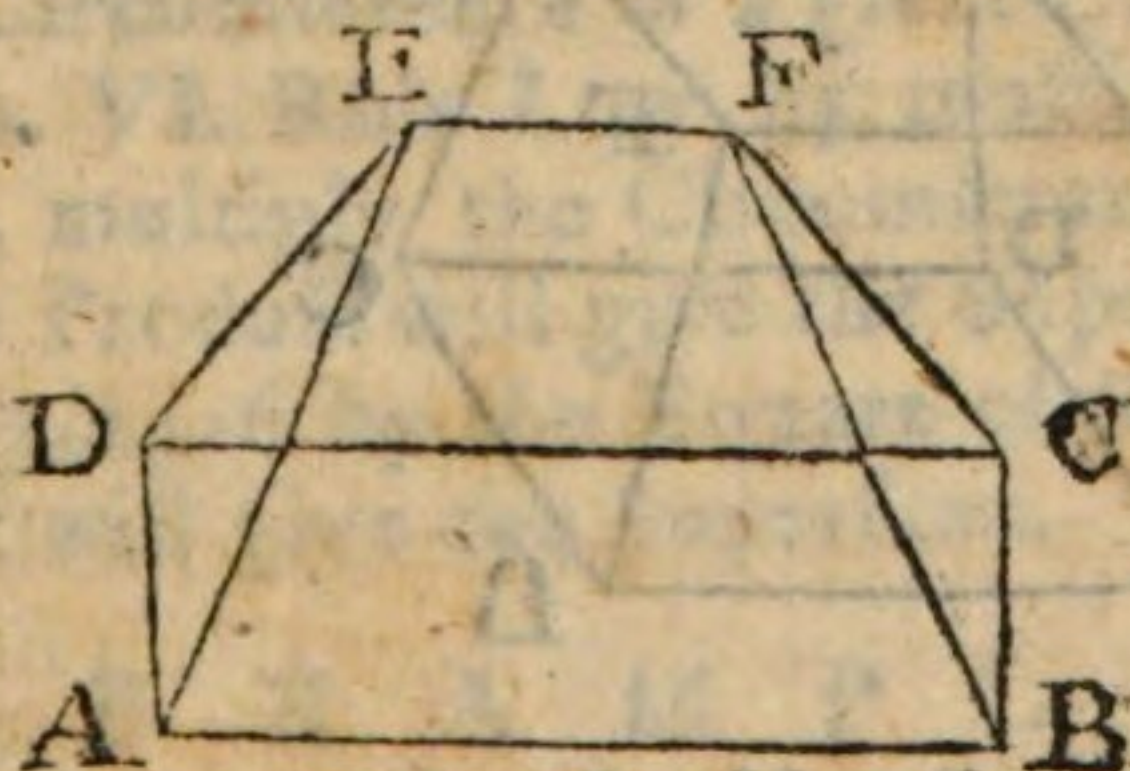
E X A M P L E.

17. What is the Solidity of a Wedge, whose Base measures 30 Feet by 16, and whose Height is 12.

P R O B L E M XX.

To find the Solidity of a Pavilion Roof.

Fig. 20.



R U L E.

To the Length of the Ridge, add twice the Side of the Base, which is parallel to it: Multiply the Sum by the other Side of the Base, and the Product which arises by a sixth Part of the Altitude, and the second Product will give the Solidity.

Thus, $EF + 2AB \times BC \times \frac{alt.}{6}$

E X.

E X A M P L E.

18. What is the Solidity of a Pavilion Roof, whose Base is 36 by 20, Ridge parallel to the greatest Side 16, and Altitude 12 Feet?

P R O B L E M XXI.

To find the Solidity of the Frustrum of a square Pyramid, made by a Section parallel to the Base.

R U L E.

To the Areas of the Ends add the Product of their Sides, multiply the Sum by a third Part of the Altitude, and the Product will give the Solidity.

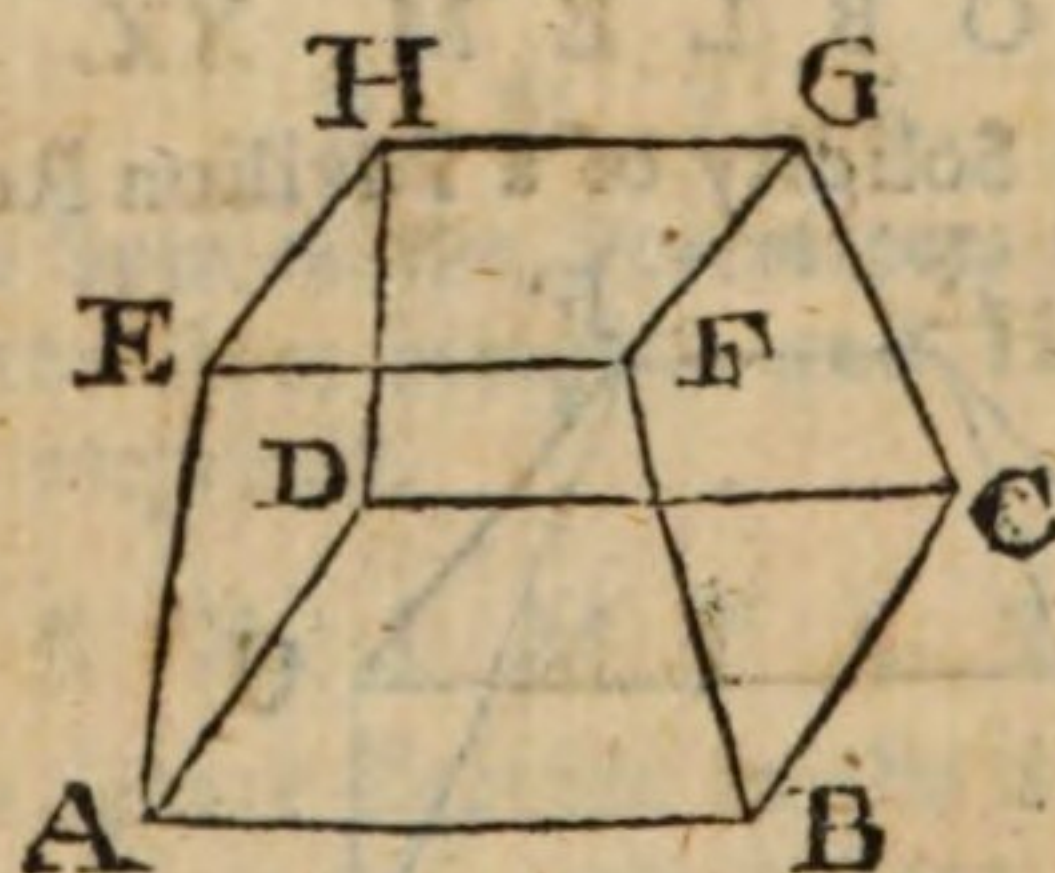
E X A M P L E.

19. What is the Solidity of the Frustrum of a Pyramid 60 Feet high, whose Ends are 16 and 13 Feet square.

P R O B L E M XXII.

To find the Solidity of a Prismoid.

Fig. 21.



R U L E.

To the Area of the Ends, add the Product of the Sums of the Lengths and Breadths; multiply this Sum by a sixth Part of the Altitude, and the Product will give the Solidity.

Thus, $AB \times BC + EF \times FG + \overline{AB + EF} \times \overline{BC + FG} + \frac{alt.}{6}$

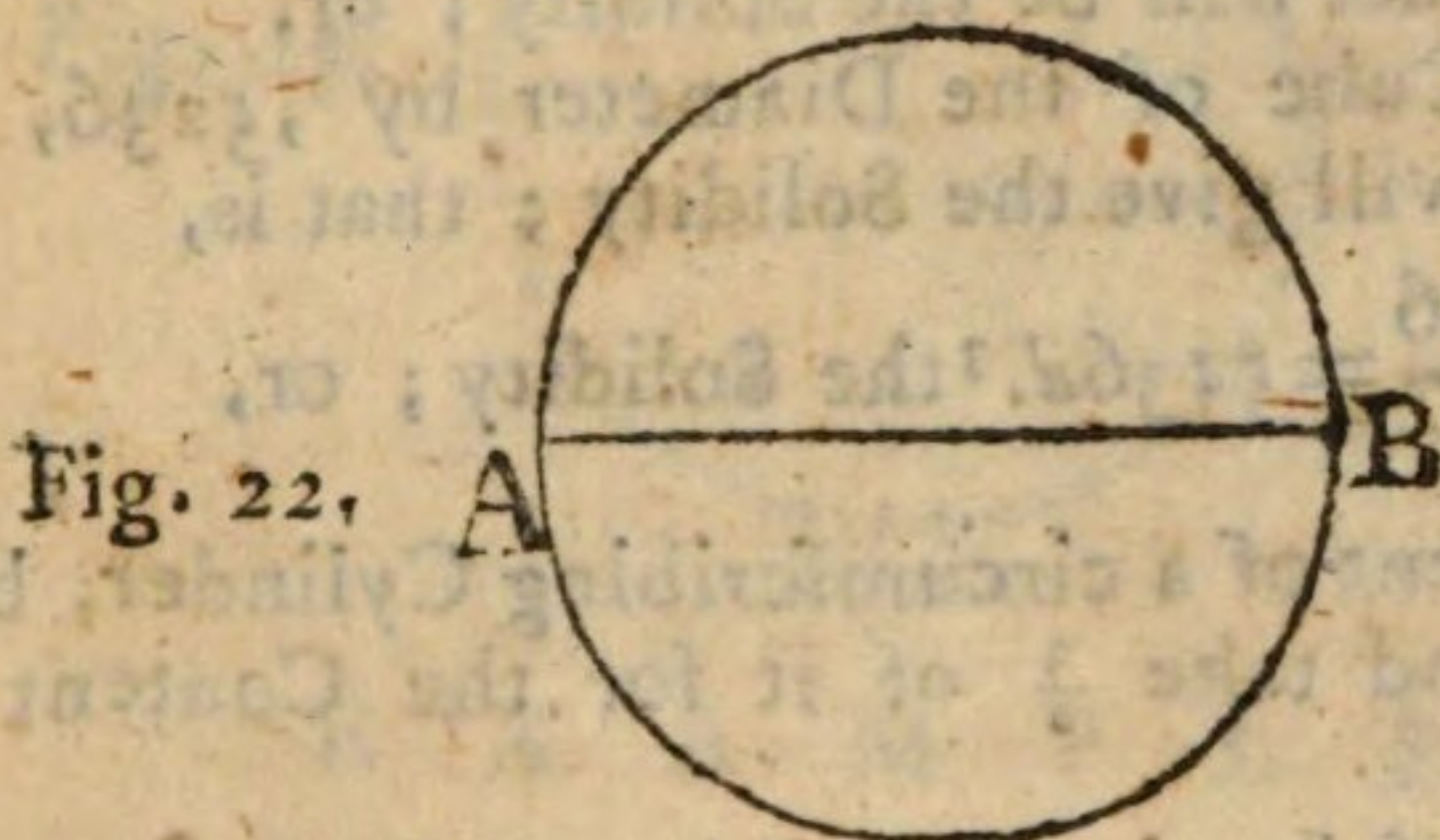
EX-

E X A M P L E.

20. What is the solid Content of a Canal 304 Feet by 20 at Top, 300 Feet by 16 at Bottom, and 5 Feet deep?

P R O B L E M XXIII.

To find the Surface of a Sphere or Globe, or of any Segment or Zone of it.



A G E N E R A L R U L E.

Multiply the Circumference of the Sphere into the Diameter or Height of the Part required, and the Product will be the curve Surface, whether it be Segment, Zone, Hemisphere, or the whole Sphere.

Note, The Height of the whole Sphere is its Diameter.

P A R T I C U L A R R U L E.

1. Find the Circumference of a great Circle upon the Globe, by Prob. VI. Rule I. or by multiplying the Radius by 6,2832, multiply the Circumference by the Diameter, and the Product will give the Superfices. Or,
2. Multiply 3,1416 by the Square of the Diameter, and the Product will give the Superfices.

E X A M P L E S.

21. What is the Surface of a Globe, whose Diameter is 7?
22. What is the Surface of a Globe, whose Semi-Diameter is 6 Inches?
23. If the Diameter or Axis of the Earth be $7957\frac{1}{4}$ Miles, what is the whole Surface, supposing it a perfect Sphere?
24. What is the Superfices of a Segment 9 Feet high, cut from a Globe of 42 Feet Diameter?

P R O B-

P R O B L E M XXIV.

To find the Solidity or Content of a Sphere or Globe,
(see Fig. to Prob. XXIII.)

R U L E S.

1. Find the Superfices by the last Problem, multiply the Superfices by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Radius, or by $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Diameter, and the Product will be the Solidity; or,
2. Multiply the Cube of the Diameter by ,5236, and the Product will give the Solidity; that is,

$$\frac{3,1416}{6} = 5236d.^3 \text{ the Solidity; or,}$$

3. Find the Content of a circumscribing Cylinder, by Problem XIII, and take $\frac{2}{3}$ of it for the Content of the Globe.

For a Globe is $\frac{2}{3}$ of its circumscribing Cylinder, and ,5236 is the Content of a Globe whose Diameter is 1.

E X A M P L E S.

25. What is the Content of a Globe whose Diameter is 7?
26. Suppose the Earth to be spherical, and its Diameter 7957 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles, what is its Solidity?

P R O B L E M XXV.

To find the Solidity of the Segment of a Globe, see Fig. 23.

R U L E.

1. From three Times the Diameter of the Globe, take twice the Altitude of Segment; multiply together the Remainder, the Square of the Altitude, and 0,5236, and this Product will give the Solidity.

Thus, let $h = CD$ the Height of the Segment.

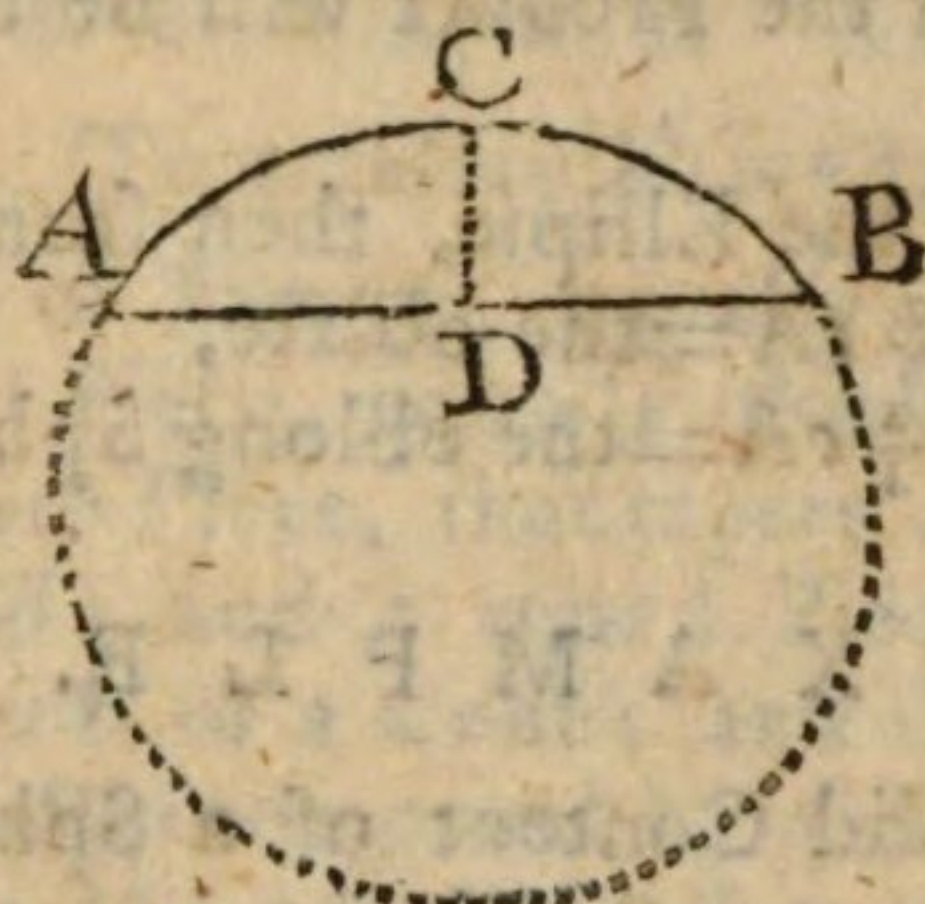
Then $3cc - 2cd \times .5236 \times hh = \text{the Solidity of } ACB.$

2. To three Times the Square of the Radius of its Base, add the Square of its Height; multiply the Sum by the Height, and that Product again by ,5236, will give the Solidity.

That

That is, if $r = AD$, the Radius of its Base, $h = CD$, the Height. Then $.5236b \times 3rr \times hh =$ the Solidity of the Segment ABC .

Fig. 23.



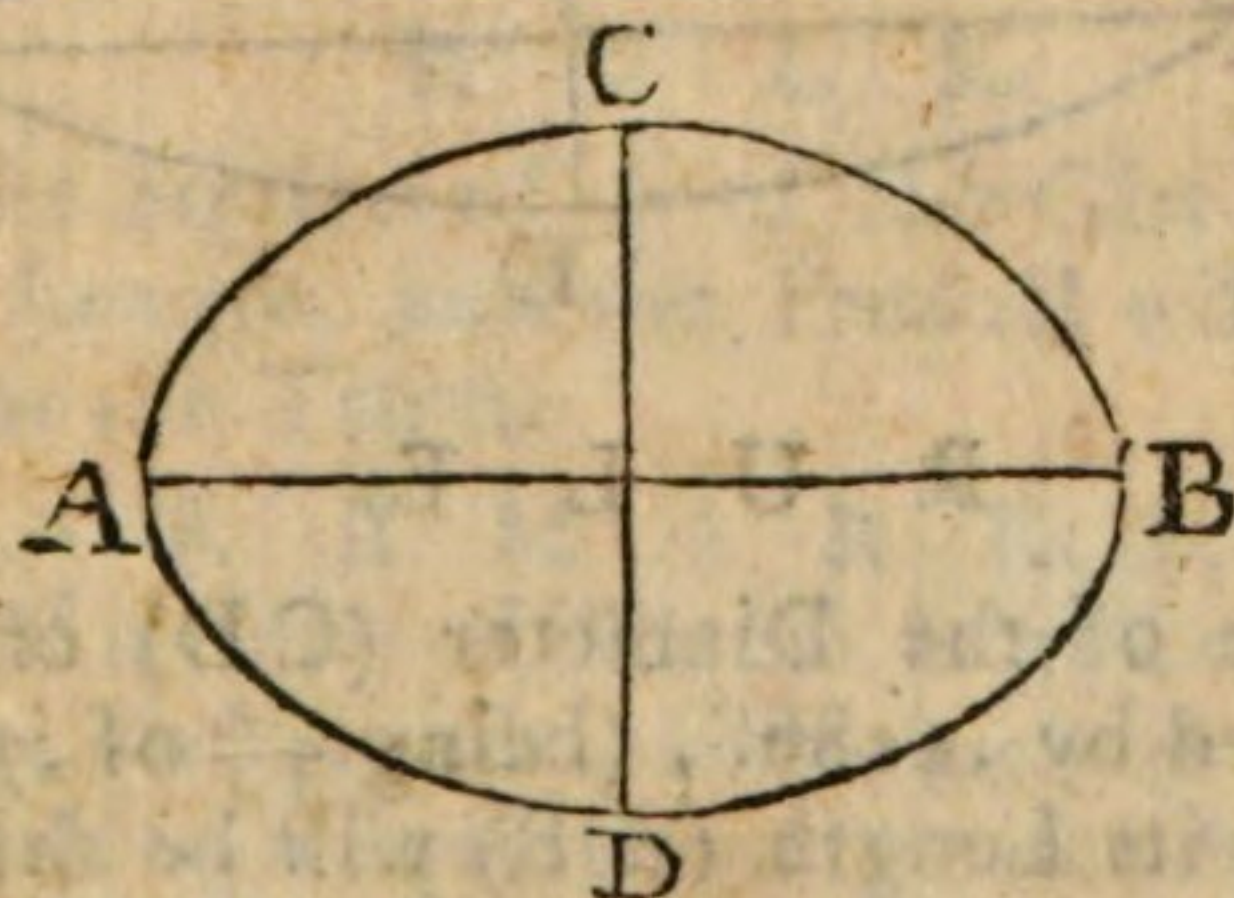
E X A M P L E.

27. What is the Solidity of a Segment 4 Feethigh, cut from a Globe 18 Feet Diameter?

P R O B L E M XXVI.

To find the solid Content of a Spheroid.

Fig. 24.



R U L E I.

Multiply continually together the fixed Axis, the Square of the revolving Axis, and the Number 5235, (being $\frac{1}{6}$ of 3,14159 nearly) and the last Product will be the Content required; that is, if $p = 3,14159$, &c. $r =$ the Transverse, and $c =$ the conjugate Axis of the generating Ellipse.

Then $\frac{1}{6} p r r c =$ the oblate,

And $\frac{1}{6} p c c r =$ the oblong Spheroid.

R U L E.

R U L E II.

Multiply the Area of the generating Ellipse by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the revolving Axis, and the Product will be the Content of the Spheroid.

Let A = the Area of the Ellipse, then from the former Rule,

$\frac{2}{3} A$ = the oblate,

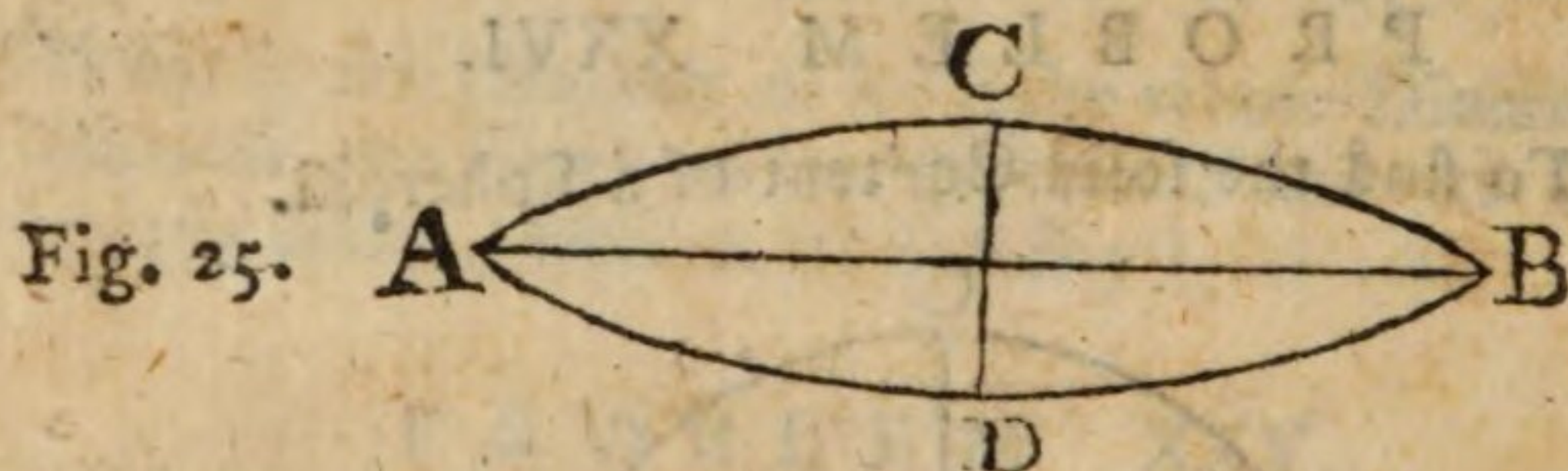
And $\frac{2}{3} cA$ = the oblong Spheroid.

E X A M P L E.

28 What is the solid Content of a Spheroid, whose Diameter of the greatest Circle is 33 Inches, and the Length 55 Inches?

P R O B L E M XXVII.

To find the Solidity of a Parabolic Spindle.



R U L E.

1. The Square of the Diameter (CD) of the greatest Circle, multiplied by ,41888, (being $\frac{8}{15}$ of ,7854) and that Product again by its Length (AB) will be the Solidity.

2. Multiply the Area of the greatest Circle, or middle Section, by the Length, and $\frac{8}{15}$ of the Product will be the Content.

That is, if AB = the Length or Axis DE = the greatest Diameter, or double the Abscissa of the generating Parabola ACB , and $n = ,785398$. Then $\frac{8}{15} n \times DC^2 \times AB$ = the whole Solid, $ADBCA$.

E X A M P L E.

29. What is the Solidity of a Parabolic Spindle, whose greatest Diameter is 36, and its Length 99 Inches?

P R O B L E M XXVIII.

To measure TIMBER.

A square Piece of Timber, equally thick at both Ends, is a Prism; a round Piece, equally thick at both Ends, is a Cylinder; a square Piece, that tapers regularly, is the Frustum of a Pyramid; and a round Piece, that tapers regularly, is the Frustum of a Cone: and the Contents of these Solids may be exactly computed by their respective Rules.

But because the Mensuration of tapering Timber by the exact Rules is troublesome, an Approximation has taken Place, and the Contents of such Trees are generally computed by the following

R U L E.

Multiply the Square of the Quarter Girt (or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Circumference) in Inches, by the Length in Feet, divide the Product by 144, and the Quotient will be the Content in Feet.

But to find the Content more near the Truth, observe the following

R U L E.

Multiply the Square of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Girt or Circumference by twice the Length, and the Product will be the Content, extreamly near the Truth.

R E M A R K S.

1. The Girt of a Piece of Timber is its Compass or Circumference at the Middle, $\frac{1}{4}$ of which is commonly taken for the Side of a Square equal to the Area of the Section there.
2. Trees of regular Growth must be measured in Parts or Pieces, as above directed.
3. Allowance must be made for the Thickness of Bark (if on the Tree) in Oak, $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ in other Wood not so much.
4. When the Timber is to be reduced to Loads,

Divide the Feet in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rough} \\ \text{hewn} \end{array} \right\}$ by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\}$ gives the Load.

As, 40 Feet make one Load of rough Timber, and 50 one of hewn.

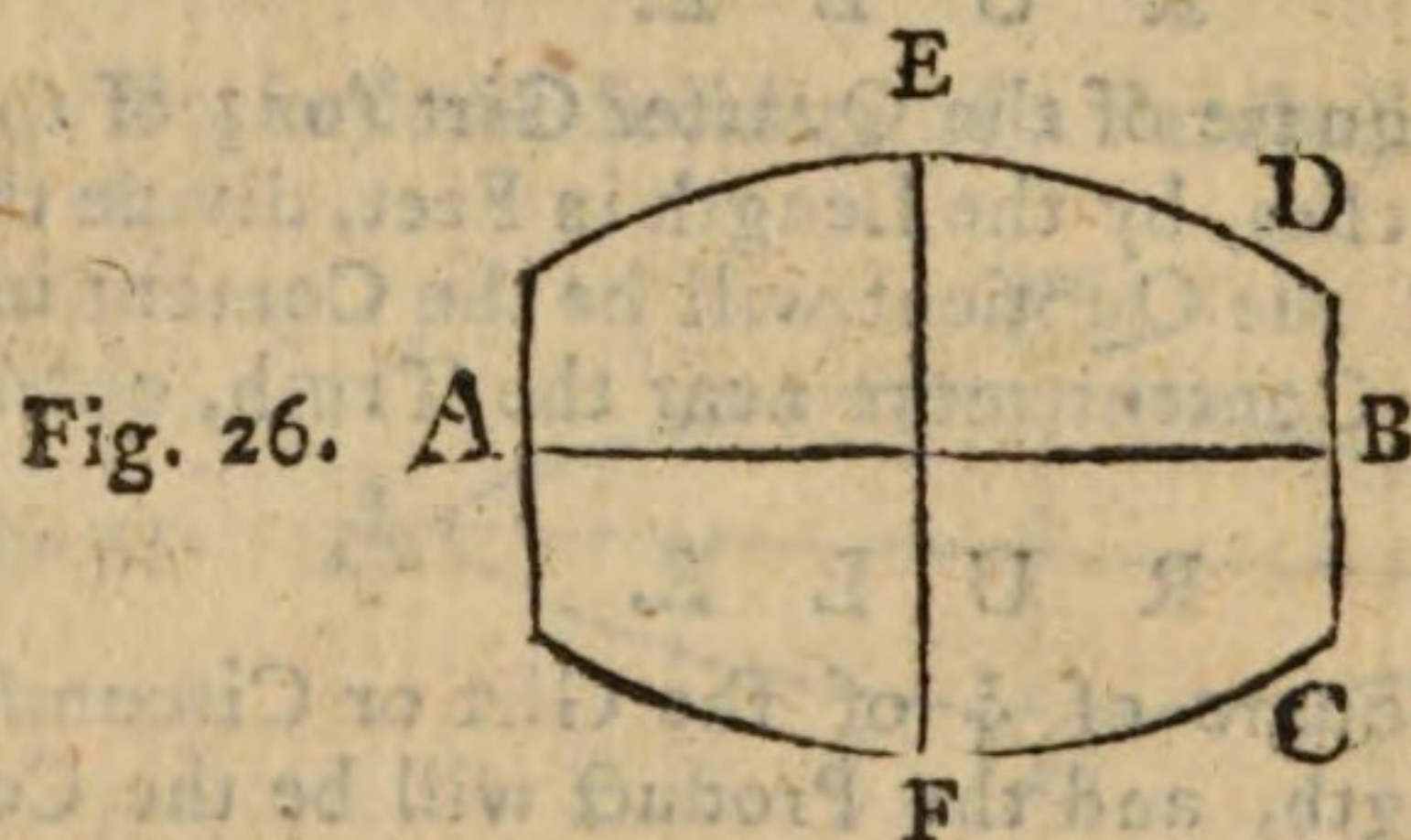
E X A M P L E S.

30. What is the Content of a Tree, whose Girt is 42 Inches, and Length 16 Feet?
31. What is the Content of a Tree, whose Compass is 64 Inches, and Length $30\frac{1}{2}$ Feet?
32. How many Loads of Timber are there in a hewn Tree, whose Breadth is 42 Inches, Depth 30 Inches, and Length 40 Feet?

G A U G I N G of C A S K S.

P R O B L E M XXIX.

The Bung Diameter EF, Head Diameter CD, and Length of the Cask AB (within Side) being given; to find the Content of a Cylinder nearly equal to it.



R U L E S.

1. To twice the Area of the Circle at the Bung, add the Area of the Circle of the Head, multiply the Sum by one-third of the Length of the Cask, the Product is the Content in Cubic Inches, which are converted into Gallons, by dividing by 282 for Ale, and 231 for Wine Gallons; or,
 2. To the Square of the Head Diameter add twice that of the Bung Diameter, and from the Sum take $\frac{2}{5}$ of the Square of the Difference of the said Diameters; then multiply the Remainder by the Length of the Cask; then if the Product be multiplied
- by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} .00092837 \\ .00113333 \end{array} \right.$ or divided 1077,157 for Ale the Product or Quotient will be the Measure in Gallons.

E X-

E X A M P L E S.

33. What is the Content of a Cask, whose Bung Diameter, Head Diameter, and Length is 32, 26, and 40 Inches, within Side respectively?
34. Suppose the Bung Diameter of a Cask to be 40 Inches, Head 36, and Length 64, required the Content both in Ale and Wine Gallons?

QUESTIONS for Exercise in MENSURATION of SOLIDS.

1. What is the Difference between a solid half Foot, and half a Foot solid?
2. What is the Proportion, in Space, between a Room 25 Feet long, 20 Feet 2 Inches broad, 14 Feet high, and two others of just half the Dimensions?
3. Another Room is 17 Feet 7 Inches long within, 13 Feet 10 Inches broad, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high; it has a Chimney carried up straight in the Angle, the Plan whereof is just the Half of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, by 4 Feet 2 Inches: The Question is, How many Cubic Feet of Air the same will contain, allowing the Content of the Fire Place and Windows at 4 solid Yards?
4. A Ship's Hold is $112\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, 32 broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ Feet deep; how many Bales of Goods, 3 Feet 4 Inches long, 2 Feet 2 Inches broad, and 3 Feet deep, may be stowed therein, leaving a Gang-Way the Whole $4\frac{1}{2}$ Feet broad?
5. I want a rectangular Cistern, that is 16lb. to the Foot square, shall weigh just a Fodder of Lead, it must be 8 Feet long, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ over; how many Hogsheads, Wine Measure, will this Cistern contain, taking it at $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch from the Top.
6. A Log of Timber is $18\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, 18 Inches broad, and 14 Inches thick, die square althrough; now if 2 solid Feet and half be sawed off the End, how long will the Piece then be?
7. The solid Content of a square Stone is found to be $126\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, its Length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ Feet: What is the Area of one End, and what the Depth, if the Breadth assigned be $38\frac{1}{2}$ Inches?

8. The Dimensions of the circular Winchester Bushel are $18\frac{1}{2}$ Inches over, and 8 Inches deep : How many Quarters of Grain will a square Bin hold, that measures 7 Feet 10 Inches long, 3 Feet 10 broad, and 4 Feet 2 deep within ?
9. Taking the Dimensions of the Bushel as above, what must the Diameter of a circular Measure be, which at 12 Inches deep will hold 9 Bushels of Sea Coal struck ?
10. A Prism of two equal Bases, and six equal Sides, that measure 28 Inches across the Center, from Corner to Corner ; the superficial and the solid Content is required, taking the Length at 134 Inches ?
11. I have a rolling Stone 44 Inches in Circumference, and am to cut off three Cubic Feet from one End ; whereabouts must the Section be made ?
12. I would have a Syringe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Inch in the Bore, to hold a Pint (Wine Measure) of any Fluid ; what must the Length of the Piston, sufficient to make an Injection with it, be ?
13. I would have a Cubic Bin made capable of receiving just $13\frac{1}{2}$ Quarters of Wheat, Winchester Measure ; what will be the Length of one of its Sides ?
14. A Bath Stone, 20 Inches long, 15 over, and 8 deep, weighs 220lb. how many Cube Feet thereof will freight a Ship 290 Tons ?
15. The common Way of measuring Timber being to girt a round strait Tree in the Middle, and to take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Girt for the Side of a Square, equal to the Area of the Section there ; if this be not considered in the Price appointed, pray on which Side lies the Advantage ?
16. The solid Content of a Globe 20 Inches in Diameter, a Cylinder of the same Diameter, 20 Inches long, and a Cone 20 Inches Diameter at the Base, and 20 Inches high, are severally required ; and also what they will cost painting, at 8d. per Yard ?
17. Our Satellite, the Moon, is a Globe, in Diameter 2170 Miles : I require how many Quarters of Wheat she would contain, if hollow, $2150\frac{4}{15}$ solid Inches being the Bushel ; and how much Yard-wide Stuff would make her a Waistcoat, was she to be cloathed ?
18. Suppose the Atmosphere, or Body of the Air, and Vapours, surrounds the Globe of the Earth and Sea to 60 Miles

Miles above the Surface, and the Earth is 7970 Miles in Diameter; how many Cubic Yards of Air then hang about, and revolve along with this Planet?

19. A square Pyramid, whose Sides at the Base measure 30 Inches a-piece, and is 20 Feet high by the Slope in the Middle of each Side of the Base, is to be sold at 7s. per solid Foot; and if the polishing the Surface of the Sides will be 8d. per Foot more, I would know the Cost of this Stone when finished?
20. A round Marsh-Vat measures at the Top 72 Inches over within, at the Bottom 54, the perpendicular Depth being 42 Inches, the Content in Ale Gallons is required?
21. The Shaft of a round Pillar, 16 Inches in Diameter at the Top, is about 8 of the Bottom Diameters in Height, $\frac{1}{3}$ whereof is truly cylindrical, and the other $\frac{2}{3}$ swelling, but we will suppose it tapers strait, and that it is $\frac{1}{6}$ less at the Top than at Bottom; the Price of the Stone and Workmanship is sought, at 3s. 6d. per Cubic Foot, and farther, the superficial Content, including both Ends.?
22. A stick of square Timber tapers strait; the Side of the greater End is $19\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, at the less $13\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, the Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet 6 Inches; the Value, at 2s. 6d. per Foot solid, is demanded?
23. What Quantity of Brandy will the Distiller's Tun contain, that measures 40 Inches within at Head, 52 at Bung, and 100 Inches long; and how many Barrels of London Ale would fill it?
24. Suppose the Globe or Ball, on the Top of St. Paul's Church, to be 6 Feet in Diameter; what did the gilding thereof come to, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Inch square?
25. The famous Tun of Heidelburgh, that being heretofore annually replenished with Rhenish, had in it some Wine that was many Ages old; before the French demolished it in the late War, it was 31 Feet in Length, and 21 in Diameter, and pretty nearly cylindrical: Pray how many Tuns of Wine would the same contain?

75. SPECIFIC GRAVITY of METALS.

The specific Gravity of a Body, is the Relation that the Weight of a Body of one Kind hath to the Weight of an equal Magnitude of a Body of another Kind; the Knowledge of which is of great Use in computing the Weights of such Bodies as are too unweildy to have their Weight discovered by other Means.

The following TABLE shews the specific Gravity to Rain Water, of Metals, and other Bodies; and the Weight of a Cubic Inch of each, in Parts of a Pound Avoirdupoise, and of Ounces Troy, and Parts of an Ounce.

BODIES.	Sp. Grav.	w. lb. avoird.	wt. oz. troy.
Fine Gold	19,640	0,7103587	10,359273
Standard Gold	9,520	0,7060185	9,962625
Coast Cold	18,888	0,6828703	9,911707
Quick Silver	13,762	0,4976574	7,384411
Lead	11,313	0,4091696	5,984010
Fine Silver	11,091	0,4011501	5,850035
Standard Silver	10,629	0,3844400	5,556769
Cast Silver	10,528	0,3807870	5,503967
Copper	8,769	0,3171658	4,747121
Plate Brass	8,350	0,2942593	4,404273
Cast Brass	8,104	0,2929832	4,272409
Steel	7,850	0,2839265	4,142127
Bar Iron	7,764	0,2808159	4,031361
Block Tin	7,238	0,2417901	3,861519
Cast Iron	7,135	0,2580647	3,806568
Load Stone	5,106	0,1846788	2,724083
Blue Slate	3,500	0,1264914	1,867272
Veined Marble	2,702	0,0977286	1,429411
Common Glass	2,600	0,0940393	1,360841
Flint Stone	2,582	0,0933883	1,351419
Portland Stone	2,570	0,0929543	1,345139
Free Stone	2,352	0,0915788	1,231038
Brick	2,000	0,0723379	1,046801
Alabaster	1,888	0,0683061	0,988456

BODIES.

BODIES.	Sp. Grav.	wt. lb. avoird.	wt. oz. troy.
Ivory }	1,832	0,0662606	0,958489
Horn }			
Brimstone	1,800	0,0651042	1,949424
Clay	1,712	0,0619213	0,902498
Lignum-Vitæ	1,327	0,0479862	0,699936
Coal	1,255	0,0553921	0,661959
Pitch	1,150	0,0415943	0,606759
Mahogany Wood	1,063	0,0384475	0,560691
Dry Box Wood	1,030	0,0372530	0,543282
Milk }	1,033	0,0372530	0,543742
Sea-Water }			
Rain Water	1,000	0,0361690	0,527458
Red Wine	0,993	0,0359158	0,523766
Bees Wax	0,995	0,0359881	0,524820
Linseed Oil	0,932	0,0337095	0,491591
Proof Spirits }	0,927	0,0335503	0,489268
or Brandy }			
Dry Oak	0,915	0,0330946	0,489008
Olive Oil	0,913	0,0330222	0,481569
Beech	0,854	0,0308883	0,450449
Dry Elm }	0,800	0,0289352	0,421966
Dry Ash }			
Dry Wainscot	0,747	0,0270182	0,394011
Dry Yellow Fir	0,657	0,0237630	0,346539
Cedar	0,613	0,0221715	0,323332
Dry White Deal	0,569	0,0205801	0,300123
Cork	0,240	0,0186805	0,126590
Air	0,0012	0,0000434	0,000633

C A S E I.

The linear Dimensions, or Solidity of any Body being given to find its Weight.

R U L E.

Multiply the Cubic Inches contained in that Body by the Tabular Weight corresponding will give the Weight, in Pounds Avoirdupoise, or Ounces Troy.

E X A M.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Weight of a Piece of Oak, of a rectangular Form, whose Solidity is 12096 Cubic Inches?
2. What is the Weight of a Piece of Fir, whose Girt is 20 Inches, and Length 40 Feet?
3. What is the Weight of an Iron Shot, of 7 Inches Diameter?
4. What is the Diameter of an Iron Shot, weighing 42lb. Avoirdupoise?
5. What is the Weight of an Iron Bomb Shell, of 3 Inches thick, the greatest Diameter being 16 Inches?
6. Required the Weight of one of the Portland Key Stones, to the middle Arch of Westminster-Bridge, the Diameter of the Arch being 76 Feet, the Height of the Key Stone 5 Feet, the Chord of its greatest Breadth, to the Front of the Arch, 3 Feet 4 Inches, and its Depth of the Arch 4 Feet?
7. In the Walls of Balbeck, in Turkey, there are three Stones laid End to End, now in Sight, that measure in Length 61 Yards; one of which in particular is 63 Feet long, 12 Feet thick, and 4 Yards over: Now if this Block was Marble, what Power would balance it, so as to prepare it for moving?

C A S E II.

The Weight of any Body being given to find the Solidity, and the specific Gravity thereof.

R U L E.

Divide the given Weight by the Tabular Weight corresponding to the Name of the same Kind, and the Quotient will be the Solidity in Cubic Inches.

E X A M P L E S.

8. What will a Block of Marble, weighing 8 Tons, 14 cwt. come to, at 6s. per Foot solid?
9. Suppose that a Man of War, with all its Ordnance, Rigging, and Appointment, draws so much Water as to displace

displace 1300 Tons of Sea Water, London Beer Measure: The Weight of the Vessel is required?

10. What will a Chain of standard Gold weigh in Water, that raises a Fluid an Inch, in a Vessel three Inches square, when put into it; and supposing the Workman had adulterated the said Chain with $14\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces of Silver, how much higher would the Water, upon its immersion, being raised in the Vessel?

11. Hiero, King of Sicily, ordered his Jeweller to make him a Crown, containing 63 Ounces of Gold; the Workmen thought substituting part Silver therein, to have a proper Perquisite, which taking Air, Archimedes was appointed to examine it, who, on putting it into a Vessel of Water, found it raised the Fluid, or that itself contained 8,2245 Cubic Inches of Metal, and having discovered that the Cubic Inch of Gold more critically weighed 10,36 Ounces, and that of Silver but 5,85 Ounces, he, by Calculation, found what Part of his Majesty's Gold had been changed, and you are desired to repeat the Process?

THE

T H E

TUTOR's GUIDE.

P A R T V.

76. C H R O N O L O G Y

IS the Art of estimating and comparing together the Times when any memorable Transaction hath happened, such as are related in History, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

It also takes a View of the various Facts, Calenders and Methods of computing Time, practised by different Nations, compares them together, and settles such Order and Harmony among them, that the exact Time in which any remarkable Event happened may be certainly known.

	Years of the World.	Years before Christ.
Some have dated their Events from the Creation of the World - }	0000	4004
Others from the Deluge or Flood - }	1656	2348
The Greeks from their Olympiads of 4 Years each - - - }	3228	1776
The Romans from Nabonassar, King of Babylon - - - }	3257	753
Some Historians from the Death of Alex- ander the Great - - - }	3676	324
We from the Birth of Christ - - - }	4004	A. D.
The Mahometans from the Flight of Ma- homet, and called the Hengira }	4626	622

PROB-

P R O B L E M I.

To find whether any given Year be Leap Year.

R U L E.

Divide the given Year by 4, if 0 remains, it is Leap Year, but if 1, 2, 3 remains, it is so many Years after.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Is 1779 Leap Year?

2. Is 1776 Leap Year?

Note, Every fourth Year is Leap Year, so called from leaping or advancing a Day more that Year than any other; that Year has then 366 Days in it, and February 29.

P R O B L E M II.

To find the Dominical Letter till the Year 1800.

R U L E.

To the given Year add its fourth Part, omitting Fractions, divide that Sum by 7, the Remainder taken from 7 leaves the Index of the Letter in the common Year's Reckoning

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

But in Leap Years, this Letter and its proceeding one are the Dominical Letters.

E X A M P L E S.

3. For the Year 1779, I demand the Dominical Letter?

4. For the Year 1766, I demand the Dominical Letter?

2. The Dominical Letter is that Letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the Year; thence also called the Sunday Letter; of these Letters are consequently seven before-mentioned, beginning with the first Letter of the Alphabet; and, as in Leap Year, there is an intercalary Day, there are then two, one serving January and February, and its following Letter the remaining Part of the Year.

P R O B-

P R O B L E M III.

To know on what Day in the Week any proposed Day of the Month will fall.

R U L E.

First find the Dominical Letter, then the Day of the Week the first of the proposed Months fall on, which is known by the two following Lines :

At Dover dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, and David Frier.

Where the first Letter of each Word answers to the Letter belonging to the first Day of the Months in order, from January to December.

1. You must observe that the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th Day of any Month falls on the same Day of the Week.

E X A M P L E S.

5. In 1779 on what Day of the Week does the 19th of May fall, it being Queen Charlotte's Birth-Day ?
6. On what Day of the Week does the 4th of June fall in 1776, being King George the Third's Birth-Day ?

P R O B L E M IV.

To find the Year of the Solar, Lunar, or Golden Number, and Indiction Cycles.

R U L E.

To the given Year add 9, for the Solar 1, for the Lunar 3, for the Indiction divide the Sums in order by 28, 19, 15, the Remainder in each shews the Year of its respective Cycle.

E X A M P L E.

7. Required the Year of the Solar, Lunar, and Indiction Cycles, for the Years 1779 and 1776 ?
4. The Solar Cycle, or the Cycle of the Sun, is a Period of 28 Years ; in which Time all the Varieties of the

the Dominical Letters will have happened, and the 29th Year the Cycle begins again, when the same Order of the Letters will return as were 28 Years before.

At the Birth of Christ, nine Years had passed in this Cycle. The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, or Golden Number, is a Period of 19 Years, containing all the Variations of the Days on which the new and full Moons happen, after which Time they fall on the same Days they did 19 Years before, and she begins again with the Sun.

But when a Centissimal or Hundredth Year falls in the Cycle, the new and full Moon, according to the new Stile, will fall a Day later than otherwise. The Birth of Christ happened in the second Year of this Cycle.

The Roman Indiction is a Cycle of 15 Years, which first began the third Year before Christ.

P R O B L E M V.

To find the Epact till the Year 1900.

R U L E.

Multiply the Golden Number for the given Year by 11, divide that Product by 30, and from the Remainder take 11, leaves the Epact. If the Remainder is less than 11, add 19 to it, and the Sum will be the Epact.

E X A M P L E S.

8. Find the Epact for the Year 1476.
9. Required the Epact for the Year 1779.
5. The Epact of any Year is the Moon's Age, at the Beginning of that Year, that is, the Day's past since the last new Moon.

P R O B L E M VI.

To find the Moon's Age.

R U L E.

To the Epact add the Number and Day of the Month their Sum, if under 30, is the Moon's Age. But if that
D d
Sum

Sum is greater, then 30 taken from it leaves the Moon's Age.

The Moon's Age taken from 30, leaves the Day of the next Change.

When the Solar and Lunar Cycles begin together, the Moon's Age on the first of each Month, or the Monthly Epacts, are called the Numbers of the Month, and are as follows, viz.

For	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
These	0.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.
For	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Decem.
These	5.	6.	8.	8.	10.	10.

E X A M P L E S.

10. Required the Moon's Age on May 21, 1776?
11. What is the Moon's Age on the 24th of March, 1779?
6. The Moon's Age is how many Days are past since the Day of her Change, which Age never exceeds 30 Days.

P R O B L E M VII.

To find when Easter-Day will happen.

R U L E.

Find the Moon's Age (by the last Prob.) on the 21st of March in common Years, or on the 20th in Leap Years, and if it be 14, find the Week Day, (by Prob. III.) and the Sunday following is Easter-Day.

If the Moon's Age is not 14, reckon as many Days forward as make 14, find the corresponding Week Day, and the next Day following is Easter-Day.

E X A M P L E S.

12. On what Day does Easter Sunday fall for the Year 1776?
13. Required the Time of Easter-Day for the Year 1779?
7. Easter is the Time when Christians celebrated the Resurrection of Christ from the Grave, and took its Rise from Eastra, the Name of the Saxon Deity or Godde's,

Goddeſs, whoſe Feſtival was celebrated about this Time of the Year, and after its Aboliſhment by Chriſtianity, the Name was retained, and is to this Day uſed to ſignify the Feſtival of Chriſt's Reſurrec-tion, as mentioned above.

P R O B L E M VIII.

To find the Time of the Moon's Southing.

R U L E.

Multiply the Moon's Age by 4, divide the Product by 5, quotes the Hours, and the Remainder, multiplied by 12, gives the additional Minutes.

If this Time is leſs than 12 Hours, it is the Time of Southing after Mid-Day, but if greater, 12 Hours taken from it, leaves the Southing after Midnight.

E X A M P L E S.

14. Required the Time of the Moon's Southing at London, on the 21^{ſt} of May, 1776?

15. At what Time does the Moon come to the Meridian at Briſtol Key, on March 24, 1779?

8. The Moon's Southing at any Place, is the Time when ſhe comes to the Meridian, or is full South of that Place, which is every Day later by about 48 Minutes, occaſioned by the Hours in a Day being divided by the 30 Times ſhe paſſes the Meridian from new Moon to new Moon.

P R O B L E M IX.

To find the Time of High Water at any Place.

R U L E.

To the Time of the Moon's Southing add the Time the Moon has paſſed the Meridian to make High Water at that Place, and the Sum will ſhew the Time of High Water.

The Diſtance of the Moon from the Meridian when High Water at the following Places, is, at London, D bears N. E. or S. E. 3 h. 00 m. Briſtol Key D bears E. by S. and W. by N. 6 h. 45 m.

E X A M P L E S.

16. On the 21st of May, 1766, at what Time is it High Water at London?
17. On the 24th of March, 1779, at what Time is it High Water at Bristol Key?
10. High Water is the State of the Tide when highest, or the Time it ceases to flow up.

QUESTIONS for Exercise at Leisure Hours.

1. England was conquered by William I, October 4, 1066, his Son, William II. came to the Crown Sept. 9, 1087, and left it August 2, 1100; William III, received it Feb. 3, 1689, and died March 8, 1701; how many Days did each of these Princes govern, Respect being had to the intercalary Days, and to February every Leap Year, as they rose in the Course of Time?
2. Richard I, succeeded his Father Henry II, July 7, 1189; John his Brother succeeds him April 6, 1199; Richard II. succeeded Edward III. on the 21st of June, 1377, and was deposed by Henry IV. on the 30th of September, 1399; Richard III. caused his Nephew, Edward V. and his Brother, to be murdered, on the 18th of June, 1483, and was slain himself on the 22d of August, 1485: How many Days was the Realm governed by the three Richards, Respect being still had to the intercalary Days as they happened?
3. The first Queen Mary came to the Crown July 8, 1553; she reigned 5 Years, 4 Months, and 9 Days; her sister Elizabeth succeeded, and James I. came to the Throne the 14th of March, 1602, who left it to his Son, Charles I. on the 27th of March, 1625, who was forced from it January 30, 1648: The Question is, how many Days did these Princes reign, and at the Death of Charles I. how long had England been under an interrupted Succession of Protestant Princes, Mary the First being the last professed Papist that enjoyed the Crown, not neglecting the intercalary Days in February as before?

4. A Grant was made Feb. 14, in the 10th of Henry I. who began his Reign August 2, 1100; it was resumed Nov. 19, in the 4th of Henry III. who came to the Crown October 19, 1216; it was received the 16th Day of July, in the 13th of Henry VII. who ascended the Throne August 22, 1485; but it was a second Time revoked and finally suppressed, in the 16th of his Successor, Henry VIII. on the 10th of May: Now as this Man's Father died July 21, 1509, the Question is, how many Days was this Grant in Force, and how many did it lie dormant?

77. G E O G R A P H Y.

EXAMPLES ON THE TERRESTIAL GLOBE, OR MAPS.

1. What is the Latitude and Longitude of Peking, in China, and Cape Horn?
2. Required the Name of that Place whose Latitude is 18° . N. and Longitude $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. also of another Place, whose Latitude is $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. and Longitude $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.
3. What is the Difference of Latitude between London and Naples; also between the Island of Barbadoes, and Cape of Good Hope?
4. Required the Distance (in English Miles) Jamaica is from London; also the Names of all those Places that are at the same Distance from London as Rome is?
5. Required the Sun's Declination, right Ascension, and Meridian Altitude, on the 20th of May?
6. Required the Time of the Sun's rising and setting, on the 20th of May; also its Amplitude at the same Time? likewise when the Twilight begins and Ends?
7. What is the Sun's Azimuth and Altitude, on the 20th of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon?
8. What is the Angle of Position, or Bearing of Port-Royal in Jamaica, from London; and on the contrary, London from Port-Royal?
9. When it is Noon, or Twelve o'Clock, at London, what o'Clock is it at Peking in China; also at what Places are they breakfasting, dining, and supping, suppose they

they breakfast at 7 o'Clock, dine at 1, and sup at a Quarter after 9?

10. What Places are those to which the Sun is vertical on the 2d of May?
11. On what two Days in the Year will the Sun be vertical to Candy, in the Isle of Ceylon?
12. What Places are those in the North Frigid Zone, to which the Sun begins to shine constantly, without setting, on the 20th of May?
13. On what Day doth the Sun begin to shine constantly, without setting, at the Cherry Island, whose Lat. is 74° North; and how long?
14. What Places are those to which the Sun is rising, setting, or in the Meridian; also those Places which are enlightened, and those which are not, on the 20th of May, at 8 in the Morning?
15. By the Almanack on the _____ at _____ will happen an Eclipse of the Sun; I demand to know, to what Part of the Globe the same will be visible?
16. On the 3d of June, 1769, in the Afternoon, happened a Transit of Venus over the Sun; the Beginning of this Transit was at 7 h. 13 m. Middle 10 h. 35 m. End 1 h. 55 m. I demand to know where the Beginning, Middle, and End thereof, was visible?
17. In what Latitude is the longest Day 20 Hours long?
18. What Inhabitants of the Earth are those called Antoeci, Perioeci, and Antipodes, with respect to London?

EXAMPLES on the CELESTIAL GLOBE.

1. Required the Time of the Sun's rising and setting; also, the Beginning and End of the Crepusculum, or Twilight, on the 21st of June?
2. What is the Moon's diurnal Motion in Ecliptic; also, at what Time doth she rise, set, and come to the Meridian, on the 20th of May, 1774?
3. Required the Latitude of the Moon, and her Declination, on the 20th of May, 1774?
4. At what Time doth the Planet Jupiter rise, culminate, and set, on the 20th of May, 1774; also, what its right Ascension,

Ascension, Declination, Amplitude, and Azimuth, on the above Day?

5. What is the right Ascension, Declination, Latitude, and Longitude of Pollux?
6. What Star is that whose right Ascension is $65^{\circ} 30''$, and its Declination $12^{\circ} 15' 30''$ North; also what Time doth it rise, come to the Meridian, set, and what is its Amplitude on the 20th of July, in the Lat. of London?
7. On what Days of the Year will the Star Arcturus rise and set cosmically, at London?
8. Required the Time when Procyon and Canis Minor will rise and set acronically, at London?
9. On what Day in the Year will Altayr culminate, or come to the Meridian with the Sun?
10. At what Time of the Year will the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, be upon the Meridian at Midnight?
11. What is the oblique Ascension of Sirius, and what is the Time of its Continuance above the Horizon of London?
12. What is the Altitude and Azimuth of Capella, on the 20th of May, at 10 o'Clock at Night, in the Latitude of London?
13. The Altitude of Cor Leonis, on the 22d of May, at London was 20, required the Hour of the Night?
14. A Person being in a certain Place, on the 20th of May, at $\frac{1}{4}$ after 3 in the Morning, observed the Pleiades was then rising; required the Latitude of the Place of Observation?
15. On the 11th of May, in the Latitude $51^{\circ} 30'$, the two Stars, Lucida Lyræ, and Altayr, will both be on the same Azimuth; required the Hour of the Night?
16. On the 11th of May (Lat. as before) the bright Star Markeb in Pegasus's Wing, and that in the Head of Andromeda, will both have an equal Altitude, required the Hour?
17. A Person being at Sea, found, by Observation, that Sirius was then upon the Meridian, and Arcturus rising; required the Lat. of the Place of Observation?
18. Another Person being at a certain Place, found, by Observation, Cor Hydræ and Procyon are both on the Azimuth of $78^{\circ} 45'$ S. E. one with 5° of Altitude, and

- and the other with 35° ; required the Latitude of the Place of Observation?
19. To what Latitude, South, must I travel, to lose Sight of the Star Capella?
 20. Represent the Face of the Heavens on the Globe, on the 20th of May, at 10 at Night?
 21. By an Observation made at Jamaica of a Comet, on the 31st of March, 1759, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, its Altitude was found to be $22^{\circ} 50'$ and Azimuth 71° South East; another Observation was made at London on the 6th of May, 1759, at 10 at Night of the same Comet, and then its Altitude was found to be 16° and its Azimuth 37° S. W. It is required to know the Place of the Comet at each Observation?
 22. Require the Time of the above Comet's rising, southing, and setting, at London, on the 31st of March, 1759; also its Latitude, Longitude, Declination, and Ascension?
 23. Required the apparent Path among the fixed Stars in the Heavens, of the above Comet; also its Velocity?

Note, These Problems are answered by Mr. Hill's Twelve-Inch Globes.

T H E

T U T O R ' s G U I D E .

P A R T V .

78. A L G E B R A .

ALGEBRA is a Kind of specious Arithmetic, or an Arithmetic in Letters; and is that Science which teaches in a general Manner, the Comparifon of abstract Quantities; by Means whereof fuch Questions are refolved whose Solutions would be fought in vain from common Arithmetic.

Here every Quantity, whether given or required, is commonly represented by fome Letter of the Alphabet; the known or given Quantities, for Distinction Sake, being noted by the first Letters, *a, b, c, d, &c.* and the unknown Ones by the last Letters, *x, y, z, &c.*

There are, moreover, in Algebra, certain Signs or Notes, made Use of, to shew the Relation and Dependence of Quantities one upon another, whose Signification the Learner ought first of all to be made acquainted with. (See the Characters for Abbreviation next before Page 1.

79. A D D I T I O N.

In Addition of Algebraic Quantities, there are three Cases, as follows:

C A S E I.

To add Quantities that are alike, and have like Signs.

R U L E.

Add together the Co-efficients, to their Sum, prefix the common Sign, and subjoin the common Letter or Letters.

E X A M P L E S.

To $6a-4b$	$6a+7b-3c$	$ab-6b+4x+10y-15z+6.$
Add $a-3b$	$10d+b-7c$	$6ab-b+x+4y-9z+3.$
Sum $7a-7b$		

C A S E II.

To add Quantities that are alike, but have unlike Signs.

R U L E.

Subtract the lesser Co-efficient from the greater, to the Remainder prefix the Sign of the greater, and subjoin the common Letter or Letters.

E X A M P L E S.

To $-6a-4b-6c$	$-6b-7c-8x$	$6a-6x+7y-10.$
Add $+9a$	$2-b-9c$	$+4b+9c+5x$
Sum $+3a$		

C A S E III.

To add Quantities that are unlike.

R U L E.

Set them all down one after another, with their Signs and Co-efficient prefixed.

E X A M P L E S.

To $6a-3b$	$6b-3x$	$4a+6b+4c-6$	$2a-6bc.$
Add $4x+4$	$3c-4y$	$-4x-7y+4z$	$6x+10.$
Sum $6a-3b+4x+4$			

80. SUBTRACTION.

Subtraction of Algebraic Quantities is performed by the following general

R U L E.

Change the Signs of the Quantity to be subtracted into their contrary Signs, and then add it so changed to the Quantity from which it was to be subtracted, (by the Rule of Addition) the Sum arising will be the Remainder.

E X A M P L E S.

From	$6a-7b+3c$	$3a$	$2a-4x+7y-7$	$6b-4c+4x.$
Take	$-3a-b+6c$	$-3a$	$6a+4x+7y+4$	$7b+7c-9x.$
Rem.	$9a-6b-3c$			

81. MULTIPLICATION.

In Multiplication there is one general Rule for the Signs, viz. When the Signs of the Factors are alike, that is, both +, or both -, the Sign of the Product is more, but when the Signs of the Factors are unlike, the Sign of the Product is -.

This general Rule will resolve itself into three particular Cases, as follows:

C A S E I.

When the Quantities have like Signs, and no Efficients, set or join them together, and prefix the Sign + before them will be their Product.

E X A M P L E S.

Mul.	$a+b$	$-a$	$a+c$	$-a-b-c$	$x+y+z.$
By	d	$-b$	b	$-d$	a
	$ad+bd$				

C A S E

C A S E II.

If there be Co-efficients, multiply them, and to their Product adjoin the Quantities set together as before.

E X A M P L E S.

Mul.	$6a+3b$	$-8x$	$3a+7b$	$12x+6y$
By	$3c$	$-4a$	$5b$	$4a$
Prod.	$18ac+9bc$			

C A S E III.

When the Quantities have unlike Signs, join them and the Product of the Co-efficient together as before, but prefix the Sign—before them.

E X A M P L E S.

Mul.	$6a-7b$	$-6d$	$6a-7c$	$4x5y+z$
By	$4x$	$+7b$	$4d$	$-6f$
Prod.	$24ax-28bx$			

When the Multiplier consists of several Terms, you must multiply every Part of the Multiplicand by each Part of the Multiplier, then add all the Products into one Sum, which will be the Product required.

E X A M P L E S.

Mul.	$2a-3b$	$2a-4b$	$aa+ab+bb$	
By	$4a+5b$	$2a+4b$	$a-b$	
	$8aa-12ab$			
	$10ab-15bb$			
Prod.	$8aa-2ab-15bb$			

Mul.	$xx+xy+yy$	$aa-3aab+3ab-bbb$		
By	$xx-xy+yy$	$aa-2ab+bb$		
Prod.				

82. D I V I S I O N.

Division of Algebra Quantities is the direct Contrary to that of Multiplication, and consequently performed by direct contrary Operations; it admits of four Cases.

C A S E I.

When the Quantities in the Dividend have like Signs to those in the Divisor, and no Co efficient in either, cast off all the Quantities in the Dividend, that are like those in the Divisor, and set down the other Quantities with the Sign + for the Quotient.

E X A M P L E S.

Divisor. Dividend

$$a) ab(b, \text{Quot. } d) ad + 6d(-d) - ad - bd(a) aa + ab($$

C A S E II.

When the Quantities in the Dividend have unlike Signs to those in the Divisor, then set down the Quotient Quantities found as before, with the Sign — before them.

E X A M P L E S.

$$-a) ab(- + b) - ab - bd(- bc) abc + bcd + bcf($$

C A S E III.

If the Quantities in the Dividend and the Divisor have Co-efficients, divide as in Sect V. and join to their Quotient the Quotient Quantities.

E X A M P L E S.

$$6a) 24ab(4b \quad 7b) 42db(\quad 2bx) 8abx - 18bxc($$

C A S E IV.

When the Quantities in the Divisor cannot be exactly found in the Dividend, then set them both down like a Vulgar Fraction, as in common Arithmetic, and expand any Letters that may be found in all the Quantities of the Dividend and Divisor, and divide the Co-efficients of all the Terms by any common Measure.

E c

E X

E X A M P L E S.

$$5b+7d)5d+4b(\frac{5d+4b}{5b-7a}, 2b)ab+bb(20a)10ab+15ac($$

If the Quantity to be divided is compound, then you must range its Parts according to the Dimensions of some one of its Letters as in the following

E X A M P L E S.

$$a-b)aaa-3aab+3abb-bbb(aa-2ab+bb.$$

$$aaa-aab$$

$$-2aab+3abb$$

$$-2abb+2abb$$

$$abb-bbb$$

$$abb-bbb$$

* *

$$a+b)aa+2ab+bb(a+b)aa-bb(3a-6)4a^4-96($$

$$1-a)1(3x^2-4x+5)18x^4-45x^3+82x^2-67x+40($$

$$4x-5a)48x^3-76ax^2-64a^2x+105a^3($$

$$3x+4a)81x^4-256a^4(1+x)1($$

$$2x-3a)16x^4-72a^2x^2+81a^4($$

83. F R A C T I O N S.

Algebraic Fractions are of the same Nature, and require the same Management as those of Numbers.

A mixt Quantity is reduced to an improper Fraction by the Rules in Sect 38, Case 3.

1. Reduce $a+\frac{aa}{b}$ to an improper Fraction.

$$\text{Thus, } a+\frac{aa}{b}=\frac{ba+aa}{b}$$

2. Reduce $a-x+\frac{a^2-ax}{x}$, to an improper Fraction.

4

3. Reduce

3. Reduce $a + b + \frac{x}{z}$ to an improper Fraction.

4. Reduce $a - x + \frac{aa - ax}{x}$ to an improper Fraction.

An improper Fraction is reduced to a mixt Quantity, by the Rule in Sect. 38, Case 4.

E X A M P L E S.

5. Reduce $\frac{ba + aa}{b}$ to a mixt Quantity.

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{ab + a^2}{b} = a + \frac{a^2}{b}$$

6. Reduce $\frac{a^2 - x^2}{x}$ to a mixt Quantity.

7. Reduce $\frac{az + bz + x}{z}$ to a mixt Quantity.

8. Reduce $\frac{ax - xx + aa - ax}{x}$ to a mixt Quantity.

Fractions of different Denominations are reduced to Fractions of equal Value, and to have the same Denominator by the Rule in Sect. 38, Case 5.

E X A M P L E S.

9. Reduce $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{b}{c}$, and $\frac{c}{d}$, to a common Denominator.

$$\text{Thus, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \times c \times d = acd \\ b \times b \times d = bbd \\ c \times b \times c = bcc \end{array} \right\} \text{ N. N. So } \frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{c}, \frac{c}{d}, \text{ become}$$

$$\text{And } b \times c \times d = bdc \quad \text{C. D. } \frac{acd}{bdc}, \frac{bbd}{bdc}, \frac{bcc}{bdc},$$

10. Reduce $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{c}{d}$, $\frac{e}{f}$, to a common Denominator.

11. Reduce $\frac{b+c}{a+b}$ and $\frac{d-c}{b-d}$ into one Denomination.

Fractional Quantities are reduced into their lowest Terms by the Rule in Sect. 38, Case 1.

E X A M P L E S,

12. Reduce $\frac{a^2c-a^2d}{cd-a^2}$ to its lowest Terms.

Thus, $cd-dc^2$) a^2c-a^2d (aa ,
 $\frac{a^2c-a^2d}{d}$ the Fraction required.
 0 0

13. Reduce $\frac{aaa-abb}{aa+2ab+bb}$ to its lowest Terms.

14. Reduce $\frac{25xz}{5xz+15ax}$, and $\frac{aaa+bbb}{aa-bb}$, to their lowest Terms.

The Rules for Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraic Fractions, are the same as for Numerical Fractions; see Sect. 39, 40, 41, and 42.

E X A M P L E S in A D D I T I O N.

1. Add $\frac{a}{b}$ to $\frac{c}{d}$, first reduce them to a common Denominator,

and they will become $\frac{ad}{bd} + \frac{bc}{bd} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$ the Sum required.

2. Add $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{d}{c}$ into one Sum.

3. Add $\frac{a-b+d}{d+a}$, and $\frac{a+b-d}{d+a}$ together.

4. Add $\frac{2a-b}{d+c}$, and $\frac{2b-a}{a+c}$ together.

4. Add

4. Add $\frac{a+b}{d}$ to $\frac{2a+c}{d}$

EXAMPLES in SUBTRACTION.

1. From $\frac{a}{b}$ take $\frac{c}{d}$ Thus reduced, $\frac{ad}{bd} - \frac{bc}{bd} = \frac{ad-bc}{bd}$

2. From $\frac{x}{2}$ take $\frac{x}{3}$

3. From $\frac{a+x}{b}$ take $\frac{a-x}{c}$

4. From $\frac{bb+aa}{c}$ take $\frac{bb}{c}$

5. From $\frac{2b}{d+a}$ take $\frac{a+b-d}{d+a}$

EXAMPLES in MULTIPLICATION.

1. Mul. $\frac{a}{b}$ by $\frac{c}{d}$ Thus, $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$ the Product.

2. Mul. $\frac{a+b}{c}$ by $\frac{a-b}{d}$

3. Mul. $a + \frac{b}{c}$ by $\frac{d}{e}$

4. Mul. $\frac{3a-2b}{2d+c}$ by $\frac{4a+2b}{d}$

5. Mul. $2a + \frac{b}{c} - 25$ by $36 + 4c$.

EXAMPLES in DIVISION.

1. Divide $\frac{a}{b}$ by $\frac{c}{d}$ Thus, $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bc}$ the Quotient.

2. Divide $\frac{acd+bd}{cd}$ by $\frac{d}{e}$

3. Divide $\frac{a-b}{a}$ by $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$

4. Divide $a + \frac{b}{c}$ by $d + \frac{e}{f}$

5. Divide $\frac{ab}{c}$ by $\frac{1}{c}$

84. OF SURDS.

Surds are such Numbers as cannot be exactly expressed in Figures, and are called irrational Numbers.

ADDITION and SUBTRACTION.

1. When the Surd Quantities are Homogeneous, i. e. alike, add or subtract the rational Part if they are joined to any, and to their Sums or Difference adjoin the Irrational or Surd.

EXAMPLES in ADDITION.

To	$6\sqrt{bx}$	$7\sqrt{ab}$	$7b\sqrt{ax}$	$a\sqrt{bb+cc}$	$b + \sqrt[3]{aa-cc}$
Add	$7\sqrt{bx}$	$4\sqrt{ab}$	$7b\sqrt{ax}$	$4a\sqrt{bb+cc}$	$b - \sqrt[3]{aa-cc}$
Sum	$13\sqrt{bx}$				

EXAMPLES in SUBTRACTION.

From	$17\sqrt{bx}$	$10a\sqrt{bc}$	$6b\sqrt{aa+xx}$	$b + a$
Take	$10\sqrt{bx}$	$6a\sqrt{bc}$	$4b\sqrt{aa+xx}$	$a - \sqrt{cc-aa}$
Diff.	$7\sqrt{bx}$			

2. If the Surd be Heterogeneous, i. e. unlike, add or subtract according to the Signs.

EXAMPLES in ADDITION.

To	$\sqrt{ab}$	$6d\sqrt{a}$	$\sqrt[3]{ac-ba}$	$6x\sqrt{aa-ba}$
Add	$\sqrt{ad}$	$2b\sqrt{ac}$	$\sqrt{ac+ba}$	$3y\sqrt{zx}$
Sum	$\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{ad}$			

E X-

EXAMPLES in SUBTRACTION.

From	bz	$a - b \sqrt{cc + dc}$	$\sqrt{bc}$
Take	$\sqrt{bz}$	$b - 2c \sqrt{ab + bb}$	$\sqrt{ba}$
Rem.	$\sqrt{bz} - az$		

MULTIPLICATION.

1. When the Quantities are pure Surds of the same Kind, multiply them together, and to the Product prefix their radical Sign.

EXAMPLES.

Mul.	$\sqrt{a}$	$\sqrt{bc + dc}$	$\sqrt{xx + zz}$
By	$\sqrt{b}$	$\sqrt{ac}$	$\sqrt{xx - zz}$
Prod.	$\sqrt{ab}$		

2. If rational Quantities be joined to the Surds, then multiply the Rational into the Rational, and the Surd into the Surd, and join the Product together.

EXAMPLES.

Mul.	$a \sqrt{bx}$	$6cd \sqrt{b + da}$	$15 \sqrt{ax}$
By	$4b \sqrt{d}$	$3a \sqrt{ca}$	$5 \sqrt{x}$
Prod.	$4ab \sqrt{dbx}$		

DIVISION.

1. When the Quantities are pure Surds of the same Kind, and can be divided off, (viz. without leaving a Remainder) divide them, and to their Quotient prefix their radical Sign.

EX.

E X A M P L E S.

Divide	$\sqrt{ab}$	$\sqrt{bxxxx + dcxx}$	$\sqrt{zzzzz - xxx}$
By	$\sqrt{b}$	$\sqrt{cx}$	$\sqrt{zz - xx}$
Quotient	$\sqrt{a}$		

2. If Surd Quantities of the same Kind are joined to rational Quantities, then divide the Rational by the Rational, if it can be, and to their Quotient join the Quotient of the Surd, divided by the Surd, with its first radical Sign.

E X A M P L E S.

Divide	$4xy\sqrt{xzn}$	$14zya\sqrt{yxxx + axx}$	$6ab\sqrt{10acxy}$
By	$2x\sqrt{z}$	$7\sqrt{yxx}$	$20\sqrt{zcy}$
Quot.	$2y\sqrt{xn}$		

Note, Different Powers or Roots of the same Quantity are divided, by subtracting the Expoient of the Divisor from that of the Dividend, and place the Remainder as an Expoient to the Quantity given.

Thus x^5 divided by x^2 , gives x^3 : And $\overline{a+x}^7$ divided by $\overline{a+x}^4$ gives $\overline{a+x}^3$: Likewise $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ divided by $x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ gives $x^{\frac{1}{4}}$, &c.

86. INVOLUTION.

Involution is the raising of any given Quantity to any proposed Power.

1. If the Quantity proposed to be involved has no Index, that is, if it be not itself a Power or a Surd, the Power thereof will be represented by the same Quantity under the given Index or Expoient.

Thus, the Cube or third Power of x , is expressed x^3 . And the sixth Power, $\overline{a+x}$, by $\overline{a+x}^6$, &c.

2. But

2. But if the Quantity proposed be itself a Power or Surd, it will be involved by multiplying its Expoients by the Expoient of the proposed Power.

Thus, the fifth Power of x^2 is x^{10} , the fourth Power of $\sqrt[3]{ax+yy}$ is $\sqrt[3]{ax+yy}^{12}$ and the third Power of $\sqrt[4]{a-x\frac{1}{2}}$, is $\sqrt[4]{a-x\frac{1}{2}}^3$.

3. A Quantity composed of several Factors, multiplied together, is involved by raising each Factor to the Power proposed.

Thus, the Square or second Power of ax is $a^2 x^2$, the Cube or third Power of $2ax$ is $8a^3 x^3$; the fourth Power of $4 \times \sqrt{aa-xx} \times \sqrt{a+b+c}$ is $16 \times \sqrt{aa-xx}^4 \times \sqrt{a+b+c}^4$, and the Square of the radical Quantity $\sqrt[3]{a\frac{1}{2} \times a+x\frac{1}{3}}$ is $\sqrt[3]{a \times a+x}^2$.

4. A Fraction is involved by raising both the Numerator and the Denominator to the Power proposed.

Thus, the Cube or third Power of $\frac{a}{b}$ is $\frac{aaa}{bbb}$, and the fourth

Power of $\frac{2a^2x}{3b^2}$ is $\frac{8a^8x^4}{81^2}$; likewise the sixth Power of

$$\frac{\sqrt{aa+xx}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt[3]{a-x}^{\frac{1}{3}}} \text{ is } \frac{\sqrt{aa-xx}^3}{\sqrt[3]{a-x}^2}$$

5. Quantities compounded of several Terms, are involved by a continual Multiplication of all their Parts.

Thus, $a+b$ involved to the Square or second Power, is

$a+b$ multiplied
by $a+b$

$aa+ab$

$ab+bb$

$aa+2ab+bb$ Square or second Power.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Involve or raise x to the fourth Power.
2. Raise $ax + z$ to the fifth Power.
3. Involve $3x^3z^2$ to the third Power.
4. Involve $\frac{5ab}{2c}$ to the sixth Power.
5. Involve or raise $x + y$ the sixth Power, this is called a Binomial Root.
6. Involve or raise $x - y$ the sixth Power, this is called a Residual Root.

There is a Rule or Theorem, given by Sir Isaac Newton, whereby any Power of a Binominal, or $x - y$, may be expressed in simple Terms, without the Trouble of those tedious Multiplications which are required otherwise.

$$\text{Theo. } 1 \times \frac{m-0}{1} \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4} \times \frac{m-4}{5} \times \frac{m-5}{6} \times, \&c.$$

Note, m is the Expoient of the Power, that is, $m=7$, in the seventh Power, 6, in the sixth Power, &c.

So that if $x - y$ is to be raised to any Power m , the Terms, without their Coefficients, will be

$$x^m, x^{m-1}, x^{m-2}y, x^{m-3}y^2, x^{m-4}y^3, x^{m-5}y^4, x^{m-6}y^5,$$

&c. continued till the Expoient of y becomes equal to m .

And the Co-Efficients of the respective Terms will be

$$1, m, m \times \frac{m-1}{2}, m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3}, m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4}$$

$$m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4} \times \frac{m-4}{5}, m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4} \times$$

$$\frac{m-4}{5} \times \frac{m-5}{6} \times x^{m-6}y^6 +, \&c.$$

So by this Theorem any Quantity, consisting of two Terms, is raised to any Power m , with great Ease and Perspicuity, and will be of great Service to the young Algebraist, if properly demonstrated to him by his Tutor.

87. E V O L U T I O N.

Evolution, or the Extraction of Roots, being directly the Contrary to Involution, or raising of Powers, is performed by converse Operations, viz. by the Division of Indices, as Involution was by their Multiplication.

Thus, the square Root of x^6 , is x^3 the Cube Root x^6 is x^2 , cut also the Biquadratic Root of $\sqrt{x+y}^8$, will be $\sqrt{x-y}^2$; and the Cube Root of $\sqrt{xx+yy}^6$ will be $\sqrt{xx-yy}^2$. Moreover the square Root of $\sqrt{xx-yy}^4$ will be $\sqrt{xx-yy}^2$ its Cube Root $\sqrt{xx-yy}^{\frac{4}{3}}$, and its Biquadratic Root $\sqrt{xx-yy}^{\frac{4}{3}}$, and so of others.

Evolution of Compound Quantities is performed by the following

R U L E.

First, place the several Terms, whereof the given Quantity is composed, in order, according to the Dimensions of some Letter therein, as shall be judged most commodious; then let the Root of the first Term be found, and placed in the Quotient, which Term being subtracted, let the first Term of the Remainder be brought down, and divided by twice the first Term of the Quotient, or by three Times its Square, or four Times its Cube, &c. according as the Root to be extracted is a Square, Cubic, or Biquadratic One, &c. and let the Quantity thence arising be also wrote down upon the Quotient; and the Whole be raised to second, third, or fourth, &c. Power, according to the aforesaid Cases, respectively, and subtracted from the given Quantity, and if any Thing remains, let the Operation be repeated, by always dividing the first Term of the Remainder by the same Divisor, found as above.

E X A M P L E S.

1. It is required to extract the Square Root of $x^2 + 2x + y^2$?

Thus,

Thus, $x^2 + 2x + y^2$ ($x + y$ the Root required.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x(2xy) \\ x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \text{ second Power of } x + y. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Or thus, by Sect. 53.

$x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ ($x + y$ Root as before.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 \\ \hline 2x + y) 2xy + y^2 \\ \quad 2xy + y^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. It is required to extract the square Root of $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$?
3. It is required to extract the square Root of $x^4 - 2x^3y + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 + y^4$?
4. Extract the Cube Root of $x^3 - 6x^2y + 12x^2y - 8y^3$.
5. Extract the Biquadratic Root of $16x^4 - 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 - 216xy^3 + 81y^4$.

88. INVOLUTION of SURD QUANTITIES.

1. When the Surds are not joined to radical Quantities, they are involved to the same Height as their Index denotes, by taking away their radical Sign.

Thus, $\sqrt{xx}$ will be x , and $\sqrt[3]{xxx}yy$ will be $x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}y^2$, &c.

2. When Surds are joined to rational Quantities, involve the rational Quantities to the same Height as the Index of the Surd denotes; then multiply the involved Quantities into the Surd Quantities, after the radical Sign is taken away, as before.

Thus, $x\sqrt{yy}$, will be x^2y^2 , and $4x\sqrt[3]{xxx}yy$, will become $16x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{3}16x^2y^2$, likewise $2x\sqrt[3]{xxx}y^2$, will become $8x^5 + 8x^3y^2$, &c.

89. EQUATIONS.

An Equation is, when two equal Quantities, differently expressed, are compared together, by Means of the Sign = placed between them.

REDUCTION of SINGLE EQUATIONS.

RULES.

1. Any Term of an Equation may be transposed to the contrary Side, if its Sign be changed.

Thus, $x + 12 = 20$, then will $x = 20 - 12 = 8$.

2. If there is any Quantity by which all the Terms of an Equation are multiplied, let them all be divided by that Quantity, but, if all of them be divided by any Quantity, let the common Divisor be cast away.

Thus, $ax = ab$, then will $x = b$; also, if $\frac{x}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$, $x = a$, by the latter Part of the Rule.

3. If there are irreducible Fractions, let the whole Equation be multiplied by the Product of all their Denominators, or, which is the same, let the Numerator of every Term in the Equation be multiplied by all the Denominators except its own, supposing such Terms (if any there be) that stand without a Denominator, to have an Unit subscribed.

Thus $x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 11$, reduced is $6x + 3x + 2x = 66$, or $x =$

$\frac{66}{6}$ per Rule 5. Again, $\frac{2x}{3} + 12 = \frac{4x}{5} + 6$, this reduced will

become $10x + 180 = 12x + 90$; then per Rule 1, $x = 45$.

4. If in your Equation there is an irreducible Surd, wherein the unknown Quantity enters, let all the other Terms be transposed to the contrary Side, (by Rule 1.) and then if both Sides be involved to the Power denominated by the Surd, an Equation will arise free from radical

F f

dical

dical Quantities, unless there happen to be more Surds than one, in which Case the Operation is to be repeated.

Thus, $\sqrt{x+4}=12$, by Transposition becomes $\sqrt{x}=12-4=8$; which, by squaring both Sides, gives $x=64$.

So, likewise, $\sqrt{aa+xx-c}=b$, becomes $\sqrt{aa+xx}=b+c$, squared, gives $aa+xx=bb+2cb+cc$, then per Rule 1, $x^2=a^2+b^2+2bc+c^2$, and $x=\sqrt{a^2+b^2+2bc+c^2}$.

5. Having, by the preceding Rules, (if there is Occasion) cleared your Equation of fractional and radical Quantities, and so ordered it, by Transposition, that all the Terms, wherein the known Quantities are found, may stand on the same Side thereof, let the Whole be divided by the Co-efficients, or the Sum of the Co-efficients of the highest Power of the said unknown Quantity.

Thus, if $6x=24$, then will $x=\frac{24}{6}=4$; and if $4x=48-2x$,

then will $6x=48$, per Rule 1, and $x=\frac{48}{6}=8$.

E X A M P L E S.

For the Learner's Exercise in the foregoing Rules, set down promiscuously,

1. If $20-3x-8=60-7x$, what is the Value of x ? Ans. 12.

2. When $5x-16=3x+12$, what is x ? Ans. 14.

3. If $\frac{3x}{4}+5=\frac{5x}{6}+2$, what is x equal to? Ans. 36.

4. If $\frac{7x}{8}-5=\frac{9x}{10}-8$, what is x ? Ans. 120.

5. When $\frac{5x}{9}-8=74-\frac{7x}{12}$, quere x ? Ans. 78. 72.

6. If

6. If $56 - \frac{3x}{4} = 48 - \frac{5x}{8}$, what is the Value of x ? Ans. 64.

7. Required the Value of x , when $36 - \frac{4x}{9} = 8$? Ans. 63.

8. When $\frac{2x}{3} = \frac{176 - 4x}{5}$, quere x ? Ans. 24.

9. If $\frac{45}{2x+3} = \frac{57}{4x-5}$, what is the Value of x ? Ans. 6.

10. If $\frac{42}{x-2} = \frac{35x}{x-3}$, what is x equal to? Ans. 8.

11. If $\frac{xx-12}{3} = \frac{xx-4}{4}$, what is x equal to? Ans. 6.

12. When $\frac{5xx}{16} = 8 + 12$, what is the Value of x ? Ans. 8.

13. Suppose $\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x+2}{3} = 15 - \frac{x+3}{4}$, quere x ? Ans. 13.

14. Suppose $ax + b^2 = \frac{ax^2 + ac^2}{a+x}$, quere x ? Ans. $\frac{ac^2 - ab^2}{a^2 - b^2}$.

15. If $\sqrt{\frac{5x}{3}} + 12 = 17$, what is x ? Ans. 45.

16. What is the Value of x , when $\sqrt{12+x} = 2 + \sqrt{x}$?
Ans. 4.

17. If $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a+x} = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{a+x}}$, what is x ? Ans. $\frac{a}{3}$.

18. Suppose $615x - 7xxx = 48x$, quere x ? Ans. 9.

19. Suppose $\sqrt{a^2+x^2} = \sqrt[4]{b^4+x^4}$, what is x equal to?
Ans. $\frac{b^4}{a^2} - a^2$.

Of the EXTERMINATION of UNKNOWN QUANTITIES,
or, the REDUCTION of two or more EQUATIONS
to a single One.

R U L E.

1. Observe which of all your unknown Quantities is the least involved, and let the Value of that Quantity be found in each Equation, (by the Rules already given) looking upon all the rest as known; let the Values thus found be put equal to each other, (for they are equal) because they all express the same Thing; whence new Equations will arise, out of which that Quantity will be totally excluded, with which new Equations the Operations may be repeated, and the unknown Quantities extirminated, one by one, till at last you come to an Equation containing only one unknown Quantity.

Thus, Let the given Equations be $x + y = 12$, and $5x - 3y = 50$, to find x and y .

Now by transposing y and $3y$ we get $x = 12 - y$, and $5x = 50 + 3y$, from the last of which Equation, $x = \frac{50 + 3y}{5}$

Now by equating these two Values of x , we have $12 - y = \frac{50 + 3y}{5}$, and therefore $60 - 5y = 50 + 3y$, from which,

$$y \text{ is given } = \frac{2}{10} = 5, \text{ and } x = 12 - y = 12 - 5 = 7.$$

2. Or, let the Value of the unknown Quantity, which you would first exterminate, be found in that Equation wherein it is the least involved, considering all the other Quantities as known; and let this Value and its Powers be substituted for that Quantity and its respective Powers in the other Equation, and with the new Equations thus arising, repeat the Operation, till you have only one unknown Quantity and one Equation.

Thus,

Thus, x being the first Equation, (in the last Example) $= 12 - y$, then by substituting this Value of x , in the second, that is $60 - 5y$, must be wrote in the Room of its Equal $5x$; whence will be had, $60 - 5y - 3y = 50$; and from hence $y = \frac{10}{2} = 5$, as before.

3. Or, lastly, let the given Equations be multiplied or divided by such Numbers or Quantities, whether known or unknown, that the Term which involves the highest Power of the unknown Quantity to be exterminated, may be the same in each Equation, and then, by adding, or subtracting the Equations, as Occasion shall require, that Term shall vanish, and a new Equation emerge, wherein the Number of Dimensions, (if not the Number of unknown Quantities) will be diminished.

By multiplying the first Equation by 5, we shall have

$$5x + 5y = 60$$

from whence subtracting the 2d Equation, viz.

$$5x + 3y = 50$$

there remains

$$2y = 10$$

whence $y = 5$, and x by the first or second Equation will be 7, still the same as before.

The first of these three Ways is the most commonly used, but the last of them is, for the general Part, the most easy and expeditious in Practice.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Let $\begin{cases} 5x + 8y = 106 \\ 4x - 5y = 5 \end{cases}$ quere the Value of x and y .
Ans. $x = 10$, and $y = 7$.

2. Let $\begin{cases} 5x - 3y = 150 \\ 10x + 15y = 825 \end{cases}$ quere x and y .
Ans. 45 and 25.

3. Let $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 62 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 47 \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{5} + \frac{z}{6} = 38 \end{cases}$ quere x , y , and z .
Ans. 24, 60, and 120.

4. Let $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{5} = 15 \\ \frac{x}{6} - \frac{y}{9} = 9 \end{array} \right\}$ quere x and y .
Ans. 24 and 45.

5. Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} - 12 = \frac{y}{4} + 8 \\ \frac{x+y}{5} + \frac{x}{3} - 8 = \frac{2y-x}{4} + 27 \end{array} \right\}$ what is the Value
of x and y ? Ans.
60 and 40.

6. Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=80 \\ x+z=70 \\ y+z=60 \end{array} \right\}$ to find x , y , and z .
Ans. 45, 35, and 25.

7. Suppose $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+100=y+z \\ y+100=2x+2z \\ z+100=3x+3y \end{array} \right\}$ what is x , y , and z equal
to? An. $9\frac{1}{11}$, $45\frac{1}{11}$, and $63\frac{7}{11}$.

8. Let there be given $x-y=2$, $xy-\frac{1}{5}x-6y=120$, to ex-
terminate x . Ans. $y^2-\frac{1}{5}y=110$.

9. Let $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=s \\ x^2-y^2=d \end{array} \right\}$ quere x and y . Ans. $\frac{s^2+\frac{1}{4}d}{2s}$ and $\frac{s^2-\frac{1}{4}d}{2s}$.

10. Let $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=12 \\ x+2y+3z=10 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + z=6 \end{array} \right\}$ quere x , y , and z ?
Ans. 6, 4, and 2.

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

A quadratic Equation is, when it involves one unknown Quantity, and at the same Time the Square of that Quantity, and the Product of it multiplied by some known Quantity.

Of these Equations there are three Forms, viz.

$xx+6x+12=52$ the first Form.

$2xx-6x+12=20$ second.

$6x-xx=8$ third.

All of which may be resolved by the following

R U L E S.

1. Transpose all the Terms that involve the unknown Quantity to one Side, and the known Terms to the other Side of the Equation.
2. If the Square of the unknown Quantity is multiplied by any Co-efficient, you are to divide all the Terms by that Co-efficient, that the Co-efficient of the Square of the unknown Quantity may be unit.
3. Add to both Sides the Square of half the Co-efficient prefixed to the unknown Quantity itself, and the Side of the Equation that involves the unknown Quantity will then be a complete Square.
4. Extract the Square Root from both Sides of the Equation, which you will find on one Side always to be the unknown Quantity with Half the aforesaid Co-efficient subjoined to it, so that by transposing this Half, you may obtain the Value of the unknown Quantity expressed in the known Term.

Thus, by Rule 1, the three aforesaid Equations will become as follows,

$$\text{first } x^2 - 6x = 52 - 12 = 40$$

$$\text{second } 2x^2 - 6x = 20 - 12 = 8$$

$$\text{and third } x^2 - 6x = -8$$

And by Rule 2, the second Equation will become

$$-xx \frac{6x}{2} = \frac{8}{2}, \text{ consequently } x^2 - 3x = 4.$$

Then, by Rule 3, these three Equations will become as follows, viz.

$$\text{first } x^2 - 6x + 9 = 40 + 9 = 49$$

$$\text{second } x^2 - 3x + 2,25 = 4 + 2,25 = 6,25$$

$$\text{and third } x^2 - 6x + 9 = 9 - 8 = 1$$

Also, by Rule 4, they will become as follows,

$$\text{first } x - 3 = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\text{second } x - 1,5 = \sqrt{6,25} = 2,5$$

$$\text{and third } x - 3 = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Then

Then by the Rules of Reduction,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 7 - 3 = 4 \\ x = 2, 5 + 1, 5 = 4 \\ x = 1 + 4 = 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{so, } x = 4.$$

All Quadratic Equations may be solved by the following general Theorem:

Thus, suppose the second Equation was required to be resolved,

First let $A=2$, $B=6$, and $C=8$.

Then will it stand $Axx - Bx = C$.

Per Rule 2, $xx - \frac{Bx}{A} = \frac{C}{A}$.

Also, per Rule 3, $xx - \frac{bx}{a} + \frac{bb}{4aa} = \frac{bb}{4aa} + \frac{c}{a}$, but the two

Fractions $\frac{bb}{4aa}$ and $\frac{c}{a}$ when thrown into one give

$\frac{abb + 4aac}{4aaa}$ which divided by a , gives $\frac{bb + 4ac}{4aa}$, there-

fore $xx - \frac{bx}{a} + \frac{bb}{4aa} = \frac{bb + 4ac}{4aa}$.

Now let $bb + 4ac = ss$, then the Equation will stand thus,

$xx - \frac{bx}{a} + \frac{bb}{4aa} = \frac{ss}{4aa}$, then per Rule 4, $x - \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{s}{2a}$,

therefore, $x - \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{s}{2a}$, that is, $x = \frac{b + s}{2a}$, or, $x = \frac{b + s}{2a}$.

Q. E. F.

EXAMPLES.

1. Suppose $xx - 4x = 32$, what is the Value of x ? Ans. 8.
2. Suppose $12xx - 420x = -1200$, quere x ? Ans. 3, 138594.
3. Suppose $4x^2 + 60x = 216$, what is x equal to? Ans. 3.

Suppose

Suppose $a=216$, or any other Number, and $e=24$, a lesser Number ;

$$\text{Then let } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a+e=s=240 \\ a-e=d=192 \\ ae=p=5184 \\ \frac{a}{e}=q=9 \\ aa+ee=z=47232 \\ aa-ee=x=46080 \end{array} \right\} \text{ their } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sum,} \\ \text{Difference,} \\ \text{Product,} \\ \text{Quotient,} \\ \text{Sum of their Squares,} \\ \text{Diff. of their Squares.} \end{array} \right.$$

Any two of these six Letters ($s, d, p, q, x, z,$) being given, to find the rest ; which admits of 15 Variations or Questions, and are those which Mr. WARD has so excellently answered in his MATHEMATICIAN'S GUIDE.

- Question 1. Suppose s and d were given, and it were required by them to find $a, e, p, q, z,$ and x .
2. Let s and p be given, to find the rest.
 3. Suppose s and q were given, to find the rest.
 4. Suppose e and z are given, to find the rest.
 5. Let s and x be given, to find the rest.
 6. Suppose d and p are given, to find the rest.
 7. Let d and q be given, to find the rest.
 8. Suppose d and z are given, to find the rest.
 9. Suppose d and x are given, to find the rest.
 10. Let p and q be given, to find the rest.
 11. Suppose p and x be given, to find the rest.
 12. Let p and x be given, to find the rest.
 13. Suppose q and z were given, to find the rest.
 14. Let q and x be given, to find the rest.
 15. Suppose z and x were given, quere the rest ?

These fifteen Questions being pursued throughout, to find the Value of all the unknown Quantities, will afford a great Variety, and will be found to be of great Service to the Pupil, in the Solution of most Questions.

Note, I would advise the Learner, to use the same Numbers, for the respective Value of each Quantity, throughout all the Questions, as they will be more satisfactory in proving the Work, than various Num-

bers

bers will be ; not but any Number may be taken at Pleasure, provided the Number represented by a , be greater than that by e , &c.

The Pupil may make a Numerical Calculation in each Question.

P R O B L E M S.

1. What two Numbers are those, whose Difference is 20, and whose Sum is 70? Answ. 45 and 25.
2. What two Numbers are those, whose Difference is 14, and the Quotient of the greater Divided by the less is 3? Answ. 14 and 7.
3. What Number is that, whose third Part, added to its fourth, will be 21? Answ. 36.
4. What Number is that, whose third Part exceeds its fourth by 4? Answ. 48.
5. What Number is that whose third Part less 4 is equal to its fourth less 25? Answ. 45.
6. What Numbers are those, whose Difference is 8, and the Difference of their Squares is 208? Answ. 17 and 9.
7. What two Numbers are those, whose Sum is 60, and the greater is to the lesser as 9 is to 3? Answ. 45 and 15.
8. Find two Numbers, the Product whereof is 108, and the Triple of the greater divided by the lesser is 4? Answ. 12 and 9.
9. Find two Numbers, to whose Sum, if you add 8, the Whole shall be Double the greater, and if you subtract 45 from their Difference, the Remainder will be Half the least? Answ. 15 and 7.
10. Find three Numbers, so that the first and half the Remainder, the second and one-third of the Remainder, and the third and one-fourth the Remainder, may always make 34? Answ. 10, 22 and 26.
11. Divide 100 twice in two Parts, so that the major Part of the first Division may be three Times the minor Part of the second Division, and the major Part of the second may be double the minor Part of the first? Answ. 40, 60, and 20, 80.

12. Very young Artists be so kind
The Fences of a Field to find;
Triang'lar is the Form of Ground,
Its Area twice twelve Chains was found;
One Angle at the Base I knew,
Just thirty-six and fifty-two;
And cub'd when every Side shall be,
The Sum you underneath may see*.
13. Three Persons, A, B, and C, make a joint Contribution, which in the Whole amounts to 76*l.* of this A contributes a certain Sum unknown; B as much as A, and 100*l.* more; and C as much as both A and B together; I demand their several Contributions? Answ. A 14*l.* B 24*l.* and C 38*l.*
14. There are 580 Men to be placed in an Oblong, whose Length and Breadth together make 52: How many in each Side? Answ. 40 and 12.
15. Sold a Quantity of Tobacco for 19*s.* Part of which at 1*s.* per Pound, and the rest at 15*d.* now the first Part was to the latter as $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$: How much was sold of each? Answ. 9*lb.* and 8.
16. After paying away $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of my Money, I found 66 Guineas left in my Bag; what was in it at first? Answ. 120 Guineas.
17. What two Numbers are those, whose Sum multiplied by the greater produces 77; and whose Difference, multiplied by the lesser gives 12? Answ. 7 and 4.
18. What Number, from whose Double 10 being subtracted, the Square of the Remainder less 1 will be equal to 7 Times the said Number? Answ. 9.
19. A Father at his Death left, by his Will, 1000*l.* to be divided between his Son and Daughter, in such a Manner that $\frac{1}{5}$ Part of his Share should exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of her's by 10*l.* how must the 1000*l.* be divided? Answ. Son, 577 $\frac{2}{9}$; Daughter 412 $\frac{2}{9}$ *l.*
20. The continual Product of four Numbers in Arithmetical Progression is 945, and the common Difference 2; what are those Numbers? Answ. 3, 5, 7, and 9.

22. Three

* 1728 Chains—the Sum of the Sides cubed.

21. If to my Months you should add Half this Sum,
And one-eighth more, and then should subtract one,
The Residue would such a Number be
As twenty-one, being squared, assuredly?

Answer, 1272 Months, or 22 Years, 8 Months.

22. Three Numbers in Geometrical Progression are required, so that the Difference of the first and second may be 6, and of the second and third 15? Ans. 4, 10, and 25.
23. To find a Number, from the Cube of which if you subtract 19, and multiply the Remainder by that Cube, the Product shall be 216? Ans. 3, or—2.

24. Sixty Thousand brave Soldiers in Battle there were
Plac'd on a vast Plain, and in Form a long Square:
Now on how many Acres of Ground did they stand,
At two Yards three Quarters between Man and Man;
And how many in Rank and File will there be,
When their Breadth to their Length is as two is to three?

Ans. 92 A. 3 R. 35,2 P.

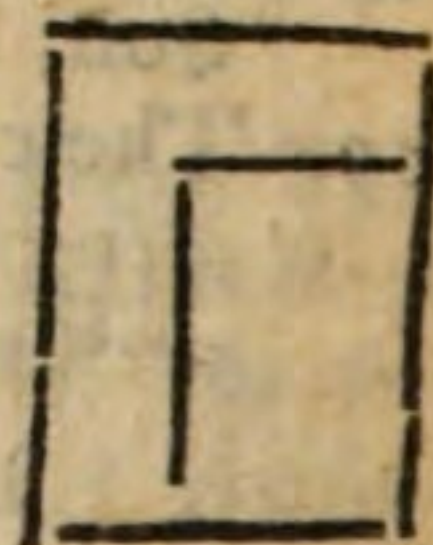
25. One Morning in May I went to survey,
As soon as bright Sol I espy'd;
I measured round a four-corner'd Ground,
The Margin's* the Length of each Side:
The Angle at B, together with D,
An hundred and fifty Degrees;
The Meadow's Content is all that I want,
Assist me, kind Youths, if you please.

* A B=15.60
B C=13.20
C D=10.00
D A=26.00

Ans. 21 A. 2 R. 0,64 P.

26. All the different Ways possible in which a Gentleman can place his Servants, combining them by 1, 2, 3, &c. at a Time, 960799: what Number of Servants does he keep? Ans. 7.

27. A Gentleman a Garden had,
Five-score Feet long, and four-score broad:
A Walk of equal Breadth, half round,
He made, that took up Half the Ground:
The Figure in the Margin see,
How wide's the Walk? I pray tell to me.



23. A

28. A General, disposing of his Army into a square Battle, finds he has 284 Soldiers over and above, but encreasing each Side with one Man, he wanted 25 to fill up the Square: Quere the Number of Soldiers? Answer, 24000.
29. Old John, who had in Credit liv'd,
 Tho' now reduc'd, a Sum receiv'd;
 This lucky Hit's no sooner found,
 Than clam'rous Duns came swarming round;
 To th' Landlord—Baker—many more,
 John paid in all, Pounds ninety four.
 Half what remain'd—a Friend he lent,—
 On Joan and Self, one-fifth he spent;
 And when of all these Sums bereft,
 One-tenth o'th' Sum receiv'd had left:
 Now shew your Skill, ye learned Youth,
 And by your Work the Sum produce. Ans. 1417.
30. In a Rectangle, A B C D, is given the Difference between the Length, A B, and the Diagonal, B D, that is, D E=2; likewise the Difference between the Breadth, A D, the Diagonal, B D, that is F E=9, required the Sides of the Rectangle, A B, A D? Answ. A B=15, A D=8.
31. In a Triangle, A B C, the several Sides are given, viz. A B=13, A C 14, B C=15, and the Perpendicular A D being drawn, required the Segment of the Bases B D, D C? Answ. B D=6, 6, and D C=8, 4. Suppose the Plate of a Looking-Glass is 18 Inches by 12, and is to be framed with a Frame of equal Width, and whose Area is to be equal to that of the Glass, the Width of the Frame is required? Answ. 3.

For more Examples, see Sect. 33 and 34.

A few diverting QUESTIONS.

1. A Cheshire Cheese, when in one Scale, weighed 76lb. but on being changed into the other Scale, it weighed only 56lb. quere the true Weight? Ans. 65, 1965lb.

The General Rule for Questions of this Sort is, to multiply the two Weights together, and extract the Square Root of the Product, which Root will be the true Weight.

2. A Stone, weighing 40lb. is by Accident broken into four Pieces, by which may be weighed any Number of Pounds, from 1lb. to 40. Quere the Weight of each Piece? Answ. 1, 3, 9, and 27lb.

A General RULE for the Solution of QUESTIONS of this Nature.

To double the first or least Weight, which always contains one Pound, add 1, and it gives the second Weight.

Again, to double the Sum of these two Weights, add 1, it produces the third Weight: And again, to double the Sum of these three Weights, add 1, and we shall have the fourth Weight.

3. A certain Company being at a Public-House, their Reckoning came to 6s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the Number of Persons in Company were equal to the Farthings each spent: Quere, the Number in Company, and what each spent? Answ. 17 in Company.

The General Rule to answer Questions of this Sort, is to reduce the given Sum to its lowest Name mentioned, and of which extract the Square Root, which will be the Answer.

4. A Pack of Cards being laid into any Number of Heaps, so that the Spots on the bottom Card of each Heap, added to the Number of Cards laid thereon, may make 12, by giving the Number of Heaps, and of the Cards left out to find the Number of Spots on all the bottom Cards?

QUESTIONS of this Nature are solved by the following Theorem:

Suppose n = the Number of Heaps,
 r = the Number of Cards left,
 w = the whole Pack.
 x = the Number of Spots required.

Then, the Theorem will be, $13n - w + r = x$, the Number of Spots required.

Suppose a Pack of Cards be dealt into 7 Heaps, and then there is 12 Cards left out: Quere, the Number of Spots on all the bottom Cards? Answ. 51.

5. What Dimensions must I give to a Joiner to make a Cubical Box that will hold 2000 Oranges of $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches Diameter each, supposing the Oranges globular, keeping

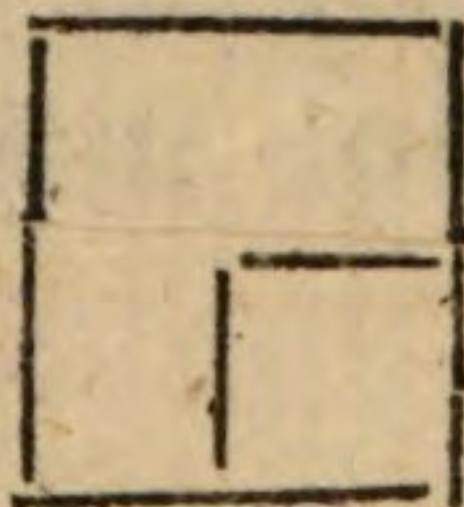
ing that Form, and laid in Rows exactly at the Top of each other? Answ. 31,498 Inches inside.

6. A Master Joiner gives to one of his Men a Plank that is 10 Feet by 2, with Orders to make of it a Square Table, equal in Area to the said Plank, but not to exceed six Segments; the poor Man being ignorant of Lines (and not willing his Master should know it) would be greatly obliged to any who will draw the Plan how the said Plank must be cut and applied together?

7. A Person being asked what Hour of the Day it was, answered, it is between 5 and 6, and both the Minute Hand and Hour Hand are together: required the Hour of the Day? Answ. $27\frac{3}{11}$ Minutes after 5.

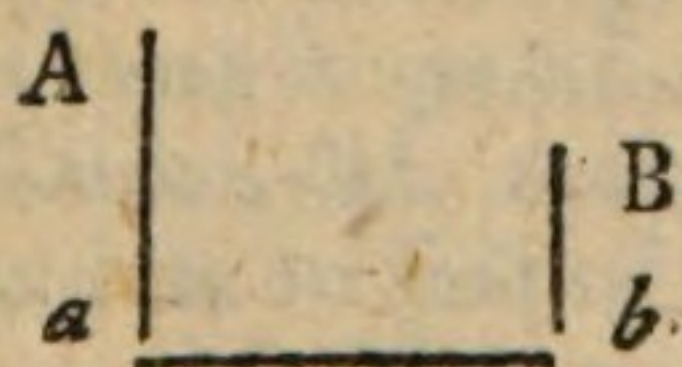
8. A Lady has a Dressing-Table, each Side of which is 27 Inches, but she is desirous to know how each Side of the same may = 36 Inches, by having 4 Foot of Plank, superficial Measure, joined to the same. The Plan in what Manner the Plank must be cut and applied to the Table is required?

9. A Gentleman purchases a Piece of Land in Form of a Parallelogram, and incloses one-fourth Part (as per Figure) to build a House and other Conveniencies upon; now he desires the Remainder of this Land may be divided into four Parts, equal and similar to each other, to be appropriated to such Uses as he shall hereafter think proper; the Plan is desired.



10. Required to divide a given Trapezium, of two equal Parts, (Geometrically) by the shortest Line possible?

12. A Person, for a considerable Wager, is to travel from a Town, A, to another, B, but he is to call at a Place which is somewhere on the Line ab : Now his Time limited being very short, he is desirous to know (by Geometry) the Situation of the Place on the Line ab , the Distance from thence to A and B being the shortest possible;



GENEALOGICAL PARADOXES.

1. Suppose two Women, and each a Son, were walking together, and were met by another Person, who asked the Boys in what Relation they stood to each other; they replied, we are Sons and Grandsons by the Father, Brothers and first Cousins by the Mothers, who also are Aunts to each of us. This combination of Kindred once happened, but in what Manner? See Gen xix.
2. Who was he that was begot before his Father, born before his Mother, and had the Maidenhead of his Grandmother.

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

Various Forms of ACQUITTANCES, PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS of EXCHANGE, LETTERS of ADVICE, LETTERS of CREDIT, BILLS of PARCELS, and BILLS on BOOK DEBTS, all of which are adapted to such Circumstances as occur in real Business; to enter the Pupil in the Manner and Method of Commerce, and to make him ready at Computation.

A GENERAL RECEIPT.

RECEIVED of Mr. A. B. the Sum of Fifty Pounds, in full for, &c. and of all Demands,

By me, C. V.

£. 50 0 0

A Receipt or Acquittance for Rent paid.

Received this — Day of, &c. of Mr. E. F. the Sum of Thirty-two Pounds Sixteen Shillings, in Money, which, with Eight Pounds Four Shillings more, disbursed by the said E. F. for Taxes and Reparations of the Messuage, &c. he now occupies, situate, &c. makes in the Whole the Sum of Forty Pounds, and is in full of Half a Year's Rent, due

to me out of the said Premises, at Martinmas-Day last. I say received

By me, A. B.

£. 40 0 0

An Acquittance for Debt received of a third Hand.

Received this, &c. of Mr. A. B. by the Hands of Mr. C. D. the Sum of Seven Pounds, in full for certain Goods, &c. bought by the said A. B. of me. I say, received in full of all Demands,

By me, E. F.

£. 7 0 0

An Acquittance for Money received in Part of a Debt due on Bond.

Received this, &c. of Mr. T. B. the Sum of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings, and Six Pence, in Part of Payment of a greater Sum, due to me on Bond, from the said T. B. I say received

By me, C. G.

£. 10 10 6

An Acquittance for Money received by a third Person, for the Use of another.

Received this, &c. of Mr. A. B. the Sum of Twenty Pounds, in full for Work done by C. D. for the said Mr. A. B. I say received by the Order and for the Use of the said Mr. C. D.

By me, G. H.

£. 20 0 0

A Receipt for Interest due on Bond.

Received this, &c. of Mr. A. B. the Sum of Five Pounds, in full for one Year's Interest of 100*l.* due to me at Christmas last, on Bond, from the said A. B. I say received

By me, D. B.

£. 5 0 0

Note, Besides these Receipts to be taken on Payment of Money due on Bonds, it is proper to have each Payment mentioned on the Back of the Obligation.

An Acquittance for a Legacy.

Received this, &c. of A. B. Executor of the last Will and Testament of C. D. late of ———, &c. deceased, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, in full of a Legacy bequeathed to me, in and by the last Will and Testament of the said C. D. I say received in full of all Demands,

By me, E. T.

£. 100 0 0

An Acquittance to an Administrator, on Payment of a Debt due from the Intestate.

Received this, &c. of Mr. A. B. Administrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of C. D. late of ———, &c. deceased, the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds, in full of a Debt owing me by the said C. D. in his Lifetime, for Household Goods by me sold him. I say received in full of all Demands,

By me, G. H.

£. 300 0 0

A Receipt proper to be taken upon a Person's giving a Promissory Note for a Book Debt.

Received this, &c. of Mr. A. B. a Promissory Note, for the Sum of Sixty Pounds, payable to me, or Order, ——— Months

Months after Date, which Sum, when paid, is in full of all Demands. I say received

By me, W. B.

£. 60 0 0

An Acquittance for the Purchase-Money on the executing of a Conveyance, to be indorsed on the Back of the Deed.

Received the Day and Year within written, of the within-named A. B. the Sum of Seventy Pounds, being the full Consideration-Money within mentioned to be paid to me. I say received

By me, E. T.

£. 70 0 0

Witness to the Payment }
of the Money,

A Receipt for Writings entrusted in a Person's Hands.

Received this, &c. of A. B. of ———, &c. four several Deeds or Conveyances; one of them purporting to be a Lease of ———, &c. and made between ———, &c. another of them to be an Assignment of the said Lease, and made between ———, &c. and the other to be a Lease and Release, and made between ———, &c. for which several Deeds or Writings I hereby promise to be accountable, and to re-deliver the same to the said A. B. on Demand.

Witness, &c. }

The Form of Promissory Notes, or common Notes for Money.

The Form of one payable on Demand.

I promise to pay to A. B. or Order, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, on Demand, for Value received. Witness my Hand, this first Day of January, 1772,

C. D.

£. 20 0 0

The

The Form of one payable at a certain Time.

London, January 4, 1772.

Three Months after Date I promise to pay to Mr. A. B.
or Order, the Sum of Ten Pounds, for Value received

By me, C. V.

£. 10 0 0

Form of one payable at sundry Times.

I promise to pay Sir A. B. or Order, the Sum of Thirty-six Pounds, in the Manner following: Ten Pounds, Part thereof, three Months after Date, sixteen Pounds more the 20th of May next, and the remaining ten Pounds the 27th of July next following, for Value received. Witness my Hand, at London, the 2d of January, 1772,

D. E.

£. 36 0 0

Form of one for Goods received.

I promise to return A. B. Esq. or Order, on Demand, one Casket of Jewels, sealed, one hundred Ounces of Gold Plate, three hundred and fifty of Silver ditto, one hundred Carats of Oriental Pearl, and a five-hundred Pound Bank Note.—Received of the said A. B. Esq. for Self and Company, March 4, 1772,

By me, G. F.

Necessary Observations on Promissory Notes.

Promissory Notes, for a valuable Consideration, should always mention for Value received, if the Thing itself be not specified; this gives them Validity in a Court of Judicature.

A Promissory Note, mentioning Order, is indorsible from one Person to another, which is done by the present Possessor's writing his Name on the Back of it, and delivering it up to the Party to whom he intends to assign over his Property therein.

It

It is unnecessary to have a Promissory Note payable to Bearer indorsed, if you are satisfied the Note is good.

The delivering up a Promissory Note to the Person who signed it, is a sufficient Voucher of its being paid, nor is there any Need of writing a Receipt thereon.

Promissory Notes, and Book Debts, if not legally demanded in the Space of six Years, cannot be recovered by Law.

If you have a Promissory Note on Demand in your own Hands above three Days, and the Person it is upon should fail, the Loss will be your own; but if he fail within the three Days, it will light in Equity on the Person that paid it you.

Forms of Inland Bills of Exchange.

Form of one payable at Sight.

£. 100

Bristol, Jan. 14, 1772.

At Sight pay Mr. J. B. or Order, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, the Value received of G. H. and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. C. D. at the Horse-

A. B.

Guards, Whitehall, London.

Form of one payable after Sight.

£. 64 17 6

London, June 12, 1772.

At Ten Days Sight pay Mr. W. S. or Order, the Sum of Sixty-four Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and Six Pence, for Value received of T. J. Esq. and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. J. W. Clothier,

C. G.

Salisbury.

Form of one payable after Date.

£. 70

Edinburgh, July 2, 1772.

Three Months after Date pay Sir J. W. or Order, the Sum of Seventy Pounds Sterling, Value in ourselves, and place it, without more Advice, to the Accompt of

To Sir T. B. Lombard-

T. & J. B.

Street, London.

N. B.

N. B. If Sir J. W. sends his Servant G. H. to receive this Bill, after he has endorsed it, which is his Order, the Servant may write over it,

Received, October 5, the Contents,

£. 70 0 0

Witness, G. H.

T. W.

Or only Witness will serve; and so of any other.

Men of great Business seldom trouble themselves with Receipts and Payments of Cash, but give an Order on their Banker; thus,

£. 40

London, Nov. 7, 1772.

Messrs. Fox and Payn,

Pay Sir T. S. or Bearer, Forty Pounds, on Account.

T. W.

Another.

Mr. James,

York, June 4, 1772.

Pay Mr. T. R. or Bearer, One Hundred Pounds on Demand, and place it to my Accompt.

To Mr. G. Fleet-street,
London.

W. T.

Form of Foreign Bills of Exchange.

For Crowns 600, at Usance.

London, July 12, 1772.

London
on Paris,
First Bill. }

At Usance pay this First of Exchange to T. S. or Order, Six Hundred Crowns, for the Value here received of Sir S. T. and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. W. R.

G. W.

Merchant, at Paris.

For Crowns 600, at Usance.

London, July 12, 1772.

Second
Bill. }

At Usance pay this my Second of Exchange, my First not paid, to T. S. or Order, Six Hundred

dred

dred Crowns, for the Value received of Sir S. T. and place it to Accompt, as per Advice.

To Mr. W. R.
Merchant, at Paris.

G. W.

£. 602 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Sterling, at 34s. }
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £. Sterl. at Usance. }

London, Sept. 6,
1772.

London on }
Rotterdam, }
First Bill. }

At Usance pay this First of Exchange to J. V. or Order, Six Hundred and two Pounds, fifteen Shillings, and Three-pence one Farthing Sterling, at Thirty and Four Pence Farthing Flem. per Pound Sterling Value, of S. T. Esq. and place it, as per Advice, from Your's, &c.

To Mr. S. C.
Merchant, at Rotterdam.

A. B.

Form of a Factor's Remittance to his Employer.

For Crowns 700, at 54d. Sterl.

Genoa, May 4, 1772.

At Twenty Days Sight pay this my First of Exchange to T. G. or Order, Seven Hundred Crowns, Exchange at Fifty-four Pence per Crown, Value received of the Lords of the Regeney, and place it to the Accompt of Mr. W. S. of Lyons, as per Advice from him.

To Mr. F. B. Banker,
Lombard-Street, London.

G. W.

Monsieur W. S.'s Letter, advising his Concurrence to the aforementioned Draught.

S I R,

Lyons, May 29, 1772.

Brother G. W. of Genoa, has this Day desired me to furnish him with Seven Hundred Crowns, payable to the Resident of the States, at London: I have therefore ordered him to draw for the said Sum on you, which please to honour as usual, and put it to the Accompt of

Your Friend and Servant,

To Mr. F. B. Banker,
Lombard-Street, London.

W. S.

Form

*Form of a Draught on the Employer, for Value of Goods, shipped
him per Factor.*

Milrees 400, at Usance,

St. Andrews, June 24, 1772.

North-Britain }
on Lisbon, }

At Usance pay this my First of Exchange
to Mr. E. R. or Order, Four Hundred
Milrees, the Value here shipped for
your Use, upon the Santa Maria, of
Naples, and consigned, as per Advice,
from your very humble Servant,

To Signior Santilena,
at Lisbon.

M. G.

*Form of an Employer's Letter, with Remittance to his Factor,
in a Bill of the said Factor's Correspondent.*

Mr. T. D.

According to your Desire, I have remitted you Four
Hundred Crowns for my Accompt, in your Correspondent
B.'s Bill inclosed, payable by and to yourself; for which
please to give me Credit. I recommend the Contents of
my last and the 4th Current to you, and rest

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Paris, Sept. 14, 1772.

E. B.

For Crowns 400, at 34d. per Crown.

Paris, Sept. 14, 1772.

The Bil

At double Usance pay this my only Bill of Ex-
change to myself, the Sum of Four Hundred
Crowns, Exchange at Thirty-four Pence Ster-
ling per Crown, the Value received of Monf.
E. B. and place it, as per Advice, to the Ac-
compt of

To T. D. Merchant,
at Bristol.

B.'s

H h

From

Form of the Correspondent's Letter of Advice.

Mr. T. D.

S I R,

Paris, Sept. 14, 1772.

By this Post I have drawn on you for Four Hundred Crowns, at 34^d. payable to yourself, Value of Monsieur E. B. which, with my other Bills depending, please to honour, and the timely Remittance shall be punctually made you by,

Sir, your very humble Servant,

To Mr. T. D.

B.

Merchant, Bristol.

Form of Letters of Credit.

London, June 12, 1772.

Please to furnish the Bearer hereof, Mr. T. C. with the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, as he shall require the same, and place it to my Account. for which this Letter of Credit, with his Receipt, shall be your sufficient Voucher and Warrant, giving upon Payment a Line or two of Advice to

Your real Friend,

To Mr. A. B.

S. E.

Merchant, at Hull.

The Receipt.

Received, July 1772, of Mr. A. B. the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, by Virrue of Mr. S. E.'s Letter of Credit of June 12 last, for the said Sum, per

M. N.

£. 100 0 0

S I R,

Dublin, May 7, 1772.

The Bearer, Mr. T. V. will have Occasion for Sixty Pounds, which Sum I desire you to furnish him, and take his Bill for the said Sum, or any Part thereof, in the Honourable W. B. Esq. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

To H. H. Esq.

R. K.

Fleet-street, London.

Exch.

Exch. £. 70

S I R,

June 4, 1772.

The Bill.

At twelve Days Sight pay this my First of Exchange to H. H. Esq. or Order, the Sum of Seventy Pounds, the Value received of Ditto, for your Use, as per Advice from, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

To the Hon. W. B. Esq.
Dublin.

T. V.

In this Bill the then current Exchange, suppose 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is to be added to the Sum ordered in the Letter of Credit, which send indorsed to A, with these Words:

Pay Mr. C. A. or Order, Value in Accompt.

H. H.

And if A. should have Occasion to indorse it to some other Person, thus:

Pay T. W Esq. or Order, Value of Ditto.

C. A.

The last Possessor will be thereby entitled to the Contents from the Honourable W. B. when due. This Affair might also have been transacted without Indorsement, in Manner following.

Exch. £. 70

S I R,

June 4, 1772.

At Twelve Days Sight pay this my Second of Exchange, my First not paid, To R. K. Esq. or Order, the Sum of Seventy Pounds, the Value received for your Use, of H H. Esq. as Advice from

Your humble Servant,

To the Hon. W. B. Esq.
Dublin.

T. W.

Form of a General Letter of Credit, to furnish a Person according to his Occasion.

S I R,

Paris, May 12, 1772.

The Bearer, Mr. A. B. one of his Britannic Majesty's Messengers, being ordered to Constantinople, will have Oc-

H h 2

casion

caſion for Money to defray his Charges, &c. Pleaſe to furniſh him with the Sums he ſhall require at the ſaid Place, taking his Receipts, and your Draught for the Value ſhall receive due Honour from

Your humble Servant,

Monſieur C. D.

M. W.

Banquier, a Vienna.

The Bill conſequent to this Letter of Credit, drawn by C. D. at Vienna, on B. at Paris, for the Sum furniſhed A. B.

For 600 Flo. at Liv. 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

S I R,

Vienna, June 2, 1772.

At three Days Sight pay this my only Bill of Exchange, to E. F. or Order, the Sum of Six Hundred Florins, Exchange, at three Livres four Sols per Florin, the Value paid at Conſtantinople, to A. B. purſuant to your Letter of Credit, of the 12th of May laſt, and as by Advice from the ſaid A. B.

A Monſieur B.

R. S.

Banquier, a Paris.

Bills of Parcels, and Book Debts.

Mr. A. B.

Bought of THOMAS GROCER, Jan. 2, 1772.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4lb. of Green Tea,	at	0	17	6	per lb.			
12lb. of Bohea,	—	0	7	10 ³ / ₄	—			
5 Hundred of Tobacco,		3	6	0	per C.			
10 Barrels of Raiſins,		2	6	4	per Bar.			
9lb. of Pepper,	—	0	2	9	per lb.			
7lb. of Brimſtone,		0	1	8 ¹ / ₂	—			
8lb. of Coffee,	—	0	12	9	—			
77 oz. of Mace,	—	0	1	6 ¹ / ₂	per oz.			

£. 60 16 6

Mrs.

Mrs. T. G.

Bought of THOMAS SILK-MERCER, Jan. 7, 1772.

		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
20 Yards of Brocaded Sattin, at	17	9	per Y.				
36 Yards of Mohair, —	10	8	—				
86 Ditto of Green Silk Damask, 19	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	—				
100 Ditto of Paduasoy, —	11	10	—				
9 Ditto of double Taffaty, —	3	9	—				
12 Yards of — — — —	5	6	—				
6 Yards of — — — —	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—				
42 Yards of — — — —	10	6	—				
					£.	212	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$

The Hon. Lady B.

Bought of J. LINEN-DRAPER, Jan. 6, 1772.

		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
80 Ells of Dowlas, at	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$	per Y.				
96 Ells of Holland, —	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—				
$19\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of Diaper, —	1	7	—				
$27\frac{1}{4}$ Yards of Damask, —	4	$10\frac{1}{4}$	—				
12 Yards of Muslin, —	11	0	—				
$24\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of Cambric, —	5	6	—				
					£.	52	7 $5\frac{3}{4}$

Madam B.

Bought of B. MILLINER, Jan. 4, 1772.

		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
$26\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of blue Ribbon, at	2	6	per Yd.				
12 Fans, French Paper Mount,	4	9	each.				
6 Pair of Roman Gloves	9	6	per Pr.				
4 Dozen of Irish Lamb ditto,	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—				
6 Sarsnet Hoods, white,	5	11	each.				
A Piece of Mechlin Lace, 12 Y.	17	6	per Yd.				
					£.	25	15 9

Mrs.

Mrs. F. PINDUST,

Bought of THOMAS HOSIER, July 12, 1772.

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
28 Pair of Thread Stockings, at 4 6 per Pr.	4	6				
1 Dozen of Worsted, mixt	3	10				
18 Pair of Strawberry Hose,	4	0				
16 Pair of Silk Gloves,	5	11½				
74 Pair of Norwich Hose,	2	6				
17 Pair of Mens Yarn,	3	0				
1½ Dozen ditto, Silk,	16	6				

 £ 43 12 4

Mrs. ANN SCOT,

Bought of JOHN FRUITERER, May 7, 1772.

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
6 Dozen of Lemons, at 2 10 per Doz.	2	10				
4 Hundred of Lisbon ditto, 6 6 per Hud.	6	6				
10 Rapes of Onions, — 1 9 each.	1	9				
17 D. Seville & China Oranges, 4 6 per Doz.	4	6				
A Bushel of Chesnuts, — — —					10	6
6 Dozen of Pomegranates 4 10	4	10				

 £. 8 16 6

Mr. C. TOMS,

Bought of JAMES DRAPER, February 4, 1772.

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
12 Yards of Broad Cloth, at 18 6 per Yd.	18	6				
17 Yds. of fine Spanish Black, 17 4	17	4				
14 Yards of fine Grey Cloth, 16 10	16	10				
6½ Yards of second Drab, — 12 8	12	8				
27¾ Yards of Shalloon, — 1 9	1	9				
19 Yards of Serge, — 4 10½	4	10½				

 £. 48 15 10½

Mr.

Mr. W. L.

Bought of ANDREW OILMAN, March 7, 1772.

	s.	d.	
12lb. of Anchovies,	at 1	6	per lb.
6½lb. of Capers, —	0	11½	—
26lb. of Salt, — —	0	9¼	—
4 Gallons of pickled Mushrooms,	3	6	per Gal.
3 Gallons of Lucca Oil,	10	6	—
12lb. of Salt-Petre, —	1	4¼	per lb.
£. 5 6 8½			

JOHN JONES, Esq.

Bought of THO. CHEESEMONGER, Jan. 16, 1772:

	C. qr. lb.	£.	s.	d.	
6 Old Cheshire Cheeses, Wt.	3 2 14	at 2	4	6	per C.
4 Gloucestershire ditto,	2 3 21	1	16	4	
8 Flitches of Bacon,	50 Stone,	— 0	2	11¼	per St.
10 Firkins of Butter,	—	1	12	6	each.
24 Stilton Cheeses,	6 2 9	1	17	10	per C.
3 Ways of Suffolk Butter,		6	12	6	each.
£. 69 3 4¼					

Sir MATTHEW LAMB,

Bought of NATH. WINE-MERCHANT, Oct. 4, 1772.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
12 Dozen of Claret Wine, at	1	17	6	per Doz.			
4 Gallons of Canary, —	0	9	6	per Gal.			
2 Hhds. of old Mountain,	0	6	4				
6 Dozen of Madeira, —	1	10	6	per Doz.			
12 Dozen of Tent,	—	2	19	10			
4½ Dozen of Red Port,	—	0	19	10			
£. 113 16 3							

Mrs. B.

1772.

Bought of J. BUTCHER,

		lb.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 2.	A fore Quar. Lamb, wt. 10	at	$4\frac{3}{4}$	p.	lb.	
29.	Ditto of Pork,	—	14	—	5	—
Feb. 4.	A Buttock of Beef,	—	49	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—
10.	A Fillet of Veal,	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—
27.	A Surloin of Beef,	—	26	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mar. 6.	Beef Steaks,	—	10	—	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—
14.	A Saddle of Mutton,	17	—	$4\frac{1}{4}$	—	—

£. 2 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

JOHN THOMAS,

Bought of J. CORN-CHANDLER, March 4, 1772.

		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
4	Quarters of Barley,	at	16	9	per	Quar.
12	Bushels of Wheat,	—	5	9	per	Bush.
7	Ditto of Oats,	—	11	9	per	Quar.
20	Bushels of Beans,	—	4	6	per	Bush.
18lb.	of Hops,	—	1	9	per	lb.
4	Loads of Hay,	—	2	16	per	Load.

£. 25 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sept. 6, 1772.

Mr. JONES, Dr.

To J. COAL-MERCHANT,

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 17.	4 Sacks of Coals, at	1	19	6	per	Ch.	
Mar. 4.	5 Chaldron of ditto,	1	10	0	—	—	
16.	8 Sacks of ditto,	—	1	14	6	—	—
27.	9 Sacks of ditto,	—	2	2	0	—	—
April 6.	7 Sacks of ditto,	—	1	18	9	—	—
20.	3 Sacks of ditto,	—	2	5	0	—	—

£. 12 11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

F I N I S.

Vyse, Charles

The tutors guide being a complete System of Arithmetic

London 1772

Math.p. 628

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10083051-5